

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, February 27, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Father Festus C. Okafor, of Biafra, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

God, our Father, source of all wisdom, wealth, and power, while establishing the human race in this little world, You have structured the divergence of environment, culture, and complexion, that reason may enjoy the credit of discerning the unity in diversity. Grant this Congress, the President, and all who exercise legislative power in this magnificent and most powerful Nation, supernatural wisdom and uncompromising courage to follow moral rectitude and benevolence in dealing with peoples, races, and human totality. Let them be the efficacious instrument of Your peace among peoples and among nations, that, in admiration of the dazzling splendor proceeding from this "Nation under God," all peoples will say with the United States of America: "In God we trust." Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., February 27, 1969.

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I beg leave to inform you that I have this day transmitted to the Governor of Montana and the Secretary of State of Montana, my resignation as a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Second District of Montana, to be effective at 3:30 p.m., eastern standard time, on the above-mentioned date.

JAMES F. BATTIN,
Member of Congress.

TIMELY FUNDING OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS

(Mr. PERKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, during the course of the investigations and hearings conducted by the House Education and Labor Committee during the past several Congresses with respect to Federal aid to education, a very deep concern continues to be expressed by the education community. This regards the matter of the time in which funds are allocated to local educational agencies for the Federal share of program costs. Too frequently these funds are not made available to school districts until several months of the school year in which they are to be used have elapsed. Under these

circumstances we, at the outset, make it extremely difficult—if not impossible—for school administrators to plan and make the most effective use of Federal dollars. We handicap schools in their ability to employ and retain qualified teachers and teaching specialists in federally sponsored programs. Without exception the witnesses appearing before the House Education and Labor Committee in this session of Congress on H.R. 514, a bill to extend special education programs for the handicapped, impact areas school aid, as well as the various titles of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, have called for its early enactment to enable timely funding of education programs.

Here is what some school administrators have said to our committee on this matter:

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF MR. DAVID TANKEL,
DIRECTOR, ESEA TITLE I, TRENTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS, TRENTON, N.J.

A second major way in which Congress can help is to provide for early funding. Many of our employees are tenure teachers who were placed in the program because they were the best teachers in the school system. When we do not know by May 1 of any given year what our Title I funding will be for September of the next school year, we must turn these teachers back to the Board of Education for reassignment. Nontenure teachers are then released or new teachers are not hired when they are available. If we did not reassign our tenure teachers, the Board of Education could very easily be left with a number of tenure teachers who do not appear on any budget—Board of Education or Title I.

When we are finally notified in June or July concerning our initial allocation, we must then try to reconstruct programs which were torn asunder only six or eight weeks before. This in itself is a deterrent to the development of sound ongoing programs. In addition, because of the failure to have early funding, we do not know our final allocation until the school year is more than half over. This makes it extremely difficult to plan and conduct programs efficiently.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE WILBUR COHEN, SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

But pending those basic changes I believe that it is necessary for our Governors, our 20,000 school districts in this country and school boards, to have some degree of assurance and security about the continuation of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in order that they may do their planning and they may do their budgetary work with a minimum of insecurity in terms of the things that they have to do at the local and State level to assure the continuation of personnel planning and budget planning that are so necessary.

While I recommend the continuation for five years of the program, I do not do that on the basis that the Act does not need any further amendment, but rather that you should take the Act in substantially its present form and as you find further changes that need to be made, that you undertake those and enact them, giving the school districts adequate time to make the necessary adjustments in their programs.

I have come to the very important conclusion that we must look upon education leg-

islation at least a year or two in advance in terms of the ability of the States and school districts to make the necessary adjustments. Quite frankly, most school districts in April or May of each year make the final determinations with regard to their student enrollment, their teacher salaries, and their budget for construction and operation programs for the ensuing September, and I believe it is highly undesirable to enact legislation that in a sense comes into the middle of a school year while the schools are operating, or very close to the end of a school year, asking the school boards to make adjustments within three or four or five months, which is very difficult to do.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF DR. GRAHAM SULLIVAN, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION, LOS ANGELES CITY SCHOOLS

First, may I say to you that we support fully the extension of ESEA for a period of five years.

Then secondly, we certainly support the long-term extension. You are referring to a five year extension, I believe, in H.R. 514. One of the problems we have had and again the claim alluded to this this morning is the starts and stops we have had to follow in order to keep programs underway. We have not known, and sometimes until the year is half over, not only whether or not we are going to have extended authorization, but what funds we are going to have for the next year. This has been a very critical problem for us both at the State and local level.

Related to this certainly we do support the advanced funding concept and matters that relate to it.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, it is essential, especially to the large urban centers, that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act be continued. Further, it is essential that the existing structure of the Act be retained. Congressional control over congressional intent must be preserved. The inclusion of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act into a program that would provide funds for the state to redistribute to local school districts will only result in reductions of funds to the urban centers. California is an example of a state taking into consideration payments of federal funds in determining the eligibility of local districts for state aid. Currently, an amount equal to 25 percent of all impact area funds is withheld from districts' apportionments for school purposes by the state. It is essential that any program enacted by Congress for the benefit of young people in local school districts contain provisions that prohibit states from applying formulas that can reduce state efforts.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF DR. MARK R. SHEDD, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Fund ESEA programs sufficiently in advance for school districts to plan for the expenditure of funds. We begin planning, in considerable detail, our operating budget ten months before the fiscal year begins. Our planning is guided by a five-year budget projection. But we never know how much ESEA money we will receive until well into the fiscal year for which it is appropriated. Sound planning and management are all but impossible under these conditions. They are replaced by a kind of fiscal roulette.

In closing, let me simply reiterate that we are at a critical point in the history of federal support of public education. You have enabled us to begin structural changes in the schools which will release the talents of teachers and students alike. Teachers have

been given more effective tools and materials to work with. The system itself has begun to respond to individual needs of the students in the community.

To turn back, or to stand still, will produce chaos in the schools and add to the chaos in our cities. In my view it is imperative that education receive the priority in dollar terms that it must have if the cities—and the country as a whole—are to survive "the urban crisis".

It is just possible that we can accomplish the needed revolution in American education. And in so doing, we will disprove the conventional wisdom, which holds with overwhelming evidence in support, that it is not possible for one institution in society to stand against and repair the damage done by all the rest of society.

Ladies and gentlemen, the first step in undertaking this job, in my view, is the passage of H.R. 514.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF DR. WILLIAM H. OHRENBERGER, SUPERINTENDENT, BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

I earnestly request that Congress not only extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for five years, but also that it increase substantially the funding thereof. At present, federal funding under Title I is not adequate to meet the needs of all children for whom the legislation was designed. The present programs serve approximately one-half of the disadvantaged children in Boston. . . .

I earnestly hope that specified appropriations under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act can be authorized by Congress a year in advance so that the serious planning problems inherent in the late authorization of funds can be eliminated.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF DR. JOSEPH MANCH, SUPERINTENDENT, BUFFALO PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Considering the program as a whole, especially Title I, I would like to ask you what is your greatest obstacle from the standpoint of achieving this? Is it lack of funding?

Dr. MANCH. I think our problem has been what the problem of other communities has been. There is too much uncertainty between authorization and funding. It is very difficult to plan programs where you have got to employ staff. You don't just take a staff and throw them in the program and go ahead. People must be prepared for it. If there could be less time elapsed between the authorization of a program and the funding of it, this would be very helpful to us. If we could know that we can count on five or seven years of a program, then we can do some real long-range planning. It is very difficult, and I speak as an educator—we must allow many people in it to start a program and say we don't know what the situation will be next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Wouldn't it be a terrible mistake if we only extended this program for one or two years?

Dr. MANCH. It certainly would. I am here because I feel strongly this is a good bill because it does add five years to it.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF DR. NORMAN DRACHLER, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, DETROIT, MICH.

The extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for a five-year period will provide local school districts with the assurance that they can plan programs for more than one year without the threat of having to dissolve projects that involve a significant part of the community. This five-year extension will provide an opportunity for evaluation of the programs which we are confident are making a meaningful impact on the youth of Detroit. . . .

The forward funding provisions in this legislation have provided substantial continuity; however, this provision without ad-

ditional funds each year still presents serious operational problems, since the re-casting of programs annually, without the benefit of additional funds, makes it a restrictive rather than a forward planning approach. Perhaps the possibility of forward funding, with step increases worked out cooperatively by this Committee and the Appropriations Committee, should be explored. Most programs, without exception, require a minimum increase of 10% annually if forward movement is to be maintained.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF DR. PAUL W. BRIGGS, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Mounting programs of the size and scope of those under Title I is not without problems, particularly in a large school system. It required time to establish an organization within the school system to administer the program in a manner that would assure its compliance with the intent of Congress. It was not easy to locate the 700 additional staff members and to prepare them for their new responsibilities. There was no backlog of instructional materials and equipment. Schedules had to be adjusted. Parents and other community leaders had to be consulted and in some instances building alterations were required, but we did the job, that is the important thing. In some cases we had lead time of only one week between the approval of programs and the mounting of the programs. . . .

Delays in funding have impeded proper planning and staffing. I certainly hope that Congress will provide forward funding so that intelligent, ongoing planning and orderly implementation of projects can occur. Also with respect to funding, I would urge that appropriations be made at the full level of authorization. This causes considerable trouble and concern. In addition, consideration should be given to normal increases in costs such as regular salary increments for staff.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF MR. FRANCIS D. MURNAGHAN, JR., PRESIDENT OF THE BALTIMORE CITY BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

Like all man-made diseases, however, the ailment from which we are suffering can be cured by man. I have tried to convince you today, by way of a few concrete examples, that we do know how to save our children; we do know how to fulfill our obligation to give each one of them an education as an individual. We are using the precious funds which we receive from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in a cost-effective and educationally-effective way. We hope that the E.S.E.A. will be reenacted, fully funded, and rapidly expanded and that we will all join together to fight as educators, taxpayers, and legislators to make E.S.E.A.'s promise of a healthy America a great reality.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF MRS. G. THEODORE MITAU, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS, DISTRICT NO. 625, ST. PAUL, MINN.

The federal fiscal year and the flow of annual appropriations for ESEA should more closely coincide with the academic year. Funds should be authorized for more than two years in order to permit more careful planning and eliminate the many present uncertainties that now exist. Normally, school budgets are made nine or ten months ahead of federal funding commitments, and it is difficult to know to what extent local matching funds should be earmarked and how much federal support should be anticipated.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF DR. EDWARD PALMASON, SEATTLE, WASH.

We would like to see funds authorized so that school districts can plan programs and secure personnel in ample time for the school year from September to June. In order to secure qualified personnel, school districts must hire teachers during the earlier spring

months. This can not take place if funds are not authorized until late in the year, sometimes not until November.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF DR. RICHARD ANDO, HONOLULU, HAWAII

We share the common concern and suffer the same grief from the cutbacks in funds, the late funding and the inadequate funding of these programs as other school boards. I express my confidence that you are exerting every energy to resolve the problem. . . .

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity to give our unqualified endorsement to H.R. 514 and the purpose of the ESEA of 1965 and to share our views with you on the general concerns many have on the benefits of the program for the children of the families of the economically disadvantaged.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF MR. HAZEN SCHUMACHER, BOARD MEMBER AND PAST PRESIDENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION, ANN ARBOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

We feel there has been a definite gap in the Congressional problem of the funds authorized and that appropriated. This has not only meant a reduction in the kind of programs we planned, but it has been extremely difficult for us to plan programs properly with the knowledge of the funds that will eventually be available. . . .

I understand there are some plans for forward funding of this. This would certainly be very helpful. We would certainly like to see something like a hundred percent forward funding, but some way that our school district can adequately plan ahead.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF MRS. MARGARET NIELSEN, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION, WEST BEND, WIS.

Since 1966 the Title I project has totaled \$97,809.49. Of this, 79% has been appropriated for salaries, 8% for equipment, 9% for instructional supplies, 3% for remodeling, and 1% for other instructional costs. I have included a summary in my report.

The exact amount of funding has been uncertain until late each year. This has necessitated the time-consuming activity of re-writing parts of the proposal. It would be helpful to know the specific amount of the grant earlier. For example, at present we are developing budget for 1969-70 and require definite information that we will not receive until after July 1.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF MRS. FRANCES M. CARNOCAN, CHAIRMAN, NEA LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION, TRENTON, N.J.

Funding has been limited to say the least, as well as being untimely. We urge that these programs be carried forward for at least five more years, at which time a meaningful evaluation can take place. . . .

First of all, Congress can help by providing for a five-year extension of Title I funds. Hopefully more funds will be available. By far the largest percentage of the Title I allocation is used for salaries. Each year there are mandatory increases in teachers' salaries, but at the same time our Title I allocation has been shrinking. This creates an impossible situation.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHN M. LUMLEY, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NEA LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION, AND NEA ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR LEGISLATION AND FEDERAL RELATIONS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

What we want is a long-time extension with forward funding so they in turn can give the school district the opportunity to plan.

EXCERPT OF TESTIMONY OF MR. G. WARREN PHILLIPS, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, VALPARAISO, IND., AND CHAIRMAN, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, FEDERAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Continuing to use my own school district as an example, in fiscal 1969 the amount of

money in the Title I program per child is approximately 30 percent less than it was in fiscal 1966. In varying degrees this would be true in almost every school district. The program is more underfunded than it has been in the past.

In the past three years the administration of Title I has been simplified. It needs further simplification, greater flexibility, less red tape—above all, it needs more money. It also needs advanced funding and the certainty that it will continue. It is still very difficult to secure and retain well-trained staff because of the feeling of uncertainty as to when and if Congress will appropriate and how much money will be allowed. . . .

We endorse this Act (H.R. 514) and recommend:

1. That it be fully funded.
2. That it have an advance authorization of at least three years—preferably five years.

FEDERAL PRIVACY ACT REINTRODUCED

(Mr. KOCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, February 19, I introduced the Federal Privacy Act. Today I am pleased to reintroduce my bill on behalf of myself and 17 Members of the House.

This bill is designed to protect the individual citizen from unauthorized disclosure or use of personal information collected by various Federal agencies. Most people are not even aware that such information is being collected and maintained in agency files. My bill provides the individual citizen with the opportunity to examine his own record and have copies made at his own expense, and to supplement his file with information believed pertinent for the record. The agency is enjoined from unauthorized disclosure of the file except with permission of the individual. A written record must be kept by the agency showing the names of all of those who inspect the record. As necessary safeguards, exceptions are made in cases involving national security, and the names of informants are not to be disclosed.

The sponsors of the Federal Privacy Act are: JACKSON E. BETTS, MARIO BIAGGI, JONATHAN B. BINGHAM, GEORGE E. BROWN, JR., PHILLIP BURTON, JOHN CONYERS, JR., WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN DORN, DON EDWARDS, SEYMOUR HALPERN, HENRY HELSTOSKI, ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER, ROBERT L. LEGGETT, CLAUDE PEPPER, BERTRAM L. PODELL, OGDEN R. REID, FRED SCHWENGEL, and OLIN E. TEAGUE.

I invite the cosponsorship of other interested Members of the House.

A CALL FOR RECONCILIATION

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

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues in this House know, on February 9, 1969, I wrote to President Nixon proposing that he use his Executive power to redefine the status of the conscientious objector so as to include in that definition those who are selective conscientious objectors and who oppose, in

this case, the Vietnam war. My proposal to the President is not that of a general amnesty—such an amnesty could only come after the war had been concluded—but rather it would require that the young man who established that he was in fact a bona fide selective conscientious objector, perform an acceptable form of alternative service as is presently available to the conscientious objector.

To date, the White House has not replied nor acknowledged receipt of the letter.

I do believe that the present law permits the selective service boards to accord selective conscientious objector status to those who establish that they are opposed to a particular war and their opposition stems from the same depth of conscience as resistance to participation in all wars—that is to say, it is one based on religious and ethical revulsion against a particular conflict.

It is my intention to remove any ambiguity whatsoever by introducing legislation at this time which specifically clarifies the existing statute and requires the designation of selective conscientious objector status to those who qualify as such.

This is not a careless or radical proposal. The substance of this legislation has been endorsed by the National Council of Catholic Bishops, the World Council of Churches, and the Governing Council of the American Jewish Congress.

This Congress can do what the President has said he would do—and that is to bring this country together. A major step would be to permit those who have exiled themselves and gone to jail, out of conscience, the opportunity of coming back into the mainstream of American life.

It is my hope that the President of this country will not wait for this legislation but will by Executive action take the first step to reconcile the gross antagonisms which exist in our divided country and which are the result of the most unconscionable and unpopular war in our history.

TAX REFORM

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

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, each year at this time our Federal Government directly and personally touches the 110 million American citizens who pay Federal income taxes. As April 15 approaches we share a growing awareness of our ever-larger obligation to finance the operation of government.

Although Federal tax rates are lower today than 5 years ago, the cumulative impact of all taxes—local, State, and Federal—is making the taxpayer wince. So it is understandable that more and more taxpayers are demanding a tax system which distributes the burden more equitably.

On paper our tax system is progressive—the rate of taxation increases as in-

come rises. But when we examine the system in actual practice we find that the basic tax rates have little meaning for those people at the upper brackets. Through a "crazy quilt" system of loopholes, very wealthy people can arrange to pay little or no income tax. According to the Internal Revenue Service, at least 20 people with incomes in excess of \$1 million paid no tax at all during 1967. The following case example in a recent Newsweek article shows how this legal tax evasion was accomplished:

Taxpayer "C" has a total income of \$2.3 million. Part was capital gains, the deductible portion of which reduced taxable income to about \$1.9 million. Against this, taxpayer "C" had a 27½% oil and gas depletion allowance of \$900,000 which brought taxable income down to \$1 million. Taxpayer "C" also had a farm "loss"—most of it resulting from a heavy investment in new breeding cattle—of more than \$800,000. This "loss" together with nearly \$200,000 in normal personal deductions, reduced taxpayer "C" taxable income to zero.

While "Taxpayer C" pays no Federal tax on his income of \$2.3 million, the average American taxpayer, with a family income under \$15,000, often finds that 25 percent of his income goes to pay local, State, and Federal taxes.

Today I am introducing legislation which would help eliminate this basic inequity in our tax system. My bill will require a minimum tax of 20 percent on all income over \$50,000 a year—regardless of source.

In addition the bill would:

Cut the oil depletion allowance from 27½ to 10 percent.

Tax capital gains presently untaxed at death.

Eliminate special tax treatment for stock options.

Eliminate tax benefits derived from organizing multiple corporations from a single firm.

Establish the same rate for gift and estate taxes by raising the gift tax rate 25 percent.

Limit hobby farmers' use of farm losses to offset other income.

Eliminate accelerated depreciation on speculative real estate.

Require that Government bonds used to settle estate taxes be valued at current market prices.

In addition to the tax inequities they create, these loopholes can have a negative social impact. The accelerated depreciation allowance on speculative real estate, for example, has indirectly contributed to the deterioration of older rental housing in our central cities. Under this particular loophole, a tax advantage is gained from rapid turnover of unimproved slum property.

Enactment of this legislation would bring in close to \$15 billion a year in additional revenue. This added revenue would permit the Federal Government to respond more adequately to the desperate needs of our cities in education, in housing, in job training, in transportation.

The passage of this bill will certainly not solve all our economic problems. But

it represents a long overdue effort to deal with a major inequity in our governmental system.

CHAIRMAN DULSKI INTRODUCES BILLS REGARDING EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the most urgent needs of the Government today is a strong statute to establish a modern, workable, and effective employee-labor management relations program.

H.R. 4, the postal reform bill which I introduced on the first day of the 91st Congress, includes such a program for the postal field service. It is a model program that will serve the best interests of postal management, postal employees, and the public they serve.

Today I am introducing three additional bills, each of which provides for the creation, by law, of employee-management relations programs affecting Federal employees.

These new bills are consistent with the general policy that Federal management-labor relations should be governed by statute, as contained in H.R. 4 with respect to postal employees. They differ somewhat in coverage of employees and in methods and procedures for dealing with various employee groups.

I am introducing these additional bills in order that the Congress may have an opportunity to consider all responsible legislative proposals dealing with Federal labor-management relations.

ADDRESS OF AMBASSADOR ELLSWORTH BUNKER

(Mr. DORN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker delivered an outstanding address to the American Chamber of Commerce on January 16. Ambassador Bunker is one of the greatest diplomats of our time. I commend to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress, and the people of the free world, this superb address of Ambassador Bunker:

TEXT OF AN ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR ELLSWORTH BUNKER

Gentlemen, it is always a pleasure to be invited to lunch with you and have the opportunity to talk to you about our common problems and concerns. Since I last had the privilege of addressing the Chamber in June, 1967, many eventful happenings have occurred in Viet-Nam.

In the history of Viet-Nam, the year 1968 has been one of great importance and significance for this country. I believe that the perspective of history will show that 1968 was the year that saw the confidence of the Vietnamese people and their government emerge and grow, secure in the belief that they had a growing capacity to defeat the forces of aggression that beset them and to

preserve the freedoms and institutions they had established for themselves.

What were these events that brought about this quiet but vital change—a change not fully appreciated in many quarters of the world, but nevertheless dramatic? Looking at the past year, I would say that certain events stand out most prominently.

The Tet, the May-June and the mid-August-October enemy offensives;

The speech by President Johnson on March 31 and the partial bombing halt;

The beginning in May of the talks between the United States and North Viet-Nam in Paris;

The October 31st speech by President Johnson and the complete halting of the bombing of the North;

The departure on December 7 of the South Vietnamese delegation for the new Paris talks.

These events, very dramatic and well publicized, were in a sense the product of externally originated forces. There are others, which might be described as more domestic in nature, that have had an equally profound effect on this nation and its future. Among these I would particularly note:

The establishment of a broader based Government under Prime Minister Huong in May; the establishment of democratic institutions—the Supreme Court, the Inspectorate—provided for by the Constitution; the strengthening of the constitutional processes; and the enactment of basic laws derived from the Constitution.

The changes in key civil officials, particularly at the province levels; the development of the training programs to increase the effectiveness of local government administrators; and programs to eliminate corruption.

The enactment of the General Mobilization Law establishing priorities for the use of the nation's manpower which has resulted in more than a million men being under arms.

The improvement in the combat capability of the Vietnamese Armed Forces, so evident with the beginning of Tet; the changes in key military personnel along with Command reorganization; the rearming and equipping of the military with modern weapons and material; the improvement of the Capital Military District defenses; and the establishing, training and arming of the People's Self Defense Forces.

The beginning of the Accelerated Pacification Campaign, including its emphasis on territorial security and on neutralizing the Communist infrastructure.

And the establishment of the Industrial Reconstruction Fund, the enactment of the War Risk Insurance Law, the promotion of improved rice strains and measures to assure stability in the economic sector.

In order to put all these events into perspective and to see what their meaning in Vietnam has been in 1968, I would like to outline for you the major trends as I see them at the end of the year.

What the year began, President Thieu's government had been in office about two months and the process of organizing itself had just gotten under way. Though the nature and character of this new administration had not yet begun to emerge, there were many forecasts made on its likely direction its life expectancy and its representativeness. When the Tet attack occurred, a number of eminent Americans and several leading American newspapers made some rather dire forecasts about the future of President Thieu's government. Well, at the end of the year the Government is still around and I wonder what they would predict now.

The difficulties and complexities of the problems that the GVN faced during the

year, and for that matter still face, are obvious. They and we, with our allies, have been engaged in fighting a limited war, for limited objectives and with limited resources. At the same time the GVN has been endeavoring to carry out a social revolution involving the political, economic and social fabric of their society.

Looking at how they have done, the first observation I would make is that the evolution of the constitutional process and the pacification program, taken together, seem to me equally as important as the military effort in gaining our objectives. I think we can fairly say that the war is now being fought on both the military and political fronts with increasing effectiveness.

The decision in April 1966 to hold elections for a Constituent Assembly, which took place on September 11 of that year, was the start of the political offensive against the Communists. The military leadership should be credited with seeing the great value of that step. The move toward democratic institutions has proved to be an effective political complement to our military offensive.

With the move toward constitutional government, it became possible to express opposition in non-violent ways. Political opposition was channeled into legal and on the whole constructive efforts; first, to win election to the Constituent Assembly, then to influence the writing of the Constitution and the electoral laws, then the village and hamlet elections, and finally to compete in the national elections for President, Vice President, and the two Houses of the National Assembly in September and October of 1967.

I believe that the establishment of a stable, functioning, constitutional government here will speak louder than anything else in demonstrating to the Viet Cong and to North Viet-Nam that South Viet-Nam is here to stay. Progress has been made toward the establishment of such a government, especially since the formation of Prime Minister Tran Van Huong's Cabinet last May. The present government is generally regarded as the strongest and ablest one South Viet-Nam has had in a decade. It is growing in effectiveness, growing in self confidence, and is beginning to generate popular support and acquire popular confidence.

The legislative and executive branches are working fairly well together. Although there are no parties in the strict sense, a substantial majority of both houses support the present government. While the important nationalist and political forces have not yet joined together in order to meet the communist political threat, there is a growing public awareness of the need to bring together those forces on the national basis in support of the present form of government. In the past year, we have begun to see the first efforts in the direction of forming such political associations.

On other fronts I would note that a campaign against corruption and to improve administration is being carried out. Since Tet, 24 province chiefs and some 57 district chiefs have been removed and the main reason in many cases was corruption or incompetence. The police forces are being improved and strengthened and over 800 were disciplined or fired. Efforts to improve and professionalize the task of government administration can be seen in the training programs for officials and the placement of such individuals in key positions at the district and province level.

As a general comment, I would say that, though the government is stronger and more effective today, it nevertheless must be made more effective and the administration more responsive to the public need. The nation's leaders know this and are working toward it.

This brings me to the next major topic—pacification. If pacification eventually succeeds, there will be nothing left for the North Vietnamese to support. We will have simply cut the ground out from under their feet. At the present moment, the military situation is favorable to the GVN in its undertaking of its "accelerated pacification campaign," under President Thieu's enthusiastic leadership.

More than eleven hundred hamlets which were regarded as "contested" between the VC and the government at the beginning of last November are the targets of an accelerated program to bring them into the "relatively secure" category by January 31. By the end of 1968, a stronger government presence had been established in nearly all of these hamlets. The emphasis is on territorial security, primarily through Regional and Popular Forces; on the creation of People's Self-Defense Forces; on the attack on the VC infrastructure; on a stronger Chieu Hoi program to get the enemy to rally to the government; on an improved village and hamlet administration; and perhaps most importantly, on the involvement of the people in their own development.

As in many other areas, pacification can be accomplished only by the Vietnamese. This effort requires planning, organization and a vast amount of training. An enormous amount of resources are devoted to this effort—the RF/PF, the National Police, the RD cadres and the resources of many ministries. In carrying out this complex program we find some of the same problems that exist in other areas, that is to say, a shortage of managerial talent and in some cases, lack of motivation. Nevertheless progress is being made:

- In expanding areas of security;
- In identifying and rooting out the Communist infrastructure;
- In training and improving the quality of the pacification cadres;
- In training the newly elected village and hamlet officials in the processes of local government;

In getting people motivated and involved in problems of their own development and well being.

I think that the reports of the Hamlet Evaluation system provide us with a reasonable indicator of trend lines so far as the pacification program is concerned. You will recall that when the year began we considered that about 67 percent of the population was under GVN control. As a result of Tet, this dropped to just under 60%. As of December 31 just over 76% of the population was under GVN control; a little over 12% was under VC control; and the remaining almost 11½% was in the "contested" category. I feel the more meaningful figures are those concerning the rural population. On January 1st last year almost 53% of the rural population was considered under GVN control. After Tet this dropped to about 44%, but by December 31st it had surpassed the January figure and was a little over 65%. Rural population that was under VC control at the end of December was down to a little less than 19%. I cite these figures not as absolutes but rather to demonstrate trends since the statistics themselves are sensitive to the overall military situation of the moment as well as to the progress of the pacification program.

I would now like to comment on the economic situation at the end of 1968. During the past two years of rapid buildup of the armed forces, the economy adjusted as well as could reasonably be expected. The economic strategy followed by the GVN during that period worked quite well. Massive imports coupled with port improvements have held import prices nearly constant for the last 18 months. Tight ceilings on US dollar expenditures have held down US spending pressure on the economy. The devaluation of two and one half years ago brought about a

sharp reduction in the rate of increase of money supply. Last year, however, that rate rose rather sharply, primarily because of the mobilization. So far, despite the increase of money supply, price rises have been relatively moderate.

While the major port improvements occurred in 1967, the start of 1968 saw the port in good shape and this was sustained all through the year. Losses and diversions of goods and supplies in 1968 were at new lows and compare favorably with ports in other countries.

The threat of further inflation, nevertheless, must be recognized. The mobilization entails added expenditure, although this has now slowed down as force level targets are being reached. Consumer and investment expenditure, for a long time, dampened by lack of confidence, has been reviving cautiously. The money supply increased over 55% in 1968, compared to a 30% increase in prices. As confidence grows pressure on prices will undoubtedly continue. The government is aware of the problem and has taken some measures and is holding some in reserve. We don't believe that they are fully adequate; and the threat of inflation continues to be a major problem as we enter 1969.

But apart from the control of inflation, economic development must be pursued as a means of political progress, especially as it relates to the more than half of the Vietnamese who live in the villages and hamlets.

A further stimulus to economic development in the rural areas can come about through the local elections in the villages and the hamlets—an outgrowth of the Constitution and the return to local self-government. This can have an important effect in involving the rural people in their own development and in achieving permanent pacification of the countryside. Rural development is not a luxury to be enjoyed in spite of the war; it must be achieved to win the war.

We must look ahead also to long range economic development so that the Vietnamese people may be able to see pictures of their future—new fertilizer plants, refineries, and extensive water control systems in the Delta. These people need dreams to lure them on to a vista beyond this seemingly never ending war. These are sensible dreams. This spring, the Lillenthal group which has been working on post-war plans will submit its report, and we as well have been working on this matter with the appropriate GVN officials.

I suggest there is no better political weapon than that of getting the Vietnamese involved in their own development, to let the people themselves plan and carry out development activities through which they can increase their incomes and improve their lives. The GVN is taking on more and more responsibility and we are lessening, even eliminating, the U.S. role in some areas. This is an essential task and we have made a start.

Pacification and economic progress cannot succeed without continuous security in the cities, villages and hamlets. This can only be provided by the Vietnamese Armed Forces, the RF/PF, the National Police and the People's Self-Defense Forces. All are undergoing more or less reorganization and intensive training programs to improve their capabilities and performance. In the new period we are entering, the RF/PF, the police and the self-defense forces will play an increasingly important role.

To see how they are performing, we might look at the period of the Third Offensive, August 18–October 5. As a result of actions during that period the Vietnamese Armed Forces killed 11,700 of the enemy compared to 10,400 killed by U.S. forces. They lost 2,700 killed compared to less than 1,500 U.S. killed. For the entire year of 1968 their performance shows that they killed more than 80,000 of

the enemy and lost 17,486 killed in action on their side. These statistics are more impressive when one remembers the difference in artillery and air support which the U.S. forces receive.

There are of course still many problems confronting the Vietnamese armed forces. They need better arms and equipment, which we are now providing; better training; in some cases better leadership; and desertions continue to be a problem. But the improvement in the Vietnamese defense forces this year has been dramatic. At Tet a great many units, including RF/PF and police, fought exceptionally well. This is particularly notable since it was against a surprise attack and these units were frequently under strength. Performance since then has improved unevenly but in many cases impressively.

A complicating aspect of providing the additional manpower for defense purposes is to see that essential personnel are not drained away from the civilian sector, thus causing damage to supporting governmental functions and to the economy.

Turning to what 1968 meant to the enemy I would say that the year was also an eventful one for him, as well, for he saw many changes occur. He saw the military initiative largely pass to friendly forces. His main forces have increasingly been driven back into remote areas and his local forces have been encountering more and more difficulty in maintaining his logistic system against our relentless attacks. Both US and ARVN forces are operating deep in what had always before been regarded as enemy base areas. As a result, we have taken from him unprecedented amounts of weapons and ammunition. In 1968 we took from caches and captured more than 58,000 individual weapons, 10,000 crew-served weapons, 2,750 rockets, and 5,000 tons of rice and salt. This compares with the total weapons taken in 1967 of 28,873 individual weapons, 2,856 crew-served weapons and 817 rockets.

The enemy's first two offensives, while they were military defeats, secured him some material and psychological advantages. The heavy loss of life, civilian as well as military, the creation originally of more than 1,000,000 evacuees, and the destruction or severe damage to upwards of 150,000 homes and to a number of industrial plants, created both a psychological strain and a heavy drain on resources. In the countryside, there was reduced security in some areas and, as I have noted, the relatively secure population fell from 67% on January 1 to just under 60% after Tet. And these offensives had a great psychological impact in the United States and around the world, much greater than here in Viet-Nam. I went back to the U.S. for 3 days in April, 1968 and was frankly shocked with what I found.

Significantly, what the enemy has called his Third Offensive was defeated away from major population centers. Because the previous pattern of withdrawal of friendly forces from the rural areas to defend cities and towns was not repeated and because we exercised more caution in the use of firepower against the enemy in populated areas, he was denied even the advantages he had achieved, at a fantastic price, in the first two offensives. And he paid dearly for this third venture. The total enemy killed August 18th–October 5th, about 25,000, was over 77% of the losses he suffered during the same number of days in the attacks which began May 5th. At the end of October he had nothing to show for this major effort.

Within the country itself, the Communists have an infrastructure that enables them to control a still significant part of the rural population. Recognizing the importance of

this control in the Paris negotiations, they are making a major effort now to legalize this mechanism by means of hamlet, village, district and province Liberation Committees. Most of these committees are simply existing bodies under a new name. Our analysis shows that of this category 65% are in VC controlled territory, 15% in contested areas, 15% in GVN controlled areas and 5% in abandoned hamlets. By virtue of these Committees, the Communists will continue to claim falsely in Paris that they exercise authority in major populated areas of South Viet-Nam—that they control 80% of the area and 10 million of the population. I expect the NLF and Hanoi to do their utmost along this line during the negotiations.

At the beginning of 1969 the enemy's problems are greater than they have ever been. There are many indications that he is faced with a weakening of morale and of his confidence in victory. But I do not wish to leave the impression that he has no remaining assets. He is still able to infiltrate regular forces, mainly through Laos. The use of Laotian and Cambodian sanctuaries gives the enemy great advantages. He continues to be supplied by the Soviets and the Chinese with a wider range of the most sophisticated weapons. He still has a functioning infrastructure in the country which he can employ for military and political purposes.

Despite these advantages, however, I believe the pressure is on the enemy to change his strategy which hoped for a military breakthrough in 1968 by means of conventional warfare. I think it is more likely that he is simply returning to safe havens to build up his forces. But, I also believe that he will decide that it is too costly. He might decide to negotiate seriously at the new talks in Paris. Or he might, without admitting any change in policy has occurred, drop the level of military activities back to something like what Truong Chinh had in mind when he wrote of "protracted war." In either case, his aim would be to bring about US withdrawal from South Viet-Nam after which he could take it over.

We have frustrated his offensives, we have attacked his infrastructure, and he has suffered serious losses in killed, wounded, captured and defections. Nevertheless he has the capacity to launch new attacks against GVN and allied forces and at the population centers. He can do this in a dramatic manner and he may well try to do it, hoping to affect the negotiations in Paris and American and world opinion.

Finally, on the negotiations in Paris, I believe that they will be long, tough, complex and arduous. I do not look for solutions to be arrived at simply and with rapidity. While we seek to reduce the level of violence through the talks in Paris, I would point out that the enemy can easily accomplish this any time he wants. The real question is whether he sincerely wishes to take this step towards peace. I believe he will pace his steps to gain for himself the greatest advantage possible seeking to use the implied threat of continued violence as leverage on us.

In closing I want to say that casting up a balance sheet is obviously a difficult and complicated undertaking involving as it does many factors, questions of judgment, and some imponderables.

I have stressed some of the progress that has been made. But many unsolved problems still remain. Perhaps the greatest is the political and psychological success which was achieved by the Tet offensive both in the United States and abroad, and which the subsequent progress I have described here has only partially offset.

There is much work still to be done and many obstacles still to be overcome. Balancing out the pluses and minuses, however, I believe none of the latter are insuperable. The Vietnamese are intelligent, hardworking,

and when properly encouraged and well led perform effectively. We have had a good measure of success, I believe that we are making steady progress and that we are gradually achieving our objectives in Viet-Nam. If we stick with it long enough—and this is not a short term proposition—I am confident that we shall have reasonable success in achieving our objectives.

Thank you.

EQUITABLE SYSTEM FOR FIXING AND ADJUSTING THE RATES OF COMPENSATION OF WAGE BOARD EMPLOYEES

(Mr. HANLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill entitled the "Prevailing Wage Rate Determination Act of 1969," whose purpose is to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of compensation of wage board employees.

Because the number of wage board employees exceeds 765,000, this bill is of vital concern to one-fourth of all employees of the Federal Government. It directly affects their wages, their own individual rights and obligations as well as the rights and obligations of their union representatives who are bargaining for them and who represent them on the various wage board committees established by this bill.

Basically, my bill is intended to bring order and system out of the chaotic situation which now exists in the Federal Government's procedures for fixing the rates of pay of employees working under the so-called prevailing wage rate system. The information which I have been receiving for some time showed such a great discrepancy between rates of pay for wage board employees performing the identical functions and working in the same community that I found that the presumption of serious inequity and injustice could not be excluded.

This bill would reduce such a possibility of inequity.

While remedying abuses, the bill will preserve, nonetheless, the concept and procedures of the "prevailing wage" system. It thus is not a modification of the wage board system itself but simply a measure to eliminate injustice and inequity by providing new mechanisms to establish basic regulations, to conduct wage surveys and to adjudicate or arbitrate differences.

The most important single improvement in my bill over the present arrangement is that it will give a statutory foundation to improved procedures for wage board rate determinations. The principal instrumentality provided by the bill to assure that such a policy is pursued is a newly created standing committee within the Civil Service Commission, to be known as the National Wage Policy Committee.

Composed of 11 members, the National Wage Policy Committee will have as its Chairman a person who shall be from outside the Federal service and who shall be appointed directly by the Presi-

dent and shall hold no other office in the Federal service during his tenure as Chairman.

To assure that the Chairman is objective, my bill provides that he will serve exclusively at the pleasure of the President of the United States and that his compensation will be \$75 for each day spent in the work of the Policy Committee.

In addition, the Policy Committee will have five Federal employee union representatives and five management representatives.

The Federal employee union representatives will be appointed as follows:

Two by the president of the AFL-CIO; and one each appointed respectively by the president of the Federal employee union representing the first largest, the second largest and the third largest number of Federal employees subject to this act.

The five employer representatives shall be appointed to the National Wage Policy Committee as follows:

Two management representatives will be appointed by the Secretary of Defense, at least one of whom shall be appointed on a rotational basis for a period of 2 years from the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force;

One management representative from the Veterans' Administration will be appointed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs;

One management representative from the Civil Service Commission will be appointed by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission; and

One management representative will be appointed, on a rotational basis for a period of 2 years, by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission from Federal agencies which are leading employers or employees subject to this act.

In addition to establishing the National Wage Policy Committee, my bill will require each Federal Department or independent agency designated by the National Wage Policy Committee to establish an Agency Wage Committee, composed of five members. The role of the Agency Wage Committee will be to assure the implementation within the agency of the wage surveys through the functioning of the local wage survey committees.

A most important feature of my bill is the inclusion under its wage rate system of all employees who are now paid from so-called "nonappropriated funds." These employees will no longer be considered outsiders to the wage board, or prevailing wage rate system. They will be assured equity and justice in the same manner as if they were receiving their pay from appropriated funds. Certainly, it is improper that an employee should receive less money for his work simply because his employer or manager draws his checks on a different bank account.

As with all legislation, I realize that this bill may emerge in somewhat different form when it is finally enacted. However, on the basis of my experience, I am sure that the final statute will not be very much different in its essentials than the bill which I introduced today.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE

(Mr. HANLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill, to provide a legislative basis for labor-management relations for employees of the Federal Government. Entitled the "Federal Employee Labor-Management Act of 1969," this bill is the result of consultation with the executive branch of the Government, with unions of Federal employees and with my colleagues.

During these consultations, I found that there is general recognition that the Federal Government has already greatly benefited from the existence of Executive Order No. 10988, entitled "Employee-Management Cooperation in the Federal Service," which the late President Kennedy issued on January 17, 1962.

There is also general recognition of the fact that, after 7 years of experience under that Executive order, the time has come to establish labor-management relations on a legislative, statutory basis.

Although my bill has relied heavily on the main outlines of Executive Order No. 10988, it incorporates a number of major improvements which were devised explicitly to provide the major improvements indicated by the experiences of the past 7 years.

The most important innovation envisaged by my bill is the creation of an independent three-member Federal Service Labor Management Relations Board to direct and supervise labor-management relations in the Federal service. The Chairman of that Board shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. One member shall be appointed by the President from a list representing labor unions; and one member shall be appointed by the President from a list representing Federal management. In order to assure expeditious action I have written into my bill the provision that the Board's actions will be determined by majority vote.

One of the most important functions of this Board will be to promulgate rules and regulations which will be followed by all Federal departments and agencies in developing and administering labor-management programs.

To put teeth into this provision, I have stipulated in my bill that whenever this Board finds that a department or agency has failed to develop an adequate labor-management program, or has permitted violations to occur, the Board shall itself assume full responsibility for labor-management relations in that department or agency until the latter can produce evidence of its intention to eliminate its shortcomings.

In this way, I expect, a standard, uniform administration of the letter and spirit of labor management relations will follow.

Because I wanted to be absolutely certain that the new Board could draw upon the best resources available in the executive branch concerning labor-management affairs I have also included a requirement that the Civil Service Commission and the Department of Labor will provide necessary assistance to the Federal Service Labor Management Relations Board in developing proposed standards of conduct for employee organizations and a proposed code of fair labor practices in employee-management relations.

I am aware that every bill and every law is a result of the growth of understanding in the Congress about the subject matter to which it applies. My bill will undoubtedly undergo changes in its progress through the legislative process. However, I am confident that the bill which eventually emerges as law will include a provision for a Board more or less like the one I am proposing with powers and functions more or less like those I have outlined.

For this reason, I look upon this bill as one likely to receive early acceptance and to be enacted in this session of Congress.

WALTER M. HIGLEY

(Mr. HANLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, recently the religious community in central New York paid tribute to a man who since 1960 has served as bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Syracuse.

It is a mark of the esteem in which Walter M. Higley was held by his colleagues that the ceremonies honoring his retirement were distinguished by an unusually large representation of other faiths in the diocese.

Walter M. Higley, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Higley, was born in Norwich, N.Y., on January 23, 1899. He was educated in the public schools of Norwich, at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Columbia University, graduating in 1922 with a bachelor of science degree.

He studied for the ministry at General Theological Seminary, New York City.

On October 18, 1922, he married the former Marion Carr Mason. They have four children.

The Right Reverend Walter M. Higley was ordained a deacon on April 14, 1925, by Bishop Fiske. As deacon, then priest-in-charge, he ministered to Christ Church, Jordan; Emmanuel Church, Memphis; and St. Paul's Church, Port Byron, N.Y. He was rector of All Saints Church, Johnson City, from September 1, 1929, to January 31, 1943, when he was made archdeacon and secretary of the diocese. When the two offices were separated in 1948, the Venerable Walter M. Higley continued as archdeacon until his election as suffragan bishop of the diocese of central New York at the Diocesan Convention of September 15, 1948.

At the diocesan convention of 1959, Bishop Higley was elected bishop coadjutor of the diocese. When Bishop Peabody retired February 1, 1960, Bishop Higley became the diocesan bishop and

was instituted on March 26, 1960, at St. Paul's Church, Syracuse, by the late Right Reverend Arthur Lichtenberger, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church.

During his ministry, Bishop Higley has held many important diocesan appointments. He was a member of the diocesan council, 1931 to 1943; chairman of the department of Christian education of the diocese, 1935 to 1944; chairman of the department of missions, 1944 to 1960; a deputy to the provincial synod, 1929 to 1943; and deputy to general convention, 1943 to 1946.

By appointment of the presiding bishop, Bishop Higley has been chairman of the advisory committee of the church for work among the deaf. He is a member and past president of the board of New York State Council of Churches. He has also been a member of the board of trustees of the Manlius School.

Among the honors bestowed upon Bishop Higley are an S.T.D. degree in 1949 from General Theological Seminary, a D.D. from Hobart College in 1962, and a D.S.T. from Syracuse University in 1964.

Mr. Speaker, I would add only this note to the many honors Bishop Higley has received. May his successor serve with the same compassion, insight, and sense of Christ-oriented unity which Bishop Higley brought to his office.

I pray that God will grant him many more years of health and happiness and that we in upstate New York will remain the beneficiaries of his wisdom and counsel.

SERVICE ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS

(Mr. HANLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, in my judgment, one of the most important responsibilities of a Member of Congress is the matter of service academy appointments. We realize that the boys who are selected for admission will be cast into our Nation's and perhaps the world's most competitive arena, an arena which will challenge both their physical and scholastic prowess.

Beyond this immediate challenge, however, it is reasonable to assume that one day many of these appointees, in roles of leadership, will be required to make similar judgments, the soundness of which could have serious ramifications involving human lives and the national interest.

For these reasons, since entering Congress, I have tried to recognize my responsibilities in a most conscientious manner. The determination with respect to academy appointments in my district is made by an advisory board composed of a cross section of outstanding community leaders. I accept their recommendations as final.

Realizing further the importance of the position an appointee has assumed, once he has been admitted to an academy, I make it a point to keep abreast of

his activities and performance. I am pleased to report that my observations on the appointees from the 34th Congressional District of New York have been most favorable. These observations confirm my belief that our selection process is a good one and they stand as a tribute to the members of the advisory board.

In my continuing observation of the performance of the appointees, Mr. Speaker, one young man continually reflected special dedication to his responsibility and consistently exemplified a truly outstanding cadet at the Air Force Academy. For instance, he had been selected, as a first classman, to wear a silver wreath, designating outstanding military performance. He had also been chosen wing materiel officer with the rank of cadet lieutenant colonel.

I refer, Mr. Speaker, to Cadet James E. Scott, who in my judgment, had so much to offer the future of our Nation.

Unfortunately, last Sunday evening, God saw fit to take this outstanding young man from our midst. As he was returning to the Academy from an auto trip to Denver, a tragic accident occurred, resulting in Jim's death.

Men of my faith use the phrase, "It was God's will," and so it was, for apparently, Almighty God, observing, as so many of us who knew him did, that Jim had already proven himself on earth, decided, at age 21, to take him to his reward.

His mother and dad, sister and grandparents, I feel certain realize that all who knew Jim share their deep loss. America has lost a potentially great leader.

HOW PURE ARE TAX-EXEMPT FUNDS?

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

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the tax laws regarding tax-exempt foundations must be altered. Some of these foundations frequently abuse their tax-exempt status. For instance, a wealthy individual can set up a tax-exempt foundation. He can then lease space in an office building he owns to the foundation and charge the foundation exorbitant rent. He can make a large profit in this manner. Or, a wealthy individual can establish a corporation and then borrow money from it over a long term with no interest. Another example occurs where a person establishes a nonprofit corporation which operates profitmaking companies. He then, as president of the nonprofit corporation, pays himself and others exorbitant salaries.

My colleague, the Honorable WRIGHT PATMAN, is to be commended for his great concern in protecting the public against predatory practices by certain foundations. Also, I am pleased that my colleague, the Honorable WILBUR MILLS, is presently conducting hearings on tax reform and is considering the problem of tax-exempt funds.

A particularly informative editorial appeared in the Plain Dealer, of Febru-

ary 19, 1969, examining the problem of Federal tax treatment of nonprofit corporations.

The abuses practiced by foundations must be stopped.

I recommend that each of you read carefully the following editorial.

HOW PURE ARE TAX-EXEMPT FUNDS?

For 20 years tax-exempt foundations have been growing and multiplying without being subjected to any thorough public scrutiny.

Yesterday the House Ways and Means Committee opened a deep, searching inquiry into those tax-exempt funds. This is a good project undertaken at a good time—when the average taxpayer, his burden increasing, looks askance at anyone or anything enjoying tax-free status.

There are more than 30,000 private, tax-exempt organizations known to the Internal Revenue Service. They wield some \$20 billions in money power.

That power runs unchecked by any action by the public. Without having to put anything to a popular vote, tax-exempt funds such as the Ford Foundation choose one side in a political argument and throw plenty of weight in the direction which its social thinkers think is right.

Ford financed the experimental Ocean Hill-Brownsville School decentralization, which caused such a public ruckus in Brooklyn. Ford poured money into Cleveland's CORE chapter for voter registration—giving Carl B. Stokes' candidacy for mayor a special boost.

But this is only one chunk of a huge pyramid of problems among these funds. Granted tax freedom, they owe something to the public which pays those tax dollars which they do not have to pay.

Some funds have been used as gimmicks for tax evasion. Rich men have stowed wealth away under cover of a "philanthropic fund" which served to mask stock manipulations, to evade inheritance and gift taxes.

Some funds are only a yellowing set of papers in some lawyer's files, and a bank account out of which he draws his fees every year, for doing nothing worth mentioning for any public purpose.

Some funds and tax-free associations make a lot of money, which can legally be voted into salaries that are only snug, comfortable sinecures for paper-shufflers.

U.S. Rep. Wright Patman, D-Tex., has been the chief gadfly and the chief skeptic about tax-exempt foundations. He will be teeing off on the worst offenders as the inquiry proceeds.

Tax exemption is a subsidy paid for by the taxpaying public. Yet sometimes tax-exempt foundations pay out grants supporting extreme and antisocial groups. Has the public no appeal then?

Under the charismatic words "philanthropy" and "nonprofit," a lot of unusual things are being allowed. The sheer power of the biggest, most aggressive of the funds makes one stop and wonder, and ask questions which will be raised in these hearings on Capitol Hill.

THIS IS LIBERALISM?

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention to an article in today's Washington Post which describes in detail a truly revolting series of events that are, apparently, typical of what is going on at San Francisco State College as well as on many other campuses in this Nation.

It is unthinkable to me, Mr. Speaker, that the people of this country have to, or will, tolerate such anarchistic conduct by groups of arrogant so-called "students."

Why those described in this article, and their counterparts across the land, are still in these colleges and universities, is beyond me. Perhaps it is because a decade of ultraliberalism and permissiveness have eaten away the spines of those who run these institutions, so that they are no longer capable of summoning the courage to kick them out and keep them out.

I include the newspaper article for insertion in the RECORD at this point:

ALL IS RACIST TO BLACKS: HARASSMENT JARS LIBERALS

(By Rasa Gustaitis)

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—As Prof. John H. Bunzel faced his class for the first time in the semester at San Francisco State College, he knew he was in for trouble.

In the unusually large group before him he saw a sizable number of black militants—to whom, he knew, he symbolized the enemy.

For months now—ever since he had published an article critical of the black studies program as proposed by Associate Professor Nathan Hare—Bunzel had been a target of abuse and intimidation.

He had received anonymous threatening telephone calls at home and became accustomed to being called "pig Bunzel." His two cars were covered with the words "Fascist Scab" one night and all the tires were slashed. A homemade bomb was found one morning outside the office of the political science department, which he heads.

Nevertheless, Bunzel, 45, tall and tweedy, looked at the group before him calmly and began to explain what he had in mind for the course.

FLOOD OF HOSTILITY

His voice was drowned in a flood of hostile questions and remarks. Someone stood up and began to read aloud from "Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung." Bunzel tried for ten minutes to restore order, then stunned, he dismissed the class.

Two days later, on Wednesday, he tried again. The class now had become, for him, a testing ground of "whether those of us committed to the use of reason can still have his voice heard in an increasingly irrational environment."

He tried to respond to the hostile questions. The course, he said, was titled "community power and the politics of leadership." It would not deal with today's headlines (here a girl's hand shot up) but would follow an academic form and would probe the complexities of community power, he said. Then he gestured to the girl.

"Some of the things you say we don't understand," she told him. "I'm asking you to come down to our level. And when we raise our hands, you should respond immediately. It took you about four minutes to respond."

"If it's all right, I'd prefer to finish a thought, then answer questions," Bunzel replied.

"Man, what you're saying doesn't mean anything anyway," a black student shouted. Others joined in a cacophony.

"I can't hear your questions," Bunzel told the class.

"Man, you haven't been hearing all your life," a student said.

TWO MILLION OMITTED

The black students demanded to know why no readings from Stokely Carmichael or Huey P. Newton were assigned. Bunzel replied that some two million other choices had been omitted.

The books on the list, the students charged, were racist.

C. Wright Mills and Talbot Parsons racists? By what standards? Bunzel asked. Had anyone read them?

"If you put it on the list, nine times out of ten it's a racist book," a voice replied.

At the end of half an hour, Bunzel dismissed the class, telling the students: "I intend to teach this course as it has always been taught."

"If we have to bring guns in here you won't teach it," a youth replied. "We'll teach you about community power."

On Friday, Bunzel again pleaded with the students to be allowed to begin. When the heckling continued, an administrative official was called and ordered two of the Negro students suspended. The class was again dismissed, with the first lecture still to be given.

INTIMIDATION CHARGED

At a press conference later, Black Student Union members declared that "black students were harassed, intimidated and suspended" in Bunzel's class that morning.

Tony Miranda, a leader in the Third World Liberation Front, said the militants were determined to "stop the functioning of the class and educate people on what the class is about. Any class he'll be teaching will have his attitudes and perceptions of our society and that is hurting the people. We're saying he's in direct opposition to our struggle at this point. And as such he's an enemy."

Bunzel, a cool, calm scholar, is somewhat puzzled by the vehemence of the attacks against him, for he prides himself on his long liberal record—the fight he led for admission of Negroes into clubs at Princeton in the 1940s, his outspokenness against Sen. McCarthy and against the California loyalty oath in the 1950s, his support for a black studies program at San Francisco State College as long as four years ago.

He became a special target of the militant students last October, when he published that article in the quarterly, "The Public Interest." In it, he questioned whether the black studies program being drawn up for the College by Nathan Hare would allow for enough diversity in points of view on racial questions.

"It was a cautious piece, hardly something to provoke a kamikaze attack," he said.

Yet it is exactly that caution which angers the militants. For Bunzel, with his careful weighing of all sides of the question, represents to them the liberal enemy—the man in the middle who fails to take sides clearly and so blocks the revolution.

He not only questions their black student studies program but also has failed to support the American Federation of Teachers' strike, explaining that he believes "it is the wrong strike at the wrong time, and besides, I'm not completely persuaded that the industrial trade union model is appropriate to the academic community."

WORSE THAN WALLACE?

"He's much more a dangerous thing than a man like George Wallace," a BSU member told me. "With Wallace, everyone knows where he stands. But when Bunzel says something people say, yeah, he's a liberal so that must be right."

But to Bunzel, the right to say or write what he believes and to teach the class as he wants to is "the irreducible minimum of academic freedom."

"I will not be intimidated but I will not be afraid to acknowledge that sometimes I'm scared," he told me. "I've had police protection at home now for four months and that's a lousy way to live."

THE HONOR OF THE THING

(Mr. CARTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, paraphrasing the words of Kipling, "Open the old cigar box, let us consider a space through the soft blue veil of the vapor, musing on the post office's new face."

Mr. Speaker, as it happens, I am not a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, but any legislation or regulation which affects the 384 postmasters and the 132 rural routes in my district certainly affects me.

During the past 4 years, even though I have had this number of post offices and rural carriers, only two complaints of any importance have been made adversely reflecting on the professional efficiency of these employees.

Although many of these people have been chosen by members of the opposition party, evidently they have been chosen well. It has been my privilege to meet with many of these people on many occasions, and I have always been impressed by their high character and devotion to duty.

I realize we have a problem with our post offices, but I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that it exists in our urban areas, and certainly not in rural areas such as I represent. It is my opinion that the efforts toward reorganization are being directed toward the perimeter, or rural areas, whose efficiency no one questions, rather than at the center, the urban areas, where great problems actually exist.

We Members on this side of the aisle have been told we would have the high honor of announcing the appointments made by certain selection boards. To those who offer this honor, this superlative honor, I will reply, "I am reminded of the old gentleman who had been tarred and feathered and was about to be ridden out of town on a rail, who said, 'If it was not for the honor of this thing I had rather walk.'"

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST CONDUCTED BY VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

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

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States conducts a Voice of Democracy contest. This year over 400,000 students participated in the contest competing for five scholarships which are awarded as the top prizes. The contest theme was "Freedom's Challenge."

The winning contestant from each State is brought to Washington for the final judging as guest of the VFW. I am happy to report that this year's Iowa winner comes from the Sixth Congressional District, which I have the honor to represent. He is Grant M. Colvin, an outstanding high school student from Storm Lake, Iowa. I am looking forward to meeting this fine young American and the other winning contestants when they visit Washington next week. It is a real pleasure to commend Grant Colvin for his excellent speech which I have carefully read, and now insert at this point

in the RECORD in the hope that it will be an inspiration to all interested Americans.

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE

(By Grant M. Colvin)

One day while I was thinking of history and governments and nations, it suddenly struck me that I could not really put into words my idea of America's goals—I was not able to say what we should be working for, where we should be going, or what we should be doing.

I delved into books. I reread the Declaration of Independence. Then I thought about it. That Declaration had made us free men—it declared America to be independent of England. But the more I looked at it, and the more I thought about it, the more it seemed like a pattern—a formula—for our Nation and our world. It was almost as if the Founding Fathers were daring us to create the Nation they had described. It was, indeed, a challenge. Then I thought about today's world. On top of everything that is bad, there is something good. We are still free men. But that challenge still lies before us. Today we are being challenged to do two things: to achieve peace, and to establish brotherhood. This is the double challenge of freedom.

Nineteen-sixty-eight has seen a rebirth of idealism in America. Young people and older people alike fought for a cause—peace, in the face of a brutal war. Their cause and their candidates, in their minds, were defeated; but is it not possible to rise from the ashes of that defeat and step triumphantly into the new dawn of victory? That is what John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy would have wanted. If we truly cherish freedom, we should labor to build a nation and a world in which peace is the rule rather than the exception. To build a lasting peace—this is part of the challenge of freedom.

For ages, man has sold man into bondage. Only a little more than a hundred years ago did we finally unshackle our brothers and put an end to slavery. Sadly, its vestiges remain, a scar on our great Nation. Today there are millions of Americans who are enslaved by the hate of their fellow citizens, and their cries are seemingly not heard. All of the great men who signed the Declaration of Independence were white, but many of them had dreams of that day when black and white would live together in friendship and equality—the day when all voices would be heard. Let us build a nation and a world in which all men are truly brothers—where all human beings can join hands in friendship and together face the new day of destiny. In August of 1963 more than 200,000 people marched in Washington, D.C. to protest discrimination. As they stood in front of the giant memorial to Abraham Lincoln, they heard Dr. Martin Luther King tell America that he had a dream. Let us take that dream of Dr. King and make it a reality.

This is the double challenge of freedom—peace, and brotherhood. It is a challenge which must be met. When we start our quest, the road will be rough—we will meet with some defeats; but in the face of those defeats our initiation should not evaporate but should redouble; and the ambition which sparked us shall not dissolve but shall crystallize in renewed hope.

Men who have already departed from this earth have left us a legacy and have handed us a challenge. Let us join together, accept that challenge, and build our newer world. With the help of God, we will not fail.

REPRESENTATIVE WHITEHURST INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO COVER MINISTERS UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

(Mr. WHITEHURST asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which I feel the law should not have made necessary.

In 1954, a minister was in the position of being a professional with, in effect, no retirement benefits. In that year, Congress, recognizing this injustice, passed a law making it possible for him to be covered by social security if he so desired. This law has been changed to cover a minister unless he does not wish to be so covered, but still considers him to be a self-employed individual as pertains to his social security tax. A minister pays all of his tax, with no contribution from the church.

In 1964, the Keogh bill was passed giving professionals and other self-employed individuals a retirement option in addition to social security. However, the minister is excluded from participation in this program.

My bill will make it possible for a minister to join the ranks of his fellow professionals by permitting him to participate in the Keogh bill as well as social security.

TAX REFORM LONG OVERDUE

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

Mr. BEALL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the disproportionate amount of taxes paid by a number of our citizens was brought home to me most clearly during a recent tour of my district. The experiences of one woman in this regard stand out so starkly that it serves as an excellent example of why tax revision must be one of the highest priority items for business in the 91st Congress.

While I was sitting in my office seeing constituents, a lady came in, sat across the desk from me and said that she really did not want anything other than to let me know of a situation which she felt should be of concern to me. She said that during 1968 she had total wages \$3,108. She pointed out that the taxes withheld from all sources, that is State, Federal, and social security, amounted to \$526.37, or over 16 percent of her gross income. Her net pay after the deductions was \$2,581.63. Her basic expenses were food, shelter, insurance, and utilities which came to \$2,450.80 leaving her a balance of \$130.83 with which to buy her clothes, pay the doctor in case of illness, and pay for other small items which most of us would consider absolute minimal expenses.

The lady continued and said that what really bothered her was that now, because of the fact that her husband had died during year 1968, and even though she was 62 years of age, she would have deducted from her pay \$1 additional each payday because she is to be classified as a single person. With tears in her eyes she told me that she would have to seek additional employment in order to provide for her basic necessities and pay the taxes charged her by the Federal Government. I think that this case demonstrates most clearly the need for whole-

sale revision of our tax structure. While our Government has said that \$3,000 a year is the income that separates a person from poverty, in the case of this lady, who earned \$3,108, the Federal Government is collecting \$324.60 in Federal income taxes.

Mr. Speaker, unless we find some way to bring equity to our tax structure we cannot expect to continue to have the confidence and respect of the public for government as we now know it.

The time to act on tax reform is upon us and we must face and deal with it now.

TREATY—NONPROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

(Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I have received numerous letters of inquiry and comment concerning the nonproliferation treaty.

Since the Senate alone votes on treaties, our constituents should be encouraged to express their feelings to their Senators. A vote is expected by March 6, 1969.

Few people are familiar with the text of the treaty or have even seen it.

A cursory examination suggests one of the primary objectives of the treaty will be to comply with United Nations Organization directives to place nuclear weaponry under the control of the UNO which will be in charge of regulating terms, conditions and profits from the sale of "nonnuclear weapons" to "nonnuclear state parties."

I place the treaty in the RECORD for all to examine:

TREATY ON THE NONPROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The States concluding this Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the "Parties to the Treaty",

Considering the devastation that would be visited upon all mankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples,

Believing that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

In conformity with resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly calling for the conclusion of an agreement on the prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons,

Undertaking to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on peaceful nuclear activities,

Expressing their support for research, development and other efforts to further the application, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards system, of the principle of safeguarding effectively the flow of source and special fissionable materials by use of instruments and other techniques at certain strategic points,

Affirming the principle that the benefits of peaceful applications of nuclear technology, including any technological by-products which may be derived by nuclear-weapon States from the development of nuclear explosive devices, should be available for peaceful purposes to all Parties to the Treaty,

whether nuclear-weapon or non-nuclear weapon States,

Convinced that, in furtherance of this principle, all Parties to the Treaty are entitled to participate in the fullest possible exchange of scientific information for, and to contribute alone or in cooperation with other States to, the further development of the applications of atomic energy for peaceful purposes,

Declaring their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament,

Urging the cooperation of all States in the attainment of this objective,

Recalling the determination expressed by the Parties to the 1963 Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere in outer space and under water in its Preamble to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

Desiring to further the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States in order to facilitate the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery pursuant to a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

Recalling that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations, and that the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security are to be promoted with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources.

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Each nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices.

ARTICLE II

Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

ARTICLE III

1. Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes to accept safeguards, as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Agency's safeguards system, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfillment of its obligations assumed under this Treaty with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Procedures for the safeguards required by this article shall be followed with respect to source or special fissionable material whether it is

being produced, processed or used in any principal nuclear facility or is outside any such facility. The safeguards required by this article shall be applied on all source or special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities within the territory of such State, under its jurisdiction, or carried out under its control anywhere.

2. Each State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to provide: (a) source or special fissionable material, or (b) equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material, to any non-nuclear-weapon State for peaceful purposes, unless the source or special fissionable material shall be subject to the safeguards required by this article.

3. The safeguards required by this article shall be implemented in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the Parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of this article and the principle of safeguarding set forth in the Preamble of the Treaty.

4. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall conclude agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet the requirements of this article either individually or together with other States in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Negotiation of such agreements shall commence within 180 days from the original entry into force of this Treaty. For States depositing their instruments of ratification or accession after the 180-day period, negotiation of such agreements shall commence not later than the date of such deposit. Such agreements shall enter into force not later than eighteen months after the date of initiation of negotiations.

ARTICLE IV

1. Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I and II of this Treaty.

2. All the Parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so shall also cooperate in contributing alone or together with other States or international organizations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territory of non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

ARTICLE V

Each Party to the Treaty undertakes to take appropriate measures to ensure that, in accordance with this Treaty, under appropriate international observation and through appropriate international procedures, potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty on a non-discriminatory basis and that the charge to such Parties for the explosive devices used will be as low as possible and exclude any charge for research and development. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall be able to obtain such benefits, pursuant to a special international agreement or agreements, through an appropriate international body with adequate representation of non-nuclear-weapon

States. Negotiations on this subject shall commence as soon as possible after the Treaty enters into force. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty so desiring may also obtain such benefits pursuant to bilateral agreements.

ARTICLE VI

Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

ARTICLE VII

Nothing in this Treaty affects the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories.

ARTICLE VIII

1. Any Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary Governments which shall circulate it to all Parties to the Treaty. Thereupon, if requested to do so by one-third or more of the Parties to the Treaty, the Depositary Governments shall convene a conference, to which they shall invite all the Parties to the Treaty, to consider such an amendment.

2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the Parties to the Treaty, including the votes of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The amendment shall enter into force for each Party that deposits its instrument of ratification of the amendment upon the deposit of such instruments of ratification by a majority of all the Parties, including the instruments of ratification of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Thereafter, it shall enter into force for any other Party upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the amendment.

3. Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty shall be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized. At intervals of five years thereafter, a majority of the Parties to the Treaty may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary Governments, the convening of further conferences with the same objective of reviewing the operation of the Treaty.

ARTICLE IX

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by the States, the Governments of which are designated Depositaries of the Treaty, and forty other States signatory to this Treaty and the deposit of their instruments of ratification. For the purposes of this Treaty, a nuclear-weapon State is one which has manufactured and exploded a

nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to January 1, 1967.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or of accession, the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, and the date of receipt of any requests for convening a conference or other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE X

1. Each Party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other Parties to the Treaty and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

2. Twenty-five years after the entry into force of the Treaty, a conference shall be convened to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely, or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods. This decision shall be taken by a majority of the Parties to the Treaty.

ARTICLE XI

This Treaty, the English, Russian, French, Spanish and Chinese texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in triplicate, at the cities of Washington, London and Moscow, this first day of July one thousand nine hundred sixty-eight.

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 255 (1968)

ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS
1433RD MEETING ON 19 JUNE 1968

The Security Council,

Noting with appreciation the desire of a large number of States to subscribe to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and thereby to undertake not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

Taking into consideration the concern of certain of these States that, in conjunction with their adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, appropriate measures be undertaken to safeguard their security,

Bearing in mind that any aggression accompanied by the use of nuclear weapons would endanger the peace and security of all States,

1. Recognizes that aggression with nuclear weapons or the threat of such aggression against a non-nuclear-weapon State would create a situation in which the Security Council, and above all its nuclear-weapon State permanent members, would have to act immediately in accordance with their obligations under the United Nations Charter;

2. Welcomes the intention expressed by certain States that they will provide or support immediate assistance, in accordance with the Charter, to any non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that is a victim of an act or an object of a threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used;

3. Reaffirms in particular the inherent right, recognized under Article 51 of the Charter, of individual and collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

DECLARATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Made in the United Nations Security Council in explanation of its vote for Security Council Resolution 255 (1968))

The Government of the United States notes with appreciation the desire expressed by a large number of States to subscribe to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

We welcome the willingness of these States to undertake not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

The United States also notes the concern of certain of these States that, in conjunction with their adherence to the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, appropriate measures be undertaken to safeguard their security. Any aggression accompanied by the use of nuclear weapons would endanger the peace and security of all States.

Bearing these considerations in mind, the United States declares the following:

Aggression with nuclear weapons, or the threat of such aggression, against a non-nuclear-weapon State would create a qualitatively new situation in which the nuclear-weapon States which are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council would have to act immediately through the Security Council to take the measures necessary to counter such aggression or to remove the threat of aggression in accordance with the United Nations Charter, which calls for taking " * * * effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace * * *". Therefore, any State which commits aggression accompanied by the use of nuclear weapons or which threatens such aggression must be aware that its actions are to be countered effectively by measures to be taken in accordance with the United Nations Charter to suppress the aggression or remove the threat of aggression.

The United States affirms its intention, as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, to seek immediate Security Council action to provide assistance, in accordance with the Charter, to any non-nuclear-weapon State party to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons that is a victim of an act of aggression or an object of a threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used.

The United States reaffirms in particular the inherent right, recognized under Article 51 of the Charter, of individual and collective self-defense if an armed attack, including a nuclear attack, occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

The United States vote for the resolution before us and this statement of the way in

which the United States intends to act in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations are based upon the fact that the resolution is supported by other permanent members of the Security Council which are nuclear-weapon States and are also proposing to sign the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and that these States have made similar statements as to the way in which they intend to act in accordance with the Charter.

LEGALIZED BIAS—THE OFCC

(Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, a Federal agency, operating with little publicity except to its target victims is the OFCC of the Department of Labor, a governmental branch intent on interpreting and administering the law according to what its appointees feel satisfy them rather than the intent of the Congress.

Its aims sound flowerly, but everywhere it has been in operation, the results have been subsidized anarchy.

I had earlier remarked on the deplorable, disruptive, and devastating activities of this agency in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 20, 1967, and February 1, 1968.

One of the best exposés of this race-quota gestapo has been feature articles by the renowned pro-American writer, Mrs. Shirley Scheibla, which appeared in Barron's national business and financial weekly, in a three-part series.

I place all three parts of Mrs. Scheibla's work at this point in my remarks:

GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT? GOVERNMENT IS MAKING BUSINESS ITS UNWILLING PARTNER IN BIAS—I

(By Shirley Scheibla)

WASHINGTON.—"I'm no crusader," the worried executive told a reporter recently, "but I'm no bigot either. All I am is a businessman trying to operate my company the best way I know how—which means bidding successfully for contracts I can deliver on, and hiring qualified workers I know can get the job done for me." This employer, however, like thousands of others in the U.S. today, is dependent for most of his business on federal contracting agencies, and Uncle Sam is determined to wipe out racial discrimination in private employment—at any cost. Because of the way Washington has been going about it, the cost can come high.

"If I don't sign a commitment to hire a certain number of nonwhites in each job category," explained the businessman, "the government threatens to deal me out. I face formal complaints by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and possible lawsuits by the Justice Department. I stand to lose millions of dollars in contracts—which means that dozens or even hundreds of workers' jobs are placed in jeopardy too, affecting blacks and whites alike. Yet I have no way to guarantee that I can find the people to meet these quotas, particularly in high-skill classifications. And the irony of it is, if I do go all-out with such 'reverse discrimination' in my hiring and firing, I run the very real risk of all-out trouble with organized labor."

BLOCKBUSTER APPROACH

There's little doubt that the government's blockbuster approach to the centuries-old problem of employment bias may be creating as many ills as it has cured. Not surprisingly, Parkinson's Law holds sway here in a chaotic proliferation of policy-making bureaucrats, acting under one or the other of

two edicts: the 1964 Civil Rights Act and President Johnson's Executive Order 11246 of 1965, which combine to blanket any employer of at least 50 persons as well as any contract of \$10,000 or more involving federal funds. Enforcers include not only the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), but also the Justice Department, the Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance (OFCC) and each of some 17,000 contracting officers representing 28 other U.S. agencies. Although racial considerations are predominant, incidentally, they by no means exhaust the government's purview as defined by statute, proclamation and regulatory fiat.

Beyond administrative confusion, however—not to say a clear lack of either coordination or consistency—are problems far more serious. Some official actions, for example, appear to constitute inexcusable abuse of unquestioned authority. Worse still, others may well be illegal if not unconstitutional. Employers have been denied due process; firms have been placed arbitrarily in financial jeopardy. In the name of fair employment, finally, both the National Labor Relations Act and the Civil Rights Act itself plainly seem to have been violated.

UNDUE PROCESS?

The most glaring instances of action without due process have occurred under the aegis of OFCC. Ward McCreedy, acting director of the agency, admits that contracting officers have been holding up awards virtually on a daily basis, because of non-compliance with OFCC regulations. "Across the board," he said recently, "this experience has resulted in the company's submitting a program which does effect compliance. None of these people can demonstrate that they have suffered any financial loss owing to such delays on their bids." But the affected firms tell a different tale: many claim convincingly that the compliance procedure has caused substantial monetary losses. Since several of OFCC's regulations are, to say the least, of dubious legality, the risks to which such employers are exposed would seem to entitle them—before and not after the action has been taken—to their day in court.

What's more, OFCC's parent Labor Department, in determining which contracts are to be held up, appears to be applying a double standard. One notorious case in point involves New York's Neighborhood Youth Corps. As long ago as last May, several agencies were investigating criminal charges against this child of the poverty program. Alleged was the theft of millions of dollars which had been freely parceled out by the Labor Department. On September 13, with the charges still pending, the NYC was awarded an additional \$367,000. Michael Aun, information specialist for Labor, explained at the time that the purpose was to keep the Corps going, "until matters could be straightened out." (As it happens, they still haven't been.)

While doling out money to those facing criminal charges, in short, the Department doesn't flinch from interfering with the money-making ability of others whose only sin is the failure to comply instantly with questionable regulations. Mr. McCreedy goes so far as to say that OFCC can (though it hasn't done so yet) suspend all government business with a company while a "discrimination" case is pending.

CREATIVE COMPLIANCE

The businessman's complaint, quoted at the outset, reflects the widespread frustration and anger over Washington's imprecise terms for compliance. Specifically, each contractor now is required to promise in writing that he will hire a certain number of Negro workers for each of the major job categories on his payroll. To begin with, the Civil Rights Act prohibits racial quotas in employment—a coin which, presumably, has two sides. But

the government does not set the quotas; it tells private industry to do so, in effect, by applying a curiously vague formula.

Here's how that formula has been expressed: an employer must initiate "affirmative action programs" designed to avoid discrimination. The programs, businessmen are advised by way of clarification, will be expected to utilize the "creativity and ingenuity of American enterprise" in attaining this social goal. But if such a program then fails to win official approval, the company submitting it becomes subject to federal sanctions. That probably makes this the first time in American history that Washington has demanded "creativity" in order to comply with law; the concept has not been spelled out in plain English, much less tested in court. Indeed, the National Association of Manufacturers, after reviewing an OFCC regulation which attempted a broad definition of "affirmative action," characterized it as "difficult to summarize, hard to understand, beyond interpretation. . . ."

NO EASY WAY

It's clear, however, that the government wants detailed, written commitments for the hiring of nonwhites, virtually in every job category. Employers who don't sign such commitments don't get approval of their "affirmative action programs." Those who do sign, meanwhile, soon find that life isn't all that easy. Nobody can be sure about such projected figures, and government officials make a point of not publicly demanding specific quotas—which would, of course, blatantly violate the Civil Rights Act. The employer, then, must come up with numbers which satisfy the federal regulators. However, what suits one agency may not find favor with another; even the bureaucrats within a given agency are likely to disagree. Not least, "quotas" deemed acceptable today may not be so tomorrow, since "affirmative action" is expected to be progressive.

To illustrate, three construction companies in Philadelphia all were low bidders on different U.S.-aided projects. One, Joseph L. Farrell, Inc., got approval from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) for its "affirmative action" program. The other two each submitted essentially the same plan, but HEW rejected the program of Harold E. Irwin Co., and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) the one submitted by Perry J. Goldman Construction Co. When Irwin revised its plan, and won HEW's approval, Goldman duplicated it—but again was turned down. After six months of post-bid negotiations, the Goldman concern finally managed to come up with one acceptable to HUD.

NOT BY NUMBERS?

Adding to the confusion, public statements by government officials, even in the same agency, often are contradictory. Thus, OFCC's McCreedy says it's impossible to deal with people without dealing in numbers, but that job assignments by race merely are "goals"—not "quotas"—and he emphasizes that OFCC does not dictate any such numbers. Last May, however, Charles Doneghy, an OFCC area coordinator, told Columbus, Ohio's Carl M. Geupel Construction Co. that before it could qualify for a \$5 million road-building contract involving federal funds, it would have to hire something on the order of 15 Negro operating engineers, 13 journeymen and two apprentices.

Earlier this year in Philadelphia, OFCC area coordinator Bennett Stalvey warned the aforementioned Irwin Co. that a contract would be awarded to the second bidder unless Irwin agreed to hire a representative number of minority-group members. "We want to see," declared Mr. Stalvey, "a manpower table listing the trades, total workers and how many will be minority, Negroes. . . ." Last January, the Philadelphia Bulletin quoted Mr. Stalvey as warning contractors

that "if they fail to hire a 'representative number' of Negro workers, they face the possible loss of \$100 million in federal contracts to be awarded in six months."

That Philadelphia story ran about a month after Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz told the AFL-CIO's Building & Construction Trades convention: "I think it is an error to approach this problem . . . in terms that mean a number of . . . Negroes or whites or anybody else, as being required on every single situation. . . . (That) involves quotas in one form or another, and as far as I am concerned . . . that is simply the wrong approach to that problem, and we have got to find a better one."

EEOC QUOTAS

Secretary Wirtz' OFCC apparently is not alone in forcing racial quotas. Last May, Senator Paul J. Fannin (R., Ariz.) told Congress about a letter sent to an employer by EEOC Chairman Clifford Alexander Jr., accusing the businessman of committing unfair employment practices, based on a statistical disparity between the minority composition of the employer's workforce and that of his community's population. "Despite a provision in the (Civil Rights) Act against using ratios or racial balance," Senator Fannin declared, "the (EEOC) does, in fact, use such ratios as one of its preliminary tests to determine whether there has been a violation."

In any case, as more and more companies sign these commitments, finding the necessary job applicants has become increasingly difficult. Both OFCC and EEOC contend it is up to the firms to recruit and train black workers. The written agreements include lists of the sources employers are advised to use for such recruitment. (Sample sources: the Congress of Racial Equality, Neighborhood Youth Corps and Workers Defense League—all active in militant causes but, according to several employers, not much help as job recruiters—as well as more cooperative groups like the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). At best, however, productivity is bound to suffer during the apprenticeship period. "Training is a fine idea," says one executive, "but how am I supposed to fill my written commitment in the meantime?"

BROTHERHOOD DAYS

Making matters still more difficult for all concerned is the obstinacy within much of organized labor. Inevitably, a vast amount of government contract work involves construction projects, and the construction industry is burdened with the tradition of union hiring halls—through which the union, not the employer, selects the workforce. Accordingly, an employer may find himself signing a federal commitment which he may not be able to implement in practice. OFCC answers that hiring halls which don't supply an adequate personnel mix probably are discriminating and, therefore, are illegal. Employers, however, feel obliged to honor their labor contracts (at least until adjudged illegal)—especially since they may have a strike on their hands if they don't.

Hiring halls are but one such area in which OFCC now is demanding action by contractors. The agency also wants sweeping changes in that bulwark of unionism, the seniority system. To make up for past discrimination, OFCC has advised employers to make preferential promotions outside the system, allowing minority-group members to take their seniority along with them in any shift from one department to another—a radical departure in the construction brotherhoods.

Under the National Labor Relations Act, collective bargaining on seniority is mandatory where the NLRB has certified a union to represent workers. But how can an employer bargain when he has been ordered to make specific changes by the OFCC? Asked the question, OFCC replies that it plans to use its influence to help but that "if differences on a seniority contract can-

not be resolved, a contractor may have to decide whether to take a strike or lose a (federal) contract."

A union found guilty of discrimination risks losing its NLRB certification, but the legality of certain OFCC and EEOC requirements on seniority is as questionable as some of the others affecting management. In fact, EEOC has received complaints of racial discrimination from whites—because of preferential treatment given blacks. To avoid charges that they are encouraging companies to violate the national labor law, both agencies claim they now consult unions, allowing them to become "interested parties" in formal proceedings. On at least one occasion, however, an OFCC official refused to make this concession. At a meeting in Cleveland last May, Area Coordinator Doneghy, after checking with Washington, refused to discuss an "affirmative action program" of Carl M. Geupel Construction Co. while representatives of the International Union of Operating Engineers were in the room.

What's more, Donald Slaiman, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director, told Barron's that OFCC recently launched proceedings to debar Bethlehem Steel from federal contracts (over the issue of seniority) without even consulting the United Steelworkers. The union, after protesting, was allowed to become an interested party. (Hearings now are adjourned; a subsequent article in this series will discuss the case.) "Making a union an interested party in proceedings to work out something new is not the same as bargaining collectively," says Thomas W. Miller, Jr., NLRB's information director. But it's not possible to file an unfair labor practice charge against the government; Uncle Sam is exempt from the National Labor Relations Act.

EMPLOYER'S BURDEN

All of this would seem to make government contracting a more precarious business than ever, but the agencies increasingly act as though determined to wreck contractor relations through sheer harassment. The watchword in current federal enforcement of equal job opportunities, indeed, seems to be "guilty until proven innocent." EEOC habitually levels charges against employers without giving them an opportunity beforehand to see the evidence and respond to it. Investigators frequently arrive at a plant unannounced, demanding a look at the records without stating any specific complaint. Not least objectionable to employers, finally, is an OFCC tactic of requiring them to "validate" all personnel tests by proving that such tests don't result in discrimination.

Good intentions aside, Washington's equal employment opportunity campaign clearly is being administered with a bias all its own. "The government couldn't have done a better job of sabotaging the program," one sorely beset employer said recently, "if it had deliberately set out to do so."

THE YOUNG SAVAGES: TAXPAYERS ARE SUBSIDIZING THEIR ASSAULT ON LEARNING

In the honorable tradition of the labor movement—"Reward your friends," so Samuel Gompers adjured his followers, "and punish your enemies"—as well as of Tammany Hall, the liberal establishment always looks after its own. Win or lose at the polls, Democratic standard-bearers rarely fail to advance their personal fortunes; regardless of the state of the union, party big-wigs evidently know how to succeed in business without really trying. In the Great Society, moreover, politics has produced some strange success stories. Thus, several former Treasury officials, whose disastrous policies have brought the U.S. to the brink of financial ruin, have gone straight from Washington to Wall Street. Hubert Humphrey, whom nobody ever accused of being an egg-head, soon will begin a new career as mentor to the Encyclopedia Britannica. Kind of makes you

wonder what line Betty Furness will be peddling next.

All of which brings us to Clark Kerr, the educator who, shortly after Governor Ronald Reagan took office two years ago, was unceremoniously dumped—"fired with enthusiasm," in his own genial words—as President of the University of California. During Dr. Kerr's tenure, of course, the student rebellion at Berkeley, staging area for the revolts now raging throughout the groves of academe, achieved nationwide prominence and scored its first gains off weak-kneed authority (remember Mario Savio and the Filthy Speech Movement?). Like so many liberals, Dr. Kerr landed comfortably on his feet, with the prestigious Carnegie Foundation. As Chairman of the Carnegie Commission on the Future of Higher Education, however, the scholar apparently has learned very little. Last month his blue-ribbon group issued a report urging a multibillion-dollar program of expanded federal aid to colleges and universities. Last week, even as student agitators were committing acts of disruption and violence on campuses from coast to coast, Dr. Kerr chose to wax philosophical. "Kerr sees benefits in campus protest," ran the headline on a front-page interview in *The Christian Science Monitor*. Universities, he told the reporter, will emerge stronger for the "legitimate" demands being made upon them.

In the liberal lexicon, "legitimate" may cover a multitude of sins. At Berkeley, for example, it included Presidential sanction of the distribution on campus of propaganda favoring use of marijuana, as well as the broadcasting of obscenities over university loudspeakers. From these relatively modest goals, the agitators lately have escalated to demands for control over curricula and the hiring and firing of faculty members. In a striking number of cases, moreover, notably in public institutions, the protest movements are spearheaded by a small but highly select minority of undergraduates; those who have been chosen less for their academic qualifications than their underprivileged economic status or their race. By subsidizing the enrollment of students with neither the capacity nor the will to learn, U.S. taxpayers have made it difficult for others to get an education. Willy-nilly they also are working to undermine those hallowed ivy-covered walls.

The process—as measured by the shift from private to public financing of higher education—is far advanced. Since 1960, the number of students enrolled by colleges as freshmen has increased from 920,000 to 1,567,000. Of the total, however, those entering private institutions have risen only from 345,000 to 454,000, or by less than 30%, while their taxpayer-supported counterparts have doubled. The rise in enrollments inevitably has led to a surge in expenditures: in the past eight years, state and local outlays for higher education have gone from \$1.8 billion to \$4.6 billion, while federal spending, estimated at a nominal \$1 billion in fiscal '60, will approach \$5 billion in the 12 months ending June 30, 1969. In some states, notably those which charge little or no tuition, budgets and student bodies alike have climbed geometrically. Since Nelson Rockefeller took office, for example, enrollments at the State University of New York have shot up from 28,500 to 100,000, while Albany's contributions to Gotham's City University have risen eightfold.

Too little, said the Carnegie Commission in effect, and too late. Hence in December it issued a report resoundingly titled "Quality and equality: new levels of federal responsibility for higher education." To meet what the distinguished body views as a pressing national need, it recommends, among other things, a complex scheme of student loans and grants and the establishment of 500 new two-year and 50 new urban four-year colleges, at a cost "not to exceed \$10 million

per institution." All told, if its recommendations were followed, total U.S. outlays on higher education in the next decade would rise to \$41 billion annually, or by nearly 150%, the contribution of the federal government would nearly quadruple.

In a day and age when universal higher education has become an article of faith, few voices have been raised in dissent. Yet to judge by the nasty headlines that have proliferated during the past academic year, Dr. Kerr and his colleagues may have overlooked a thing or two. One is the draft, which, by exempting eligibles while they remain in college, has placed an artificial premium on the B.A. degree. Someday the war in Vietnam will come to an end, at which point the Nixon Administration has pledged that it will "take a new look at the question of permanent conscription in a free society." If the draft were ever phased out, Contemporary Civilization courses all over the country might lose a sizable chunk of their captive audience.

Before throwing the ivory tower open to all comers, moreover, the taxpayer ought to ask if perhaps he hasn't already made admission to college—notably for the culturally deprived or ethnically disadvantaged—far too free-and-easy. According to a recent article in *The Wall Street Journal*: "Schools all over the country are suddenly seeking out . . . ghetto youngsters who just a couple of years ago would have been denied admission because of poor high-school records and low college-entrance examination scores." N.Y.U. and the University of Chicago have designed special programs stressing lower entrance requirements, extra tutoring and financial aid. "The biggest single effort to help such 'high-risk' students is the Search for Education, Elevation and Knowledge (SEEK) at the City University of New York. Despite considerable opposition from faculty members who feared academic standards would be compromised, SEEK was launched in September 1965, with 109 students. Currently 2,000 SEEK students attend classes at the school's 15 metropolitan campuses. . . . 'There are many thousands of young people in the ghettos of New York who ought to be educated but can't meet admissions requirements elsewhere,' says Leslie Berger, SEEK director. 'We're willing to bring them in and take them as far as they can go.'"

Seek and ye shall find. While campus disorders are by no means confined to public institutions of higher learning—hail Columbia!—and plenty of white rabble-rousers regularly do their thing, the latest spate of trouble seems peculiarly race-oriented. Thus, with the threat of disorder and violence, a few score of Negro and Puerto Rican militants, enrolled (and subsidized) by SEEK, last Tuesday coerced Queens College, a 26,000-student unit of City University, into closing its doors. Their demands, which are "not negotiable," include the ouster of the local head of SEEK, as well as authority to set the program's academic standards, choose participants and allocate funds. Members of the Afro-American Society at Brandeis and Swarthmore last week seized communications centers and admissions offices. At San Francisco State College and San Mateo Junior College, where violence has escalated into near-insurrection, the hardcore troublemakers, according to one press account, "were recruited as part of a special program initiated two years ago . . . to bring more nonwhites onto the campus." The war on poverty as Barron's time and again has observed, has become a war on society. With their own hard-earned money, taxpayers are helping to turn the campus into a battleground.

Clark Kerr may remain indulgent, but here and there—ironically in California, where it all began—the authorities are finally facing up to the challenge. At San Francisco State College, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, noted semantist and acting president, has taken a not-

ably hard line toward the young savages. Governor Reagan has declared war. In a blunt message last week, he urged the legislature to help him rid Golden State campuses of "criminal anarchists and latter-day Fascists." In particular, the Governor wants the lawmakers to approve some form of tuition or increased student fee, as well as proposals that would "provide for the expulsion of students or the dismissal of teachers who interfere with the educational process. . . . I am determined that academic freedom and the pursuit of knowledge will be upheld, protected and preserved." Go to the head of the class.

LEGALIZED BIAS?: ONLY CONGRESS OR THE WHITE HOUSE CAN PREVENT IT—III

WASHINGTON.—Roadbuilders from all over the country last month warned the Senate Public Works Committee that the federal aid highway program is coming to a virtual standstill because of the impossibility of their complying with equal employment opportunity (EEO) regulations. While EEO problems are by no means confined to the roadbuilders, their plight dramatically underscores both the urgency of straightening out the present nationwide mess and the likelihood that it won't be easy. As noted in earlier articles, the two greatest difficulties in the EEO program are: the "affirmative action" requirements which call for employers to be "creative" in order to avoid discrimination; and the chaotic, and often conflicting, administration by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Justice Department and Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance—as well as 28 government contracting agencies.

The roadblock to the highway program has astonished members of the Public Works Committee of both the House and Senate who had thought that a ruling by U.S. Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats, another by Assistant Comptroller General Frank H. Weitzel, and an amendment to the Highway Act of 1968 not only would hurdle EEO barriers to public works, but also would set precedents applicable to all employers.

Senator Jennings Randolph (D., W. Va.), chairman of the Senate committee, was so concerned that, in the middle of his own committee hearings, he rushed over to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee's hearings on confirmation of the new Secretary of Labor, George Shultz (and won from him a promise to tackle problems of EEO administration right after taking office). Senator William B. Spong (D., Va.) already has received a response to his plea to the new Secretary of Transportation, John A. Volpe, to straighten out the mess in Virginia which has halted all federal highway construction in that state—follow the federal regulations, said Mr. Volpe, or forfeit all federal highway funds. Last week, the Virginia Department of Highways, announcing that it would comply under protest, charged the federal government with improper interference with a state agency. However, EEO problems cut across so many agencies and involve such basic questions of legality and official policy that the ultimate answers lie with President Nixon, Congress and the courts.

The cause celebre which led to the rulings of the Comptroller General and the aforementioned 1968 amendment involves an unusual man from Columbus, Ohio: John Geupel, who heads Carl M. Geupel Construction Co. On February 21, 1968, Mr. Geupel's company was declared low bidder at \$5 million and awarded a contract to build 3.3 miles of Interstate Highway Project No. 25 in Ohio's Summit County near Akron, part of a \$125 million beltway program planned for 1968.

Just five days earlier, however, the OFCC had issued a new regulation saying that each federal aid construction contract of \$500,000 or more must have its approval before going into effect. As the contracting agency, the

Department of Transportation and its Bureau of Public Roads, as well as OFCC, went into action to determine if Mr. Geupel really was an equal opportunity employer.

The federal functionaries told Mr. Geupel that he would have to be creative and come up with an affirmative action program to preclude discrimination. At that point, the doughty contractor did something virtually unheard of these days: he defied his regulators. Mr. Geupel said he could not come up with a program without knowing exactly what they wanted. Talks continued beyond the 20-day period during which the contract was supposed to be executed.

By mid-March, under instructions from both the Department of Transportation and OFCC, the Bureau of Public Roads told the Director of Highways for Ohio that Mr. Geupel would have to supply "manning" tables by race for his own firm and for his subcontractors. (In essence, this would have been a contractual commitment to employ specific numbers of Negroes in each craft.) On March 27 Mr. Geupel set forth the estimated maximum number of employees for each craft for himself and his subcontractors, and said he would make an "estimate" of the minority groups to be employed when he was told "what the criteria will be" for "acceptable manning tables."

The roadbuilder said he could make no guarantees because he obtained his workers through a union hiring hall, nor did he know how he could go outside it to reach minorities. In the eyes of the federal regulators, this constituted failure to take appropriate affirmative action.

The next step came on April 12 when the Bureau of Public Roads said the Geupel bid should be rejected and the job re-advertised. But P. E. Masheter, director of the Ohio Department of Highways, demurred, saying that the job already had been awarded to the Geupel company. The following is from a letter written by Mr. Masheter to F. C. Turner, director of Public Roads.

"It is a matter of grave concern when the duly authorized representatives of the U.S. and the state of Ohio enter into a seriously considered written agreement, and other representatives of the U.S. then order that agreement to be breached. . . . It is not my intention at present to take bids on any of the projects in the Cleveland Operational Plan area which are scheduled to be let in contract this year, totaling \$125 million . . . until this problem is solved."

At this point, the Associated General Contractors, American Association of State Highway Officials, American Road Builders Association, Ohio Contractors Association and the International Union of Operating Engineers joined the fray. When conferences with federal officials proved fruitless, they went to Congress. They got their first action when Rep. William C. Cramer (R., Fla.) ranking minority member of the House Public Works Committee, requested the opinion of the Comptroller General on the legality of imposing varying affirmative action requirements after bids are opened.

On May 22, Assistant Comptroller General Weitzel ruled that no post-award obligation may be imposed on road contractors that is not spelled out in federal advertisements for bids; thus, he appeared to have solved the affirmative action problem for federal roadbuilders. The various groups were happy over what they thought was a genuine victory. Their joy was short-lived, however, because nothing happened—the contract with Mr. Geupel remained unexecuted.

Last summer, Congress passed an amendment to the Highway Act of 1968, saying essentially what Mr. Weitzel had ruled; by late summer, Mr. Geupel finally got his contract, at the same price at what he had bid in February. "There is no question but what we will lose money on it," he told Barron's. He estimates that the delay will cost him be-

tween \$200,000 and \$300,000 in wage rates alone, to say nothing of higher costs of materials. Moreover, the project itself will be about a year late.

As for the other roadbuilders, regulatory actions by the Johnson Administration under the Highway Act amendment have created the aforementioned crisis in the industry. As passed by the House originally, the amendment said essentially what Mr. Weitzel had ruled. But by the time the measure got through conference and was passed, it contained a provision that the Secretary of Transportation must receive assurances from each state that employment in connection with proposed projects will be provided without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

The Federal Highway Administration apparently interpreted this to mean that if it couldn't require a roadbuilder to come up with his own affirmative action program after bidding, it could do so beforehand. Accordingly, last October 1, it issued Order 7-2, establishing vague "prequalification procedures" and said all roadbuilders should be prequalified by December 1.

Among other things, 7-2 says "no bid will be accepted unless the bidder has submitted an EEO Prequalification Statement" acceptable to the state highway department and concurred in by the Bureau of Public Roads. The approved statement then is to be made part of the contract. Specific EEO obligations have not been spelled out in advertisements for bids as required by the new law.

Contractors from all over the country told the Senate Public Works Committee in January that 7-2 amounts to having each company write its own EEO specifications. Guidelines for approval are so unclear that no two states interpret them alike; what is accepted by one FHA official frequently is turned down by another.

Confusion over the prequalification procedure, as noted, has brought the federal aid highway program to a virtual halt. Lacking what it regards as proper criteria to enable it to prequalify bidders, New York State has prequalified nobody, and all federal highway work is being delayed. In Virginia only 10% of 500 contractors have been prequalified, and the state has decided to hold up all federal highway construction until most of those who normally bid are able to do so.

California has been unable to start the \$700 million federal aid highway program it plans for 1969 because only two of its 300 contractors have been prequalified. With only three of its 320 roadbuilders approved, Michigan postponed January contract lettings for an estimated \$5.8 million worth of roads, and, at the time of the hearings, had doubts about a scheduled February letting of an additional \$15.8 million in contracts. Though 134 contractors have applied in Montana, none has received final clearance. In Oregon two out of 44 are prequalified.

Now several Senators have asked the Comptroller General to rule on the legality of the prequalification procedure and are expecting a reply momentarily. Some members of his staff have advised him that they consider it illegal. If Mr. Staats issues a formal ruling to this effect, no federal agency may spend funds to carry out the procedure.

At the time of passage, the Public Works Committees thought that the Highway Act amendment would make the intent of Congress regarding affirmative action crystal clear, not only for roads, but also for all projects involving federal funds. In other words, affirmative action requirements would have to be stated specifically in advertisements for bids. "But," said one amazed committee staff member, "agencies like the Department of Housing and Urban Development acted as if nothing had happened."

A case in point involves Hyman R. Weiner, president of Reliance Mechanical Contrac-

tors, Inc., of Cleveland. He is asking a court of appeals to enjoin the execution of a contract with the second low bidder for construction work involving HUD funds at Cuyahoga Community College on grounds that illegal requirements were placed on Reliance after it submitted a low bid.

The Cuyahoga case (which is still pending) and similar developments attracted the attention of Rep. Cramer, who asked the Comptroller General if the opinion that advertisements for bids must contain specific EEO obligations would apply not only to highways but also to all competitive bidding involving federal funds. Comptroller General Staats replied in the affirmative on November 18, saying, in part, "Where material conditions and requirements are not clearly defined, such circumstance gives rise to the opportunity for favoritism, arbitrary action and abuse of authority in the awarding, or approving of proposed awards, of the contracts."

Subsequently Barron's asked Robert F. Keller, general counsel for the Comptroller General, if the same reasoning would apply to all federally funded contracts with fixed prices, whether set by bidding or negotiation. He said it definitely would, and that it clearly is not right, after a final price has been set, for the government to impose additional obligations which may involve extra costs.

This plainly has a bearing on the Allen-Bradley Co. case now pending before Secretary of Labor Shultz. On January 16, then Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz, upheld the findings of a hearing panel that while the Milwaukee manufacturer had not discriminated against individual applicants or employees, its failure to undertake special recruitment for Negroes constituted grounds for debarment from all federal contracts. He gave the firm until February 10 to work out an agreement with OFCC or suffer debarment. On that date the OFCC reported to the new Secretary of Labor, George Shultz, that it had failed to come to terms with Allen-Bradley. He then cancelled the deadline and told the company to continue negotiating with the same OFCC officials.

One of the main witnesses for the government at the panel hearings was the Rev. James E. Groppi, then an advisor to the NAACP Youth Counsel which the panel subsequently recommended as a recruitment source for Allen-Bradley. (According to press accounts, the Roman Catholic priest has led 200 open housing demonstrations in Milwaukee; this month the Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld his conviction for resisting arrest during a demonstration.) Father Groppi said he found Allen-Bradley's employment record "terrifying" because it didn't hire enough black people. He said he had demanded that it handle hiring so that 10% of its employees would be black. Preferential hiring to provide jobs for black people is morally justified, he told the panel.

Previously OFCC had ordered the company to do something about the fact that it employed only 30 or 40 Negroes out of 6,500 workers. Leonard Biermann, OFCC's senior compliance officer, testified that affirmative action means "results." Allen-Bradley, however, pointed out that about 18,000 applicants walk in and apply for the approximately 1,500 jobs that it fills each year. Since it was not found guilty of discriminating against anyone, the company said it felt no obligation to go to the expense of recruitment when it received more applications than it could use. Moreover, it contended that the preferential recruitment demanded by OFCC would violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Significantly, Allen-Bradley added that if OFCC can force it to undergo extra costs for Negro recruitment under its federal contracts, there's no telling where matters will end. "The contractor who enters into a gov-

employment contract today may find tomorrow that his cost of performance has been substantially increased by a requirement that he institute an apprenticeship training program or vastly expanded recruiting activities; he may find himself involved in a complicated, time-consuming and expensive program of retesting rejected applicants; he may be told to revalidate tests or to seek out and utilize 'culture-free' tests; he may be required to ascertain the 'rightful place' of Negroes employed by him and to award back pay in an amount equal to the difference in 'rightful place' and the former wage rate." (OFCC has regulations on all these matters, making such possibilities very real).

Some time ago, OFCC announced it was considering debarment for three other companies, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Pullman Co. and B&P Motor Express. Last week, according to The Wall Street Journal, OFCC Acting Director Ward McCree indicated he also is considering debarment for three South Carolina textile firms: Dan River Mills, Burlington Industries and J. P. Stevens. Earlier the Defense Department had found that the companies failed to take "appropriate affirmative action" to preclude racial discrimination. After White House intercession, following a telegram from Senator Strom Thurmond (R., S.C.), Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard said the firms convinced him they will take the necessary affirmative action, and he awarded new contracts to all three.

Subsequently, according to The Journal, Mr. McCree declared he has authority to institute action to reverse the contract awards. He said he will examine the new guarantees of affirmative action, observing: "Those must have been rather spectacular agreements for them (the Defense Department) to award the contracts, based on what I know of the cases."

According to James W. Moore, counsel for the Arkansas Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, the entire debarment procedure, which is subject only to intra-agency review, "is without provision for right of judicial review as ordinarily required of other agencies' rulings which are subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act." He adds: "The plan lacks the proper checks, balances and opportunities for review of the administrative agency's determinations before imposition of penalties which conceivably could put many contractors out of business before any judicial review was obtainable."

Actions being taken under Executive Order 11246 are clearly of questionable legality. But there is a still more fundamental question of legality—that of the order itself. Although President Johnson never stated the authority for 11246, everyone has assumed that it was based on the executive's contracting authority. No President, however, has the right to issue an order which is contrary to the intent of Congress.

In the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Congress made clear that the intent was to promote equal opportunity through an independent body, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, using voluntary means. If these do not work, the aggrieved parties then can institute suit through the Justice Department with the advice of the Commission, or the Department itself can bring suit. Executive Order 11246, however, granted life and death power over companies to an agency under the direct control of the President. Thus, as noted, the ultimate solution of EEO problems must come from President Nixon or Congress.

The President simply could withdraw the order. There are recent indications, however, that matters are becoming so bad that Congress may be ready to tackle the politically tricky subject. On February 4, Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R. Ill.) called for an investigation of OFCC and EEOC, saying, "It is my strong impression that the

orders and requirements flowing out of these offices (EEOC and OFCC) exceed the authority granted to them by Congress and are beyond any reasonable interpretation which can be given to the intent of Congress in the enabling legislation. An additional separation-of-powers problem exists in connection with the OFCC since it was established by executive order, and it may well be that this entire matter should have been dealt with by the Congress in the first place."

On February 7, Senator Paul J. Fannin (R., Ariz.) introduced a bill that would abolish Executive Order 11246 and "provide that the remedies enacted by Congress to secure equal employment opportunities shall be the exclusive federal remedies available in this area."

Meanwhile, EEOC has said that it will ask Congress for cease and desist powers again this year, as it did in 1968. Chairman Clifford Alexander's term runs to mid-1972, and he has indicated he will stay on the Commission, though President Nixon could name a new chairman. Some hard-and-fast decisions should be forthcoming soon.

REPRESENTATIVE MIKVA INTRODUCES BILL TO ELIMINATE THE GASOLINE SALES-PROMOTION GAME

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

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, I introduce today a bill to restrict and ultimately to eliminate the use of a device which has literally become the scourge of the modern consumer—the gasoline sales-promotion game. My proposal would not make such sales promotion games illegal—although arguably they may already be so under some State lottery laws—but it would require that any manufacturer or distributor who used such a game, or forced the dealers to use it, would have to make available to the customer as an alternative the retail cost per gallon of the game. This retail cost per gallon would include all cost of administering, advertising or otherwise promoting the game—including those costs which are paid by game promoters. The dual purposes of the bill are: First, to insure that those customers who do not want to play do not wind up—as they do now—bearing part of the cost of the games which others are playing; and second, to convince manufacturers and distributors that ultimately games are in no one's interest except those who promote the games.

As to the second objective of my proposal, Mr. Speaker, I believe that the increased attention focused on gasoline sales-promotion games within the last year has already made clear to most of those engaged in the production, distribution and retail sale of gasoline that there is nothing substantial or lasting to be gained, and much to be lost, by continuing the senseless competition of sales-promotion games. Last year the Federal Trade Commission made a study of this business practice in retail sales of gasoline and in food retailing. In its report, transmitted to the House Select Committee on Small Business on December 13, 1968, the Commission found that:

The total cost of the games was \$24.5 million in 1966 and \$26.5 million in 1967.

The average cost per gallon varied greatly from distributor to distributor, but in general was at least 1 cent per gallon. I emphasize Mr. Speaker, that these cost-per-gallon figures are only the costs to the manufacturer—they do not include the costs per gallon to the dealers. These costs, too, the consumer must ultimately pay. For this reason it is safe to say, as the bill does, that in no case will the retail cost per gallon be less than 1 cent.

In addition to the cost for all customers—not just those who play the game—which sales-promotion games require, there is the problem of tie-in sales. Sales-promotion games are not tie-ins in the strict statutory sense, since no inferior or less desirable product is involved. But in principle, gasoline sales-promotion games are exactly the same as tie-ins: the dealer is forced to take the game in order to continue doing business with the distributor. He is forced not only by pressure from the distributor, but by the demands of a small minority of his customers who have heard the games widely advertised. Thus the hapless dealer is in the position of not being able to gain any business by engaging in a game, but risking the loss of those customers who do wish to play if he does not engage in it.

The FTC's report was based in large measure on the fine work done on this subject by the Subcommittee on Activities of Regulatory Agencies of the House Select Committee on Small Business. This subcommittee, under the distinguished chairmanship of my colleague, JOHN DINGELL, of Michigan, laid the groundwork for the Commission's study by its hearings earlier in 1968. During these hearings, two complaints of retail gasoline dealers were brought to light: First, that the games took time and kept them from giving more attention to their primary responsibility—serving their customers; and second, that after the initial games had been introduced, the effect of later games was actually unprofitable to the retail dealers. The unhappiness of retail dealers in my own home, Chicago, is amply demonstrated in the story from the Chicago Sunday American which I include after my remarks. These Chicago dealers are actually considering going to court to stop the spiral of escalating gamesmanship on the part of gasoline distributors.

A third compelling argument against the continued use of gasoline sales-promotion games is that they present easy opportunities for rigging and deception. The FTC in its study concluded that not all gasoline sales-promotion games are fixed, but that all games do present the opportunity for fixing, and that it is practically impossible for the consumer to tell which are rigged and which are not. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that even though many game promoters have managed to avoid State and Federal laws against lotteries by not requiring "a purchase" by the customer, nevertheless these games are as bad as lotteries. All the reasons which led States and this Congress to ban lotteries also apply to gasoline sales-promotion games. Under my bill the fact that the customer is not required to provide consideration—that

is to make a purchase—would not exempt the game from coverage. Hopefully, Mr. Speaker, this proposal will encourage State legislatures to reexamine the sufficiency of their State lottery laws. Anything which looks like a lottery, feels like a lottery, and smells like a lottery—as gasoline games do—should be treated like a lottery.

Mr. Speaker, what these gasoline games are, with all the fancy language and trimmings removed, are games of chance which in almost any other form are illegal. In Illinois we put people in jail for running a policy racket or a numbers game. It appears on the basis of some of the things which the FTC has discovered that the numbers players have a better chance than the players in a gasoline game.

With all this to criticize about gasoline sales-promotion games, why do the manufacturers, the dealers, and the consumers continue to play? The answer is that they are caught in a vicious circle which is begun by the game promoters and fostered by them to the detriment of the industry, the retailers, and the consumers. As the recent article from *Fortune* magazine which I append to my remarks points out, it is only the promoters who make any money on gasoline games. After the initial stages, the games of competitors cancel each other out, and the promoters walk away with the loot. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that my proposal will be welcome to manufacturers, to dealers, and to the same majority of gasoline buyers all over the country.

Finally I should observe that my bill will continue to serve a legitimate purpose even if the Federal Trade Commission carries through with its present plans to issue regulations governing the use of gasoline games. The Commission's proposed regulations aim primarily at two evils: the possibility for deception and the coercion of unwilling dealers into participating in games in which they have no interest. This regulation is fine as far as it goes; but it does nothing to remedy the strongest objection to gasoline games—the fact that they cost the consumer an average of 1 cent per gallon every time he drives up to the pump.

During 1967, the last year for which figures are available, 55.22 billion gallons of gasoline were sold for use in automobiles in the United States—that is a lot of pennies. It is time that all this wastefulness came to an end—or at least time for the consumer to have a say in whether he contributes to supporting it. Under my bill the consumer would have such a choice. I urge support for this measure which could put the consumer, instead of the industry and the game promoters, back in the driver's seat.

The two articles mentioned above and the bill follow:

H.R. 7924

A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to make certain gasoline sales promotion games unfair methods of competition unless the customer is offered as an alternative in cash the retail cost per gallon of the game

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41-58)

is amended by redesignating sections 16, 17, and 18 as sections 17, 18, and 19, respectively, and by inserting after section 15 the following new section:

"SEC. 16. (a) It shall be an unfair method of competition (within the meaning of section 5) for any manufacturer or distributor of gasoline in interstate commerce to require or encourage any retail seller to participate in a game in connection with the sale of such gasoline, unless the customer of the retail seller is offered as an alternative the equivalent in cash of the retail cost per gallon of such game.

"(b) For the purposes of this section—

"(1) The term 'to require or encourage' means to induce a retail seller by any means whatsoever to participate in a game. Such inducement is presumed where—

"(A) a course of business conduct extending over a period of one year or longer between a manufacturer or distributor and a retail seller is materially changed coincident with a failure or refusal of the dealer to participate in a game; or

"(B) a manufacturer or distributor advertises generally that a game is available at its retail sellers' outlets, unless the manufacturer or distributor can establish that a majority of its retail sellers have decided, without demand, request, or suggestion by the manufacturer or distributor, to participate in the game.

"(2) The term 'to participate in a game' means to do any act by which a customer is offered the opportunity to win a prize, award, or gift, whether or not in the form of cash, and whether or not such opportunity is conditioned upon a purchase by the customer.

"(3) The term 'the retail cost per gallon' means all costs (direct or indirect) of organizing, administering, and advertising, whether paid by the manufacturer, distributor, retail seller, or a game promoter, divided by the number of gallons of gasoline sold by all retail sellers of such gasoline during the time they are participating in the game, provided that in no case shall the retail cost per gallon be less than one cent.

"(4) The term 'game' means any contest, competition, or other arrangement by which certain customers (or prospective customers) are designated to receive money or other prizes, awards, or gifts, whether or not the winners are selected by chance, and whether or not the customer is required to provide any consideration in order to be designated a winner.

"(5) The term 'offered as an alternative' means that the alternative of receiving a cash equivalent of the retail cost per gallon of gas of a game is prominently mentioned in all advertising of the product which mentions the game itself.

"(c) The Federal Trade Commission may require any information from a manufacturer, distributor, retail seller, or game promoter which is necessary for the enforcement of this section."

[From the Chicago American, Feb. 23, 1969]

GAS DEALERS RIP GAMES, MAY SUE

(By Ernest P. Cutro)

While the public dreams of instant riches thru gas station games, the dealers are having nightmares handling them.

So much so that the gasoline retailers association of metropolitan Chicago, may sue the oil companies, charging the games are illegal lotteries.

Charles Porcelli, counsel for the retailers group which represents more than 70 per cent of the dealers, threatened to take the giant oil companies to court if he doesn't get help from state authorities.

Porcelli says the dealers don't want these games. He asserts the dealers have to assume the full cost and said the games are hurting customer relations.

Specifically Porcelli wants an "opinion" from Atty. Gen. William Scott terming gas station games lotteries. Porcelli has written to State's Atty. Edward Hanrahan asking that Hanrahan get the opinion.

"If I don't get satisfaction, I'm going to court," Porcelli said.

Hanrahan, when asked what action he'd take, said, "We're looking into the matter and we will evaluate it later."

The Federal Trade commission is opening hearings tomorrow in Washington into the promotional games.

Robert Jacobs, executive director of the dealers association said:

"The oil companies don't pay for any of the promotional games. It costs dealers between \$200 and \$800 a month for these items. And oil company salesmen suggest to dealers that they play ball or risk the loss of their leases."

Oil company attorneys maintain the games are not lotteries because there is no cost to the participant. They insist they have to buy and promote the games because their competitors are using them.

According to the laws of most states, games of chance become lotteries and so fall under state regulation or become illegal prize, the payment of a consideration to enter, and the element of chance.

The promoters have had to do some fancy foot work to circumvent these lottery laws. Since their games must contain the elements of chance and the award of a prize, their only means of circumvention has been to doctor the concept of "consideration."

Games cannot increase sales unless the participant is convinced that he need not buy something in order to win. The promoters have tried to get rid of this embarrassment by adding the phrase "no purchase necessary" in all advertising related to the game.

Dealers feel that these games create added costs they can't afford.

"If the games are being played," one dealer said, "I'm forced to go along just to be competitive. Game pieces have cost me about \$390 every 3 or 4 months."

Most dealers want these games stopped. They assert their customers ask them to get rid of the games and cut gas prices.

One dealer, whose company offers a game concerning Presidents, said the games increase his business volume at least 25 per cent. Customers were impressed with the educational value, he added.

One dealer who preferred to remain anonymous, said:

"I've got a living to make. These games are making it impossible for me. They cost me about \$250 every 3 months. We dealers are losers and it hurts our customer relations." He said:

"I have a customer who gives me a great deal of business. On the last week of our game, she drew a ticket worth \$25. I processed the form to the company and after 4 weeks, she received nothing. The company claims they know nothing about it."

"But I don't want to lose a good customer like this. I've told her that I'll pay her the prize if she doesn't get it from the company. Another loss for me caused by these games."

"What really wastes our time and labor," said Tony Spina, a dealer at Touhy and Cicero avenues, "is when people come in and ask only for a prize ticket. We drop everything to provide this service and delay waiting on a paying customer."

"I've got a family to support," said the dealer, "and these games are costing me \$100 a month, a cost I can't afford much longer. I'm losing good, regular paying customers."

The oil companies claim these games must be used to keep up with competition, but Texaco and Gulf Oil have stood aloof, plugging away instead at advertising their quality and service.

Richard Reiss, Phillips 66 dealer at 4350 W. Touhy av., said:

"Phillips never has had games, but if they did I would be against them. It costs the dealers too much and there's no profit at all in it for us. We've given the customer savings in the product and that's what he wants, gas for less."

[From Fortune magazine, February 1969]
WHO WINS MARKETING PROMOTION GAMES?
(By Thomas O'Hanlon)

Henry Reichman, a poker-faced promoter, sits in his New York office explaining how he made a fortune by selling the most explosive, lucrative scheme in marketing history. Although he dresses with the understatement of a Swiss banker, Reichman has flamboyantly decorated his office with three objects symbolic of his success. Luck, enthusiasm, and money are represented by an immense antique dice game in a cage, a ship's brass telegraph with the handle optimistically set at "Full Speed Ahead," and a battered cash register that looks as if it has seen service at a corner grocery store. Reichman has no research organization behind him, and operates solely on instinct. Yet he has transformed marketing practices in the food and oil industries. "My success was so great," says Reichman, sixty-one, "because I had the only new idea in the supermarket and gasoline businesses. It was not so much the quality of the idea, but the timing. The secret of success is supplying the right thing at the right time."

Looking around him back in 1961, Reichman recognized that the old ways in which the food chains were competing—battling over price and the quality of the product, and the universal use of trading stamps—had grown pretty stale, and no company seemed to be gaining very much on any of the others. At the same time, increases in costs were requiring even greater increases in volume: when costs go up by 1 percent in retailing, volume must go up by 5 percent to preserve profit margins. So the stage was perfectly set for Reichman's "new idea"—a game called Spell C-A-S-H. It had two elements that made it a dazzling success: it was utterly simple, and it promised fast action for the participant. With each visit to the store, shoppers received a card, imprinted with a black dot. When dabbed with moisture, the dot disappeared, and one of the four letters in CASH was revealed. A shopper with all four letters on four different cards won \$100.

Reichman's game held out a cure for a lot of what ailed the supermarket. It promised to prevent housewives from shifting their custom from store to store in search of bargains, and to attract new customers to the stores as well. Supermarkets were in the mood to try anything that would deliver even half of that promise, and within a year Reichman had sold his game to thirty-five food chains, including Safeway, Kroger, and Jewel, with outlets all over the U.S. Customers stampeded those markets to collect the cards, and to give them an avidly expectant lick. Participating stores reported sales increase of between 50 and 70 percent. Through the medium of his company, called Henry Reichman Sales Builders, Inc., Reichman became very rich indeed.

A kind of hallucinatory belief in the efficacy of games for market promotion has been sweeping the country ever since. The business of selling consumer products, and particularly gasoline and food, has become linked to gambling, sweepstakes, raffles, and assorted games of chance. In 1966 over fifty different types of games were being used in fifty-five grocery marketing areas. Today more than 100,000 gas stations are distributing billions of chances in games that are sponsored by most of the major oil companies. Executives who once struggled with mun-

dane concerns such as how to reduce the price of bacon, or how to increase the output of refineries, are now evaluating the relative merits of such games as Let's Go to the Races, Winning Deal, Find a Fortune, Mr. and Mrs. N.F.L., and Kick-off. Hundreds of manufacturers have also entered the casino, offering dazzling prizes to the winners of sweepstakes. Recently Philip Morris was running a sweepstake offering a "pipe dream" prize of \$10,000 and Squibb was conducting SweetStakes, with prizes totaling \$500,000. Longines Symphonette Society, a record company, recently topped all the other entries with a contest that purported to offer \$5 million in prizes. The public is being inundated with a blizzard of gambling slips, tickets, tokens, and cards.

But the blizzard is now bringing bad news to just about everybody caught in it. About the only group eager to see the games continue is the half a dozen or so companies that hawk them to the big corporations. The individual consumer is beginning to resent the high-pressure sales pitch that screams about fat cash prizes and free new cars, which he never seems to win—or even see anyone else win. The gas-station dealers and supermarket managers, who have to pay the big companies for the games, are getting fed up with the added cost, with the fact that the competitive edge is lost when every store or gas station on the block offers some kind of game, with the paper handling that the games necessitate, and with having to take the flak sent up by a disgruntled public. Acting through their influential trade associations, the dealers are putting heavy pressure on Congress either to outlaw the games entirely, or to write regulations so onerous as to have the same effect.

Further, all kinds of evidence about deceptive practices in the conduct of the games has been revealed. The Federal Trade Commission has recently uncovered and publicized the fact that the games are sometimes rigged: prizes are seeded in certain areas where sales are lagging, while at the same time the promotion of the same game is heavy in places where the promoters know in advance that there won't be any winners. In some cases, as the Dingell subcommittee of the House Small Business Committee discovered, customers were given chances that didn't have a chance—the prizes were already awarded. The odds in favor of winning and the number of available prizes have been exaggerated in promotional material. The total amount of the prizes, which is luridly featured in advertising, sometimes is never paid, because some winning coupons are never redeemed—a predictable fact well known to the sponsors of the games.

As for the big corporations, they are now struggling to free themselves from the sponsorship of the games, even though they seemed almost eager to be gulled only a short time ago. The marketing executives in companies such as Standard Oil (New Jersey), Union Oil, and Atlantic Richfield, as well as food chains such as Winn-Dixie, are still insisting that they have to buy and promote the games because their competitors are using them. But, in a curious display of schizophrenia in corporate policy, the top executives of many of the same corporations have felt perfectly free to criticize the games that their subordinates were busily buying. Michael Haider, chairman and chief executive of Jersey Standard, said recently: "I think it is a damned poor way to market gas."

Surprisingly, despite the widely expressed view, accepted as a self-evident truth, that "we have to have it because they have it," the oil companies abstaining from game promotion have come off as well as the sponsors. Texaco and Gulf Oil have stood aloof from the whole affair, plugging away instead at their established advertising themes of products of good quality and good service. Right

now those companies can take a lot of credit for their prescience. They are also doubtless breathing a sigh of relief at being free of any taint of the scandal that may grow out of the current investigations of the games. One can detect a note of triumph in a speech that Fred S. Schwend, president of Gulf Oil Co.-U.S., recently delivered to the National Congress of Petroleum Retailers. Said Schwend: "Giveaway games have gone beyond the stage of just being a marketing stratagem. After two years of spreading use, they are backfiring and causing our industry irreparable harm, because whether the charges are right or wrong, they are accompanied by a blight on our image which may last a long time."

Sitting nervously on the sidelines are the game promoters, some of whom have made instant fortunes from this arcane form of gambling. They fear that the outcry against the games, and the likelihood of restrictive action either by Congress or by the FTC, may stunt the growth industry that grossed over \$200 million last year. That prospect doesn't trouble Reichman very much, perhaps because he has done so well already. He sees no great disaster if the games are outlawed, conceding with a sigh that he "created a monster." But other promoters of the games, who came from nowhere a couple of years ago to compete with Reichman, are understandably ridden with anxiety. They have been positively fulsome in their public statements about the need for regulation of the games. They have pledged their wholehearted cooperation with every investigative agency—always, of course, on the tacit assumption that, in some form or other, the games will be allowed to continue.

These promoters are an esoteric breed. All they need to be in business is an idea, and the services of a lawyer who is familiar with state and federal lottery laws. The promoters sometimes put on an air of mystery about the games they invent, hinting that they have laced into them a touch of sexual symbolism or perhaps a dash of mystic numerology. But the fact is that promoters crank out the games by the hundreds, in the sure knowledge that they will be able to sell some of them. When pressed they admit that, for a game to be successful, all it has to accomplish is convey to the participant—who in less decorous times was called a sucker—the idea that he has a chance to get something for nothing. Sometimes he does—but a very slim chance indeed. As one promoter admitted to the House committee, the odds against winning a \$1,000 prize are one million to one.

According to the laws of most states, games of chance become lotteries (and so fall under state regulation, or become illegal) when they contain three elements: a prize, the payment of a "consideration" to enter, and the element of chance. The promoters have had to do some fancy stepping to circumvent those lottery laws. Since their games must contain the elements of chance and the award of a prize, their only means of circumvention has been to doctor the concept of "consideration." Games cannot increase sales unless the participant is convinced that he must buy something in order to win. To make their schemes legal, the promoters have tried to get rid of this embarrassment by adding the phrase "No purchase necessary" in all advertising related to a game. For their precedent in this maneuver, contemporary promoters owe a debt of gratitude to a carnival barker named Yellowstone Kit, who operated a shell game at country fairs around the turn of the century. Yellowstone Kit was arrested for infringing the lottery laws of Alabama. But he was released when he claimed that players did not necessarily have to pay to participate in his game. If most people exercised their right to demand chances without making a purchase today, games would end overnight.

Some states have already moved to make games illegal. In Ohio and Wisconsin the mere act of walking through a supermarket turnstile, even without making a purchase, is judged to be "consideration." The strict Kansas laws make it very difficult for promoters to operate there. Last year Massachusetts and Maryland banned gas-station games. The Maryland law was later overturned, but the dealers will probably try to have a broader statute passed this year.

HOW TO HIT IT BIG

To an outsider, most of the games offered in gas stations and supermarkets have a striking similarity. Some early games required players to match halves of play money. Then came a flood of Bingo imitations. The latest wave is known in the trade as "intrinsic value" games, where promoters offer metal coins or tokens rather than pieces of paper. "Probability—that's the new exciting thing that people like," says Stephen Friedman, president of the Plaza Group Inc., with the air of a man who has rediscovered the internal-combustion engine. "People like to control their own destiny." None of the games, though, is really foolproof: both dealers and players have been ingenious in finding ways to crack them—thus controlling their own destiny in a way Friedman did not intend.

Walter Schwimmer, a Chicago television producer, devised the first game of chance for television audiences. Let's Go to the Races is a half-hour horse-racing show. Viewers can win cash prizes up to \$1,000 by watching the screen and checking their entry cards picked up from the sponsoring supermarket chain. When Schwimmer's game was first used in 1963, sponsoring supermarket chains had sales increases of up to 40 percent. Other promoters have since produced similar games based on horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing. Schwimmer hit it big with his game, though, when he sold his company, Walter Schwimmer, Inc., with rights to the game, to Cox Broadcasting for \$2,750,000 and a share of future profits. Competitors refer to Schwimmer as a genius. Modestly, he says he is merely "the master of the obvious." He is now trying to find a buyer for a game that he considers more exciting than Let's Go to the Races. It will offer total prize money of \$15 million, with a top prize of \$1 million.

THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT

The most original of the extant games is the Mr. President Coin Game, a Shell Oil promotion created by Ogilvy & Mather and the Franklin Mint, the largest private mint in the world, whose president, Joseph Segel, started Franklin Mint in 1964. (Its chairman, Gilroy Roberts, was formerly head engraver for the U.S. Mint.) Instead of paper chances, the Shell game, which began a few months ago, features thirty-one coins, each depicting a President of the U.S. Prizes ranging from \$1 to \$5,000 can be won by those who succeed in collecting certain combinations of coins. In addition to cash amounting to over \$3 million, Shell offered 500,000 complete sets of bronze coins as prizes. But, like the paper games, this one can be beaten, too. The coins are delivered in separate, sealed envelopes, and a sharp Mobil dealer, Nicholas Del'Spina, discovered ways of taking impressions of the enveloped coins, thus identifying (and extracting) the winners. When Segel redesigned the packages, Del'Spina struck back by finding a way to unseal and reveal them with his flat-tire repair kit. Segel and Ogilvy & Mather have countered with another packaging change. No doubt Del'Spina is already at work on that one.

The success of the Shell game (the company has received over 20,000 complimentary messages) has convinced at least one promoter that coin games are the wave of the future. Ralph Glendinning, whose marketing company has been retained by dozens of the

biggest corporations in the country, promoted a coin game called Famous Americans, recently test-marketed by Shell in the Midwest. Since private minting facilities in the U.S. are strained to capacity, Glendinning placed his order with the Birmingham Mint in England. Segel, meanwhile, has expanded the capacity of his mint to one billion coins a year, which will allow him to provide a coin game to another major customer, Sun Oil. Following the announcement of Shell's \$3,100,000 order to the Franklin Mint last August, the price of a share of Franklin Mint rose fairly steadily from \$73 to a high of \$175 prior to a two-for-one split. As long as no other mint facilities become available, Shell and Sun Oil seem to have a lock on the coin games—although Segel, in accordance with the general practices of the promoters, might someday switch his allegiance.

"Operating in the game business is like swimming in a sea of sharks" is how one promoter describes his experience. Like predators, the men in the game business circle each other carefully, and one will often nip in to grab a client from the other. Promoters feel perfectly free to offer games to competitive firms. One firm has wound up supplying games to no less than six competing oil companies. Some promoters are refreshingly frank about their motives. Two years ago when Stephen Friedman, then a sales executive with a publishing house, and Howard Brown, a psychology consultant, saw that supermarkets were offering a lot of games, they decided to join in. "We saw opportunity," says Friedman, "so we picked up the dice and rolled 'em." Their company, Plaza Group Inc., now supplies games to Mobil Oil.

The high-profit margin in selling game pieces would impress a Texas oilman. Chances normally printed in color on a piece of paper no larger than six square inches cost around \$3.50 per thousand. The promoter sells them to an oil company or a food chain for as much as \$12.50. A game promotion for an oil company with 15,000 stations usually requires 150 million game pieces. If the game continues for thirteen weeks, the promoter makes a profit of \$1,350,000. Should the company continue the game for a year, the profit totals \$5,400,000. The company puts up all the prizes.

This lucrative little universe is exempt from regulation in most states and free from public auditing when it comes to distribution of prizes. Promoters, though, are faithful to an old principle of the medicine men and sideshow barkers: they never give a sucker an even break. Large prizes are salted into prearranged areas, and stored for maximum promotional impact. In at least one case, boxes of winning chances were offered to selected gasoline dealers to build up their sagging business. In Florida, 500 Cities Service dealers promoted a game that purported to offer an undisclosed number of Mustang automobiles, but a company executive saw to it that the two winning tickets were handled by favored dealers. Possibilities of corruption are great, since thousands of identifiable winning chances are handed along from printers to promoters to company executives. Richard Kane, executive vice president of Marden-Kane, Inc., the game supplier for Humble Oil, put the case nicely when he told the Dingell subcommittee, "When we print game tickets, and I think any game company would agree with this, we are in the same business as the Treasury Department, printing money."

The absence of regulation, however, raises more sinister possibilities than the programming of prizes to friends, relatives, and cooperative dealers. By circumventing the lottery laws, the promoters have opened up a new area of opportunity for organized crime. William D. Snow, general counsel of the National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, points out that if the sale of chances by

the food and oil industries is legal, there is nothing to prevent a Mafia member from claiming the right to sell them, too. Organized crime likes no business better than one that requires little managerial skill, needs only a small investment, generates immense profits, and is free from regulation. Significantly, a member of the Mafia was indicted last year, charged with attempting to extort money from an executive of a New York game promotion company.

TEMPTING LOST CUSTOMERS

The gambling boom was set in motion by food marketing men who were looking for a low-cost promotion. Since the market is inelastic—people can consume only a given quantity of food—substantial sales gains can be attained only by winning market shares from competitors. Moreover, the cost of persuading the public to change buying patterns is high; between 1955 and 1966 advertising and promotion costs in food retailing increased seven times faster than total expenses.

Games, therefore, looked like a good bet. They cost less than half as much as trading stamps, and they were highly effective as a short-term promotion. A Kroger executive explained that his company needed promotions because every year 40 percent of the customers are lost. Half of them move out of the marketing area and the other half switch stores. The remaining 60 percent also shop at other food stores. Because of this loss of customers, chance games or contests and trading stamps are necessary to bring new customers into Kroger stores.

But the gains were artificial and ephemeral. The counter strategy to a game is simple: just another game. Supermarkets were gradually drawn into the great gambling craze. In January, 1965, 8.6 percent of the stores operated by eighteen major food chains were offering games to their customers. By October, 1966, the percentage was up to 70.8: 9,621 stores out of the 13,591 outlets controlled by these chains were gambling merrily away. Total advertising and promotion expenses for nine chains increased from \$314 million in 1965 to \$354 million in 1966; games represented 75 percent of the additional cost. And the gains that they brought to the individual chains turned out to be ephemeral.

As the market became flooded with games, the promotions became defensive—a rather desperate ploy to hold onto a given market share. In Washington, D.C. four chains—Safeway, Giant Food, A & P, and Grand Union—shared more than 60 percent of the market. In June, 1966, Safeway introduced Bonus Bingo. For the following three months Safeway's sales gain over the previous year ranged from 15 to 19 percent, while its competitors, without games, suffered losses. Then Giant Food introduced Win at the Races. Grand Union blew a fanfare for Post Time at the Races. A & P offered a game called Three of a Kind. The games either reversed or reduced the sales losses. Market shares settled back to pre-game patterns.

Then the pitchmen began to make their pitch even more skill. One chain advertised the chances of winning as one in three, whereas the actual odds of winning a cash prize were 15,373 to 1. Another chain advertised that 428,790 prizes were available, although only 8,574 cash prizes were programmed into the promotion. (The remaining prizes were stamps and merchandise of little value). Prize money varied from week to week, although the public was never told of the changes. Of eighteen chains interviewed by the Federal Trade Commission, eleven admitted that they selected certain stores for the handling of large prizes. The FTC concluded that customers in 80 percent of the stores had no chance of winning big prizes. There is a tinge of remorse in the remarks of foodstore executives now when they discuss their little flutter in the gam-

bling business. An executive of a major food chain says the whole experience "was like one of those drugs. Quite a trip while it lasted, but what a headache the next morning."

PRESSURE ON THE DEALERS

Just as in food retailing, the gasoline market is inelastic. No less an authority than J. Paul Getty has admitted that in the oil industry "you are not selling something that is revolutionary. You are selling gas, and the public apparently doesn't think that there is too much difference in the various brands of gasoline." Despite that, though, there is increasing distaste for price competition among the marketers. After they all retreated from the price wars of the late Fifties and early Sixties, oil companies resorted to offering glassware, steak knives, and china to their customers. When the public became jaded with such trinkets, the stage was set for the game promoters.

The decision to use games in the gasoline industry introduced an element that neither promoters nor oil companies analyzed with caution. In order for the games to be successful, oil companies had to secure the cooperation of dealers. One obvious method was to use a high-powered advertising program, which would create a public demand for chances. The impact of such advertising often forces even an unwilling dealer to participate. In some cases, oil companies went further, threatening to cancel their dealers' leases in order to force them to cooperate. Gasoline dealers are fiercely independent, but initially they found their wrath balanced by their desire for profit: after all, promoters and oil companies were confident that the games would increase sales of gasoline by quantum jumps.

But the dealer had to pony up in order to participate. The oil companies decided to cut their promotional costs by selling the game pieces. Typically, a dealer has to buy a box of 1,000 chances from the oil company, often paying as much as \$20 for the privilege. The price level is set high enough so that it would be unprofitable for the dealer to destroy all the game pieces in order to locate the prize-winning chances. In a typical example, Esso dealers paid \$15 for a box of 1,000 chances containing instant winning tickets worth \$11.15. Pretty soon the dealers' associations began questioning whether it is legal for companies to sell chances, which is, in fact, a practice quite different from the distribution of game pieces in the food industry through company-controlled outlets. But the oil companies plunged on.

Ironically, the first oil company to use games was Getty's Tidewater Oil, a company that had struggled for years to penetrate the huge and competitive California market. Between 1955 and 1960, Tidewater tried to compete with the major oil companies by increasing the number of gas stations from 1,918 to 3,885. But that was still not enough to win it a profitable share of the market: established marketers such as Standard Oil of California, Union Oil, and Shell fought off the challenge by adding new outlets of their own.

As a final desperate act, Tidewater introduced a game called Win-a-Check in January, 1966. The result was immediate and electric. Between January and March, Tidewater increased its monthly sales from 35 million gallons to 51 million gallons, an increase of 46 percent. In the course of reaching that record sales figure, Tidewater displaced Texaco and Mobil to become the fifth-largest marketer in the state, precisely what Getty had been after all along. (By July, though, Getty had reached an agreement to sell all of Tidewater's marketing properties to Phillips Petroleum.)

NO GAIN ON THE PLAY

That dramatic shift in market shares set off the game war. Richfield, Texaco, and Gulf stood aloof. But Standard of Califor-

nia, which held almost one-quarter of the market, along with Humble, Union, Shell, and Mobil, began rapid-firing games to dealer and consumer. As each company introduced its game, sales rose sharply—and then dropped as soon as the promotion was discontinued. "It must have looked like lunacy," recalls an executive of one of the companies. "We were offering steak knives, china, glass, stamps, and game chances. As a sideline, we were also selling gasoline."

As in the food business, the gasoline games have given the sponsoring companies only a short-lived advantage. There has been only one lasting shift in market shares. Between January, 1967, and October, 1968, Standard of California lost over 3 percent of its market share, and dropped to second place behind Shell, which increased its market share from 15.9 to 19.3 percent. Union's game promotion in the long run did not help any; it lost 1 percent of its share of the market. Without using any games, Atlantic Richfield managed to show increased sales over the previous year in all but two months since January, 1967, and ended up with a larger share of the market last October. Texaco and Gulf, also without the benefit of games, did not suffer any serious sales erosion. From California, the games rolled eastward until gas stations began to take on the atmosphere of branch offices of a casino conglomerate. Last year the oil companies paid out over \$20 million in prizes.

BAD DEAL FOR DEALERS

The sourness of the dealers is just as impressive. A survey made by the Allied Petroleum Dealers of Florida showed that the average dealer paid \$490 for game pieces, paid out an average of \$87 in prizes (for which the company reimbursed him), but that most dealers had no increase in business. In Los Angeles another survey showed that while most dealers sold more gasoline, their profits were down, because of higher promotional and other costs. Moreover, deception and rigging were widespread. Dealers in Maryland, Virginia, Minnesota, and Florida made public the methods they hit on to extract winning chances from fresh boxes delivered by promoters. A Pittsburgh law student discovered an infallible method of extracting winners in the Esso game, and offered to sell the secret to the game promoter—who declined the offer. Some dealers were extracting winners in order to offset the cost of the game pieces. "Where will it all end, gentlemen?" asked an executive of the Michigan Gasoline Dealers Association. "Will the blackjack table replace my lube rack or the butcher's block? Will the nail bin in the hardware store become a holder of bingo balls, or could he convert his paint shaker to a dice roller? Will a lucky number appear when you scrape the price sign off the side window of your next car?"

Much breast-beating now can be heard emanating from the offices of chief executives, who at last are hearing the angry complaints of their dealers. A statement of Robert G. Reed, vice president of Cities Service Oil Co., is typical of the response of harried executives. "I have never been in favor of the use of games in our over-all marketing program," said Reed. "I do not feel that games are a firm basis by which we may build lasting customer and dealer relationships. However, the use of them by our competitors has forced us to enter the field." But that line of reasoning seems less and less convincing.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. VINCENT M. RAVEL

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

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, our Nation draws its strength from the character of its citizens, a character often nurtured in traditions of service to mankind that are centuries old. Such was the heritage of my constituent and friend, Dr. Vincent M. Ravel, who passed away in El Paso, Tex., on February 13. A distinguished member of the Jewish community in El Paso, he had served as president of the Jewish Community Center, and was a great moving force in the building of a community service building for that organization.

He was a board member of B'nai Zion Synagogue, proud of the religious and cultural heritage of his people, and a valued contributor toward its preservation. I have the honor of being a member of a memorial committee which is establishing at the University of Texas at El Paso a collection of books and documents on Jewish history and culture. His own priceless library, donated to the university by his widow, will serve as the foundation for this memorial.

For his many contributions to Jewish life and culture and the welfare of his people, Dr. Ravel was honored with the Prime Minister's Medal, presented by Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, who died in Israel this week.

Dr. Ravel's heritage of religion and culture helped to mold a character that made him a tireless servant of the people in the El Paso area. He was a leader in his profession and served as director of radiology at two El Paso hospitals. He has given generously of his time and ability to the service of those in need, and has contributed greatly to the progress of such organizations as the Cancer Society and the heart and tuberculosis associations.

Our community is a richer place, culturally, because Dr. Ravel lived among us. In addition to the contributions of the culture of his own people, he served devotedly as vice president of the El Paso Symphony Association, a member of the board of directors of the El Paso Museum of Art, and a member of the board of Liberty Hall and the El Paso Coliseum.

His concern for our less fortunate citizens has been reflected in many acts of private beneficence, and in his service as a director of Project Bravo, the El Paso community action program in the war against poverty. I had the great pleasure of naming him as a cochairman of a special committee to secure a veterans nursing home for El Paso, with Federal and State participation in the costs of construction and operation.

Such a man as this is irreplaceable, but his words will go forward as his friends and coworkers draw strength from the life of service he left as an example. To his widow and his family, his many friends and admirers extend heartfelt sympathy, with the knowledge that we are all made stronger by the strength he left us.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time in order to inquire of the distinguished majority leader if he can advise us as to the legislative program for next week.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished minority whip yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in response to the inquiry of the distinguished minority whip, the only legislative business that we have for next week is a bill, H.R. 497, which we are advised will be called up on Tuesday next by unanimous consent, a bill to amend section 301 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962.

Monday is Consent Calendar day but there are no eligible bills on the calendar and there are no suspensions.

Mr. ARENDS. I might ask the distinguished gentleman if he can give us any information about the reorganization bill that has been sent up here for consideration.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, if the distinguished gentleman will yield further, my understanding is that the committee is giving consideration to that matter and that it is hoped to hold hearings beginning on Tuesday, March 11.

Mr. ARENDS. Might I express the hope that we could have early consideration of that legislation in view of the fact that we have the time to do it now rather than waiting until late in the session.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ARENDS. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for this announcement.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY NEXT

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

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

TRANSFER OF SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order granted to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BINGHAM) for today for 1 hour be transferred to March 3.

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

There was no objection.

PROPOSED PAY RAISES

(Mr. HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this

point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, my position against the profligate pay raises in Government at all levels, is well documented and well known. I ask you to recall my statement here in the well of this House predicting a second Valentine's Day massacre of the U.S. taxpayer. That has come to pass, by an act of omission on the part of this body. Now Mr. Speaker, there are ominous rumblings in committee, in Congress, and downtown, that the equally predicted "fallout" increases to all employees will begin—first, among our own politically appointed "servants of the House," and then to all others. May the taxpayers forbid. If the moral stamina of these and their representatives has fallen to such a low ebb that they will not, then perhaps judicial review as indicated in the attached Milwaukee Sentinel editorial entitled "Challenge Raises," is in line of due process and should be tried. Since it does conflict with their personal benefits, and in view of many of their recent decisions and activities I can offer little hope, and only consolation to the overburdened and totally imposed upon taxpayer.

Quo vadis, America?

CHALLENGE RAISES?

How about a taxpayers' suit to challenge the constitutionality of the \$12,500 a year salary increases members of congress have just grabbed for themselves?

Article I, section 6, clause 1 of the Constitution states: "The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States."

The key phrase in that clause is "to be ascertained by law." The question which should be put to the supreme court for a decision is whether the devious method congress used to grab these inordinate raises is in accordance with that provision in the Constitution.

One of the too few congressmen opposed to the pay increase for the nation's elected officials and their top employees, Rep. H. R. Gross (R-Iowa), believes they were not properly ascertained by law.

Gross points out that the 1967 bill to increase postal rates and the pay of federal employees other than those in the top brackets included "a cute little gimmick by which congress delegated to a commission, specially hand picked and anointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson, the authority to recommend pay increases for top level officials and employees in the three branches of government."

Noting that "ascertain" is defined to mean "make certain, exact or precise," Gross contends that the legislative delegation of power to the president to set congressional salaries was not exact or precise. "There was no standards or criteria for the commission or the president. The sky was the limit!" Gross says.

The raises were allowed to take effect Feb. 14 without the slightest committee consideration, without justification through hearings, without debate in the house and without a roll call in the house. They were not "ascertained by law."

Asking the supreme court to rule on the constitutionality of the salary increases might be a little awkward. As a part of the package the chief justice's salary was raised from \$40,000 to \$62,500 and that of the eight assistant justices from \$39,500 to \$60,000. Hence they might all have to disqualify themselves, leaving taxpayers nowhere to turn to seek relief—a circumstance with which American taxpayers are becoming all too familiar.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL FISHERIES CENTER AND AQUARIUM ADVISORY BOARD

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 5(a), Public Law 87-758, the Chair appoints as members of the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium Advisory Board the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. KIRWAN and Mr. FREY.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE WITH JAPAN

(Mr. McCLODY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a joint resolution to authorize the participation by the United States in parliamentary conference with Japan. The suggestion for this interparliamentary exchange was made to me by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet, the Honorable Naka Funada, when I visited Japan in 1965.

Mr. Speaker, the emergence of Japan as a great political and economic power in the world, and particularly in Asia, suggests that stronger ties between the Members of Congress and our counterparts in the Japanese Diet would be most useful.

Mr. Speaker, I first introduced a similar resolution in 1966 when the importance of continuing close relations between our Nation and Japan was evident. It now appears that notwithstanding our failure to establish such an interparliamentary organization, various private exchanges have been encouraged by some Japanese parliamentarians for purposes which may not always be consistent with our Nation's best interests. I refer to recent exchanges promoted by political opponents of Prime Minister Sato with selected Members of the U.S. Congress and others.

Problems relating to the future status of the Ryukyus and the presence of American military forces there and in other places in Japan require the most earnest attention on the part of representatives of our respective Governments. The decisions to be made will require the concurrence and support of both Houses of the Congress.

Issues affecting trade between our two nations, including the related elements of tariffs, subsidies and dumping, must also receive the attention of the Congress.

In addition to the problems which give rise to tensions between our two nations, there are innumerable domestic problems which are common both to Japan and the United States. Water and air pollution, urban deterioration, transportation, and many other difficult obstacles to our respective internal progress can be surmounted more readily by sharing possible solutions one with the other.

All of these subjects may be placed appropriately on the agenda of the proposed interparliamentary conferences between representatives of the U.S. Congress and those of the Japanese Diet.

Japanese and American understanding can be greatly enhanced by such annual or semiannual conferences. A balanced and knowledgeable delegation of the U.S. Congress named from both the Republican and Democratic ranks would make possible meaningful discussions for the joint benefit of the respective countries which we represent.

To maintain peace and understanding between nations an open dialog is a necessity. As a delegate to the various Interparliamentary Union Conferences, I have had occasion to witness firsthand the benefits that can flow from exchanges of views between the Members of our Congress and parliamentary representatives of other nations. If these exchanges are expanded, as I propose that they should be with Members of the Japanese Diet, improved understanding and mutual respect will inevitably follow.

It is my hope that this measure will be considered favorably by the appropriate committee of the House and that it will thereafter receive the overwhelming support of the Members of this House and of the other body.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO KEEP AMERICA'S RURAL COMMUNITIES ALIVE

(Mr. RANDALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, the agriculture editor of the Kansas City Star, Rod Turnbull, in the lead editorial of that paper for Sunday, February 23, has made an excellent presentation of the fact that an entirely new approach is needed to attack what has so long been known as the farm problem. No longer is the solution a matter of price supports or acreage control, nor even a program directed to the farm itself. It must be a program to benefit the entire rural community.

Reference is made to a study by a group of agricultural economists from the Center for Agricultural and Economic Development at Iowa State University. These economists, however, only confirm that all farm programs up to now have been directed to solving farm income and sustaining the family farm. Virtually nothing has been done to arrest the declining business activity and prosperity of the little towns under 2,500.

This well written editorial impressed me because in my opinion the one single problem of our country today which overrides all others, and which certainly embraces many others, is the problem of urban-rural imbalance. If this imbalance could be corrected, the ills of our cities would be lessened, including their frequent riots and racial disturbances. There is no doubt but that it is the migration from the farm to the urban areas that has created the crises of our cities. This same migration has hurt the little town. A new Federal farm policy must somehow, somehow, result in a better distribution of our country's population. While we could never sub-

sidize all of the people who live in our small towns, we can provide tax incentives for industries to develop new plants in smaller cities. I was the proud author of a bill directed toward such an effort in the 90th Congress. I again introduced what I have described as the rural revitalization bill early in the 91st Congress to encourage industry to locate in small cities.

Mr. Trumbull is so very right when he points out that, whatever the cost may be to prevent the death of more of our little towns, such cost will be much less than coping with the problems of more crowding in our big cities. We need more clear thinking such as emphasized by Mr. Turnbull. Those who realize the seriousness of our urban-rural imbalance are indebted to him for the editorial, which follows:

[From the Kansas City (Mo.) Star, Feb. 23, 1969]

IT IS IMPORTANT TO KEEP AMERICA'S RURAL COMMUNITIES ALIVE

A whole new approach is needed for the attack on the nation's farm problem, in the opinion of at least one group of agricultural economists. The big switch would not be in introducing new methods of price support or acreage controls, but in broadening the concept of the program from the farm itself to the entire rural community.

Apparently this idea coincides with the thinking of President Nixon. The President has said little, either in his campaign or since the election, to indicate policy positions on farm price support legislation. But he has spoken specifically on the problems of rural America.

In a "get-acquainted" appearance before the top officials of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Nixon emphasized the fact that he had put Clifford M. Hardin, Secretary of Agriculture, on his new Cabinet committee, the Urban Affairs Council. He explained that he wanted the farm representative on the Council because "we know the problems of rural America today will be the problems of urban America tomorrow." The President added, "We know that as life in rural America is less attractive, there is a tendency for people from the farms and from the agricultural communities to move into the cities." Unless life is made more attractive in rural areas, he observed, virtually all future growth in America will be in the cities.

The Center for Agricultural and Economic Development at Iowa State University is made up of a group of economists whose task is to study government policy as it relates to the farm. While the Center obviously can't make laws, it is an instrument of research and contributes to the making of opinion on agricultural policy.

The Center's economists now are pointing out that government farm programs were created originally to solve the farm income problem and to sustain the family farm. Whether or not this purpose has been achieved, it is now a fact the country has only about half as many farms as it had in the 1930's. Income per farm has increased if for no other reason than that there are fewer farms.

Some of the larger farmers now are enjoying incomes which are on a parity with those of people in cities. The economists are convinced the trend to larger farms is far from over. They also insist that the shift to the larger farms is not a mark of failure in the rural economy but evidence of the success of technological progress.

One net result, however, has been a decline in business activity and prosperity in many

small towns. Actually, there are as many people in the little towns (cities under 2,500) as on the farms. These communities have economic troubles and virtually nothing has been done for them. Also, the migration from farm to urban areas that hurts the little town has become a principal factor in the crisis of the cities.

Therefore it can be argued that the new farm program approach must be concerned with far more than prices on agricultural products. It should deal with a new set of considerations: What can be done to help both the farm and the rural community?

One difficulty stands out. Since virtually all thinking down through the years on the farm problem has concentrated on price, or income of farm operators, few concrete suggestions have been developed on how to keep the rural community alive, or even what towns or what size of towns should be maintained. The reduction in the number of farms has been accepted in recent years as inevitable. Moreover, it appears inevitable that many small towns no longer will be needed and gradually will fade away.

At the moment, there is no talk of subsidizing people to live in small towns. Instead there are such suggestions as providing tax incentives for industries to develop new plants in smaller cities. Already in effect are plans, and some government incentives, toward modernizing towns with water plants, sewers and the like to make them better places to live. But in general the rural community has not received the attention that has been given the farm—and particularly the commercial farm. Most of the benefits of the current farm program go, it is conceded, to the larger and most productive farms.

Recognition of this fact has prompted the Farm Bureau, largest of the farm organizations and one which generally has opposed control by the government on both farm production and prices, to favor two programs. One would sustain the commercial farmer and the other is of the "aid" type for the marginal operator.

The Iowa center's economists would go a step further in that their proposal would also include the rural community. Actually, the new stress is on the community because it is assured that the number of farms will continue to decline.

The nation's educational institutions, the economists suggest, should take the lead in research both to determine what kind of a rural society should be maintained and what the government might do to further the desired development. The alternative appears to be the haphazard trend toward larger and more crowded cities on the one hand and more dead little towns on the other.

The case made by the center's economists is appealingly logical, but the scope of the problem is almost beyond comprehension. Yet so is the prospect of development without guidance. It seems almost certain that events themselves will determine in general which towns shall fade and which shall survive. But isn't the time at hand to see if some order may be established? Where are another hundred million people going to live in the U.S. in the next 30 years? Could it be that the cost actually would be less by keeping some of this future population in rural communities or small cities rather than to cope with the problems of more crowding in the big cities?

The change in farm policy emphasis proposed by the Iowa center is striking in its possibilities for a better distribution of the country's populations. Surely this recommendation is worth the attention of Congress, the Department of Agriculture, the President's Urban Affairs Council and all who would be thinking of the nation's future.

CONGRESSMAN HALPERN INTRODUCES BILL AIMED AT REDUCING COST OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HALPERN) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most blatant hardships faced by the American consumer today is the ever-increasing cost of prescription drugs.

The patent laws of the United States, which protect the manufacturer of the brand name prescription drugs from competition, were never meant to enforce exorbitant price schedules.

For that reason, I am introducing an amendment to title 35 of the United States Code to compel a patent holder who has made more than a reasonable profit on a specific drug—an unreasonable profit being 500 percent of more—after a period of 3 years from the date of its patent, to grant licenses to other competing firms to produce and sell the same drug. Statistics show that the average manufacturer of prescription drugs reaps profits far in excess of that percentage in 3 years.

The answer to reducing prices is simple and can be realized by limiting the life of the drug patent after a reasonable time and after adequate profit is realized.

The prescription drug industry takes advantage of existing long-term patent protection to set arbitrary prices which frequently bear no relationship to the cost of developing, perfecting, and producing drugs. The consumer cost of most drugs is many times their actual value and thus the drug companies are allowed to reap excessive profits at the expense of consumers.

And, our antiquated and unrealistic laws encourage such monopolies, with the concomitant results of unnecessarily prohibitive prices.

I am all for drug manufacturers making adequate profits under our free enterprise system. And I am all for ample reserves to meet the costs of research and encourage development, but surely after 3 years of marketing a drug, and making no less than a 500-percent profit, this is more than reasonable and the product should be on the open market for competition.

Moreover, research and development would be spurred, rather than hindered, by restricting the patents, since it would provide the incentive to open the field up to competition, thus furthering competitive innovation.

Under this bill, the percentage of profit would be calculated on the basis of all production costs, including research and overhead. Such costs would be determined from testimony at a Federal Trade Commission hearing.

Mr. Speaker, here is dramatic evidence of drug overpricing in New York City, as an example of the need for this type of legislation.

The city paid a manufacturer \$24.99 per bottle of 100 capsules for a very useful antibiotic purchased in great quantities.

When the patent was close to expiration the same firm offered the city a

price of \$18 a bottle for the same drug—almost 28 percent lower than the first price. Now that the patent has expired and competitors are free to enter the field, the city pays only \$6.73.

How can any manufacturer justify a patent-supported price which is a full 3½ times the profitable market price of the identical drug without a patent?

We can no longer allow this industry to take advantage of stricken persons by squeezing out of them the last few dollars the traffic will bear to reap excessive profits.

Major research is conducted by other industries without exaggerated markups.

Despite what the drug manufacturers would have you believe, the high profits from exorbitant markups are not all plowed back into research.

In fact, pharmaceutical houses spend hundreds of millions of dollars each year to send promotion men into the field to push the sale of their overpriced products to physicians. The big markups also pay for that.

I do not suggest that we eliminate normal sales promotion, nor that we bar recovery of a reasonable cost of such promotion in the final price of the product.

But, I do urge that action be taken immediately to curb those who would take advantage of a monopoly to capitalize on human misery.

I sincerely believe that if this legislation were adopted, without question, drug prices would be brought down to a level set by the basic principle of our free enterprise system—the law of supply and demand. And, I am confident the quality will improve, also.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is vitally needed to protect the American public from price gouging, while stimulating competition, encouraging essential research, and protecting reasonable profits. The need for action is now.

The text of the bill I am introducing is:

H.R. 10777

A bill to amend title 35 of the United States Code to provide for compulsory licensing of prescription drug patents

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter 29 of title 35, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 294. Licensing of prescription drug patents

"(a) Whenever the Federal Trade Commission, upon complaint made to it by a qualified applicant for a license under a drug patent, has reason to believe as a result of an investigation that such application for a license was made and not granted after a period of three years from the date of issuance of the patent and that the price of the patented drug charged or quoted to druggists by the patentee is more than 500 per centum of the cost of production for such drug in finished form and packaged for sale, the Commission shall issue and serve upon such patentee a notice of a hearing upon a day and at a place therein fixed at least thirty days after the service of its notice and to show cause why an order as hereinafter provided should not be issued by the Commission. The patentee shall have the right to appear at the time so fixed and present evidence on the cost of production of the drug

and the price charged or quoted to the druggists.

"(b) If after consideration of the evidence the Commission finds that the price charged or quoted to druggists by the patentee is more than 500 per centum of the cost of production of such drug in finished form and packaged for sale, it shall order such patentee to grant an unrestricted license to any qualified applicant to make, use, and sell such drug in finished form: *Provided*, That no such order shall be issued until more than three years after the date on which a patent is first issued for such drug. Such order shall be subject to review by the court of appeals of the United States and shall become final in the same manner as are orders of the Commission issued pursuant to section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

"(c) For the purpose of this section the Commission shall have all of the powers granted to it by the Federal Trade Commission Act.

"(d) Whenever at any time after an order of the Commission, as herein directed, shall have become final and thirty days thereafter have elapsed, the Commission shall notify the Commissioner of Patents in writing of any failure or refusal of any patentee, his heirs, or assigns to grant an unrestricted license to a qualified applicant after receipt of an application in writing. Upon receipt of such notification the Commissioner shall cause notice of the cancellation of that patent to be published in the Federal Register and endorsed upon all copies of that patent thereafter distributed by the Patent Office.

"(e) As used in this section—

"(1) The term 'qualified applicant' means a drug manufacturer who is registered with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under section 508 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

"(2) The term 'drug' means any drug which is subject to the provisions of section 503(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

"(3) The term 'patentee' means the patentee, his heirs or assigns, or licensee when the patentee does not sell to druggists and such sales are made only by the patentee's licensee;

"(4) The term 'cost of production' means cost of materials and labor used to produce the drug in finished form and packaged; a fair allocation of plant overhead; royalties paid, if any, for the use of any product or process patent in connection with the production of the drug; and the drug's share of the patentee's total research expense as determined by the relationship of the annual sales of that drug to the patentee's total annual sales of drugs for the last preceding annual or fiscal year; and

"(5) The term 'unrestricted license' means a license which (A) includes a description of the manner and process (not including a patented process) of making and using the invention in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the patentee of carrying out the invention; and (B) contains no condition, limitation, or restriction upon the manufacture, use, or sale in finished form only in the United States other than the payment by the licensee of a royalty not exceeding 8 per centum of the gross selling price received by the licensee for the sale of that drug to druggists in its finished form for use and packaged."

SEC. 2. The analysis of chapter 29 of title 35, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"294. Licensing of prescription drug patents."

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legis-

lative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to Mr. HALPERN (at the request of Mr. MAYNE), for 30 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. DORN.

Mr. RANDALL.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MAYNE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FISH in two instances.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania in five instances.

Mr. SCHWENGEL.

Mr. MYERS.

Mr. ASHBROOK.

Mr. HALPERN in two instances.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin in two instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois.

Mrs. REID of Illinois.

Mr. POLLOCK.

Mr. TALCOTT.

Mr. HORTON in three instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MIKVA) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FRASER.

Mr. BOLAND in three instances.

Mr. RODINO.

Mr. HOWARD.

Mr. BIAGGI.

Mr. UDALL in five instances.

Mr. BOLLING.

Mr. BURTON of California.

Mr. MATSUNAGA.

Mr. JOHNSON of California in two instances.

Mr. BINGHAM.

Mr. ASHLEY.

Mr. ADDABO.

Mr. FALLON.

Mr. O'HARA in two instances.

Mr. PATMAN.

Mr. FRIEDEL in two instances.

Mr. FOLEY.

Mr. MARSH in two instances.

Mr. KIRWAN.

Mr. RARICK in four instances.

Mr. FEIGHAN in six instances.

Mr. RYAN in three instances.

Mr. FASCELL in three instances.

Mr. HOLIFIELD in two instances.

Mr. GALLAGHER.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER on February 26, 1969, announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 17. An act to amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 with respect to the election of the board of directors of the Communications Satellite Corp.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 3, 1969, 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:

543. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report of an Anti-Deficiency Act violation by the Federal Aviation Administration, pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 665(1)(2); to the Committee on Appropriations.

544. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report that the authority vested in the Secretary of Defense by 37 U.S.C. 306 to pay special pay in addition to other pay prescribed by law, to certain officers, was not exercised during calendar year 1968, pursuant to the provisions of the above-cited law; to the Committee on Armed Services.

545. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a request for the withdrawal of a certain case involving suspension of deportation under the provisions of section 244(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, transmitted to Congress on September 3, 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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. DULSKI: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Report on job evaluation and ranking in the Federal Government (Rept. No. 91-28). 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. BIAGGI:

H.R. 7863. A bill to amend section 8(b)(4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, with respect to strike at the sites of construction projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 7864. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron ore, iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H.R. 7865. A bill to establish a national cemetery in New England; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 7866. A bill to assist the States and their political subdivisions to meet their needs for increased revenues by sharing with them a portion of the revenues derived from the Federal individual income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 7867. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the mailing of obscene matter to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COWGER:

H.R. 7868. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 7869. A bill to establish a Commission on Trading Stamp Practices to provide for the regulation of trading stamp companies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FRIEDEL (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BROTZMAN, Mr. BRAY, Mr. BURKE of Florida, Mr. DENT, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. GRAY, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. GUDE, Mr. HALEY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PODELL, and Mr. PUCINSKI):

H.R. 7870. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to establish certain requirements with respect to air traffic controllers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FRIEDEL (for himself, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROUBUSH, Mr. VAN DERLIN, Mr. WAMPLER, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 7871. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to establish certain requirements with respect to air traffic controllers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HATHAWAY:

H.R. 7872. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to provide an additional source of financing for the rural telephone program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 7873. A bill to require that impact-resistant eyeglasses be issued under the medical program for members of the uniformed services on active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 7874. A bill to enable consumers to protect themselves against arbitrary, erroneous and malicious credit information; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 7875. A bill to provide Federal assistance for special projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of programs to provide emergency care for heart attack victims by trained persons in specially equipped ambulances; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7876. A bill to prohibit the sale or importation of eyeglass frames or sunglasses made of cellulose nitrate or other flammable materials; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 7877. A bill to provide for the compensation of persons injured by certain criminal acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7878. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for the development of nonlethal methods and devices for crowd and riot control, and to provide for the acquisition of, and instruction in, such nonlethal methods and devices by State and local law enforcement agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 7879. A bill to amend subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, relating to civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7880. A bill to amend the age and service requirements for retirement under subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7881. A bill to amend chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, relating to enrollment charges for Federal employees' health benefits; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7882. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 50-percent, across-the-board increase in monthly benefits thereunder, with the resulting benefit costs being borne equally by employers, employees, and the Federal Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HULL:

H.R. 7883. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with and furnish financial and other assistance to States and other public bodies and organizations in establishing a system for the prevention, control, and suppression of fires in rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 7884. A bill to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the interests of consumers, to coordinate the administration of consumer services by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and other agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 7885. A bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 clarifying the definition of conscientious objector so as to specifically include conscientious opposition to military service in a particular war; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. BETTS, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DORN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PODELL, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. SCHWENGER, and Mr. TEAGUE of Texas):

H.R. 7886. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that individuals be apprised of records concerning them which are maintained by Government agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

Mr. MCCLURE:

H.R. 7887. A bill to amend section 2412(a) of title 28, United States Code, to make the United States liable for court costs and attorney's fees to persons who prevail over the United States in actions arising out of administrative actions of agencies of the executive branch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAYNE:

H.R. 7888. A bill to develop business and employment opportunities in smaller cities by providing certain preferences for prospective Government contractors in such cities and areas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.R. 7889. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 7890. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make a loan and grant to the State of Hawaii for the construction of the Kokee water project, Hawaii, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 7891. A bill to amend sections 312, 301(b), 320(a), and 321(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7892. A bill to amend section 152(b) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for the purpose of including nationals of the United States within the definition of the term "dependent" in connection with deductions for personal exemptions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 7893. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to accord to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands the same tariff treatment as is provided for insular possessions of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MONAGAN:

H.R. 7894. A bill to improve the operation of the legislative branch of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MOSHER:

H.R. 7895. A bill to amend the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 to continue the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 7896. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.R. 7897. A bill making a supplemental appropriation for Headstart programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 7898. A bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 to provide for uniform national criteria for the classification of registrants, to authorize a random system of selecting persons for induction into military service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 7899. A bill to establish a Federal sabbatical program to improve the quality of teaching in the Nation's elementary or secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 7900. A bill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for a Federal drug compendium which lists all prescription drugs under their generic names together with reliable, complete, and readily accessible prescribing information and includes brand names, suppliers, and a price information supplement, and providing for distribution of the compendium to physicians and others, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7901. A bill to establish a community self-determination program to aid the people of urban and rural communities in securing gainful employment, achieving the ownership and control of the resources of their community, expanding opportunity, stability, and self-determination, and making their maximum contribution to the strength and well-being of the Nation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 7902. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POLLOCK:

H.R. 7903. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to include periods of sick leave to the credit of an employee in determining his total service for purposes of his civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. REID of Illinois:

H.R. 7904. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 7905. A bill to regulate interstate commerce by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for the inspection of facilities used in the harvesting and processing of fish and fishery products for commercial purposes, for the inspection of fish and fishery products, and for cooperation with the States in the regulation of interstate commerce with respect to State fish inspection programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7906. A bill to regulate and foster

commerce among the States by providing a system for the taxation of interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7907. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to provide technical and financial assistance to the commercial fishing industry in meeting the requirements of the Wholesome Fish and Fishery Products Act of 1969; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H.R. 7908. A bill to provide Federal assistance for special projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of programs to provide emergency care for heart attack victims by trained persons in specially equipped ambulances; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7909. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to repeal the provisions limiting the number of children with respect to whom Federal payments may be made under the program of aid to families with dependent children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEED:

H.R. 7910. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to exempt ammunition from Federal regulation under the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATSON:

H.R. 7911. A bill relating to the income tax treatment of statutory subsistence allowances received by law enforcement officers and firemen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITEHURST (for himself, Mr. AYRES, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. MIZELL, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. STAGGERS, and Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia):

H.R. 7912. A bill to amend section 401(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to certain service performed by ministers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of California (for himself, Mr. CAREY, Mr. STEIGER of Arizona, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mrs. MINK, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. RYAN, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. TUNNEY, and Mr. HATHAWAY):

H.R. 7913. A bill to provide for a nonvoting Delegate in the U.S. House of Representatives for the territory of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 7914. A bill to provide for a nonvoting Delegate in the U.S. House of Representatives for the territory of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DULSKI (for himself, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. NIX, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. HAWKINS):

H.R. 7915. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the Federal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 7916. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the postal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7917. A bill to provide for employee-management relations between the U.S. Government and its employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FLYNT (for himself, Mr. BRINKLEY, and Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia):

H.R. 7918. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of compensation of wage board employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FOLEY (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 7919. A bill to provide for a coordinated program to improve the level of human nutrition in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAMILTON:

H.R. 7920. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of compensation of wage board employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HANLEY:

H.R. 7921. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of compensation of wage board employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. HANSEN of Washington:

H.R. 7922. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 7923. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct investigations, studies, surveys, and research relating to the Nation's ecological systems, natural resources, and environmental quality, and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MIKVA:

H.R. 7924. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to make certain gasoline sales promotion games unfair methods of competition unless the customer is offered as an alternative in cash the retail cost per gallon of the game; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MYERS (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. MANN, Mr. RARICK, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. CARTER, Mr. WYLLIE, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. PODELL, Mr. ZWACH, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. WHITE, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. BRAY, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, and Mr. HOGAN):

H.R. 7925. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code so as to provide for the awarding of a Supreme Sacrifice Medal to relatives of members of the Armed Forces killed in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 7926. A bill to amend title 30, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STEED:

H.R. 7927. A bill to authorize the Wichita Indian Tribe of Oklahoma together with its affiliated bands and groups of Indians to file with the Indian Claims Commission within 1 year any and all claims of said tribe against the United States, and to repeal any law inconsistent to this act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WIGGINS:

H.R. 7928. A bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of material harmful to persons under the age of 18 years, and to restrict the exhibition of movies or other presentations harmful to such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H.J. Res. 495. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 496. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United

States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.J. Res. 497. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

H.J. Res. 498. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLORY:

H.J. Res. 499. Joint resolution authorizing participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McFALL:

H.J. Res. 500. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant to citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 501. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H.J. Res. 502. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATSON:

H.J. Res. 503. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H. Con. Res. 154. Concurrent resolution that it is the sense of Congress that the United States and the various political entities thereof should adopt 911 as the nationwide, uniform telephone number; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GOODLING:

H. Res. 284. Resolution to effect a thorough investigation of the rulemaking functions of the Federal Communications Commission with reference to community antenna television; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H. Res. 285. Resolution to suspend the rules of the House relative to photographing the House in session; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII:

31. Mr. OLSEN presented a resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Montana urging that the Meat Import Act of 1964 be amended so that it will modify the harmful effects of excessive meat imports on domestic cattle prices, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 7929. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Bignardelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7930. A bill for the relief of Gaetano Gambino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7931. A bill for the relief of Antonino Migliore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7932. A bill for the relief of Francesca Mignaneli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7933. A bill for the relief of Benedetto Patti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7934. A bill for the relief of Eleftheria Yiannitsiadis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.R. 7935. A bill for the relief of Loo Bing Sun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 7936. A bill for the relief of Teresa Rosa Mirijello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 7937. A bill for the relief of Giuseppa Mangiameli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CHISHOLM:

H.R. 7938. A bill for the relief of Gaspare Evola; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7939. A bill for the relief of Harold Morgan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7940. A bill for the relief of Hazle Ann Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COUGHLIN:

H.R. 7941. A bill for the relief of Hee Joon Park; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 7942. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Orlando; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 7943. A bill for the relief of Dr. Paul Koyu Katayama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 7944. A bill for the relief of Eugenia Bonchkovskaia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7945. A bill for the relief of Ellen Wal-May Sun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7946. A bill for the relief of Benito Chow Wong (also known as Cho Chia Yuan), Chan Pui Koon (also known as Chan Pui Koon De Chow), Tin Yee Chow, and Elisa Chow Chow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 7947. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Castellano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOWENSTEIN:

H.R. 7948. A bill for the relief of Filippo Villano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7949. A bill for the relief of Mauro Zaino, his wife, Maria Zaino, and his daughter, Carmela Zaino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McKNEALLY:

H.R. 7950. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Cipolla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7951. A bill for the relief of Antonio Sammartino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 7952. A bill to provide that Maj. Carvel de Bussy shall be advanced to the grade of lieutenant colonel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H.R. 7953. A bill for the relief of Raffaele Mercuri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 7954. A bill for the relief of Dr. Mauer to Buenafe, and his wife, Norma; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHALEN:

H.R. 7955. A bill for the relief of Charles Zonars; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 7956. A bill for the relief of Adalbert Gardos and his wife, Maria Gardos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7957. A bill for the relief of Antonio Romeo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7958. A bill for the relief of Victoria Louise Soberanis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, 68. THE SPEAKER presented a petition of Russell O. Fudge, Brownwood, Tex., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, 79th Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308(b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed

under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following reports for the third calendar quarter of 1968 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Charles D. Ablard, 1620 K Street NW., suite 603, Washington, D.C.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$270.33.

A. Actor's Equity Association, 165 West 46th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$2,500.

A. Herbert R. Alfrey, National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$472. E. (9) \$26.40.

A. American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$4,781.21. E. (9) \$4,781.21.

A. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,322.56. E. (9) \$4,322.56.

A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$9,908.02. E. (9) \$9,908.02.

A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. Bipartisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 2104 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,758.09. E. (9) \$532.70.

A. The American Short Line RR Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$935.03. E. (9) \$935.03.

A. American Society of Consulting Planners, 1815 "H" Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,365.61.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnson Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$14,614.72. E. (9) \$14,614.72.

A. American Vocational Association, second floor, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$750.

A. Robert E. Ansheles, Suite 718, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Consolidated International Trading Corp., 180 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$97.50.

A. The Arthritis Foundation, 1212 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$1,323.78.

A. Davis M. Batson, the Ethyl Corp., 611 Madison Office Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Ethyl Corp., 611 Madison Office Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,650.

A. Donald S. Beattie, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. John H. Beidler, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,125. E. (9) \$381.57.

A. Bell & Howell, 7100 McCormick Road, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$750.

A. William Blum, Jr., 1815 H Street NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 55 Liberty Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,600. E. (9) \$1,511.26.

A. Rev. Eugene L. Boutiller, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Campaign for Agricultural Democracy, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,039.61. E. (9) \$220.15.

A. Charles R. Bragg, 90 Stony Corners Circle, Avon, Conn.

B. Northeast Utilities Service Co., 176 Cumberland Avenue, Wethersfield, Conn.

E. (9) \$166.15.

A. Joseph P. Brosnan, 9160 Springhill Lane, Greenbelt, Md.

B. Air Force Sergeants Association, 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, 217 North Sixth Street, Lafayette, Ind.

E. (9) \$1,825.

A. Bulgarian Claims Committee, care of Chaco Chace, Dreyfus & Co., 2 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.

D. (6) \$480. E. (9) \$25.64.

A. Dr. Lowell A. Burkett, American Vocational Association, 1510 H Street NW., Second Floor, Washington, D.C.

B. American Vocational Association, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles S. Burns, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$584.50. E. (9) \$139.14.

A. Dan L. Butler 400 Walker Building, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Harold K. Howe, on behalf of the National Automatic Merchandising Association, 400 Walker Building, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dan L. Butler, 400 Walker Building, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Harold K. Howe, on behalf of the Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, Inc., 400 Walker Building, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mr. Charles A. Campbell, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

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.

A. Marvin Caplan, Legislative Representative Industrial Union Dept., AFL-CIO.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,971.20. E. (9) \$115.15.

A. Richard M. Carrigan, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislation and Federal Relations, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,145.01. E. (9) \$62.23.

A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. South African Sugar Association, Post Office Box 507, Durban, South Africa.

D. (6) \$19,845. E. (9) \$310.53.

A. Donald E. Channell, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$60.

A. Citizens for a Postal Corporation, Post Office Box 1807, Washington, D.C.

A. David Cohen, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,859. E. (9) \$218.26.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Paul G. Collins, Public Affairs, The Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, 111 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I.

B. The Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, 111 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I.

D. (6) \$68.75.

A. Committee for a Free Cotton Market, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. The Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 55 Liberty Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$4,290. E. (9) \$9,169.86.

A. Paul B. Comstock, 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,749.99.

A. Harry N. Cook, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Waterways Conference.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Linen Supply Association of America, 975 Arthur Godfrey Road, Miami Beach, Fla.

A. Donald M. Counihan, Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Corn Millers Federation, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald M. Counihan, Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

A. Paul L. Courtney, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Self employed.

D. (6) \$300 or less.

A. P. H. Croft, The American Short Line RR Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Short Line RR Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Francis D. Cronin, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$1,615.38. E. (9) \$1,306.64.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Importers Association, Textile & Apparel Group, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Textile Importers Association, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$30.21. E. (9) \$30.21.

A. Daniels & Houlihan (Attorneys), 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C., Michael P. Daniels, Partner.

B. Japan Chemical Fibres Association, 3, 3-Chrome, Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

D. (6) \$1,106.34. E. (9) \$1,106.34.

A. Daniels & Houlihan (Attorneys), 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C., Michael P. Daniels, Partner.

B. Japan Woolen & Linen Textiles Exporters Association, 4, 4-Chrome, Bingomachi, Higashiku, Osaka, Japan.

D. (6) \$698.04. E. (9) \$698.04.

A. Daniels & Houlihan (Attorneys), 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Vorort des schweizerischen Handels-und Industrie-Vereins Borsenstrasse 26, Zurich, Switzerland.

D. (6) \$1,644.01. E. (9) \$1,644.01.

A. Donald S. Dawson, Attorney, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. D.C. Transit System, Inc., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Donald S. Dawson, Attorney, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Guild of Prescription Opticians, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, Law Firm, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corporation, 650 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

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A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, Law Firm, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Indian Sugar Mills Association, Export Agency Division, Calcutta, India.

D. (6) \$20,000. E. (9) \$574.53.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, Law Firm, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. V. I. Gift & Fashion Shop Association, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

A. DeHart and Broide, Inc., Public Relations Counsel, 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Record Industry Association of America, 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$860. E. (9) \$60.04.

A. James J. Delaney, Jr., 1003 Lancaster Drive, Anchorage, Alaska.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Ronald W. DeLucien, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$225.

A. Vincent A. Demo, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. New York Committee of International Committee of Passenger Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Franklin W. Denius, Post Office Box 1148, Austin, Tex.

B. Texas Electric Service Co., Post Office Box 970, Fort Worth, Tex. Dallas Power & Light Co., Dallas, Tex. Texas Power & Light Co., Post Office Box 6331, Dallas, Tex.

A. Harry J. Donohue, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

D. (6) \$1,908. E. (9) \$86.66.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$553.14.

A. Alfred Edwall, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,124.98.

A. Carl Elliott, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Vocational Association, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Elliott & Naftalin, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bell & Howell, 7100 McCormick Road, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Elliott & Naftalin, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Business Schools Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Warren G. Elliott, Assistant General Counsel, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,354.38. E. (9) \$52.93.

A. Ethyl Corporation, 611 Madison Office Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,853.15.

A. Clinton M. Fair, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,108. E. (9) \$136.73.

A. Mr. William J. Fannin, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Owen V. Frisby, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$626.95.

A. David C. Fullarton, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$422.

A. Mary Condon Gereau, Legislative Consultant, Legislation & Federal Relations, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Legislation in Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,623.50.

A. Ernest Giddings, American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retired Teachers Association, American Association of Retired Persons, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,476.08.

A. John Goldsum, Lawyer, Post Office Box 1148, Austin, Tex.

B. Texas Electric Service Co., Post Office Box 970, Fort Worth, Tex., Dallas Power & Light Co., Dallas, Tex., Texas Power & Light Co., Post Office Box 6331, Dallas, Tex.

A. Jack Golodner, 286 N Street SW., Washington, D.C.

B. Actors' Equity Association, 165 West 46th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$310.

A. Frederick D. Goss, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Anthony Haswell, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Association of Railroad Passengers, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., and the Subcommittee Bipartisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 2107 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William H. Hedlund, 909 American Bank Building, Portland, Ore.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, Calif., Mobil Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif., Union Oil Co. of California, Los Angeles, Calif., Shell Oil Co., San Francisco, Calif., Atlantic Richfield Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Carey W. Hilliard, president, National Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$502. E. (9) \$31.

A. Harold K. Rowe, 400 Walker Building, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Automatic Merchandising Association, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Harold K. Howe, 400 Walker Building, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, Inc., 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Philip A. Hutchinson, Jr., director, Governmental Affairs, the American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$2,545.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, lobbyist, Professional Advocacy Before Government, Officials, and Law-Making Bodies, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.

B. Alfred T. Eislinger, Washington, D.C., Radio & TV Service, et al. (viz: nine others as shown on first quarter 1968 report).

E. (9) \$418.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.

B. Elmer P. Hutter, lobbyist, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5.

A. Raymond M. Jacobson, attorney at law, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Consulting Planners, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$115.61.

A. Francis M. Judge, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James C. Kelley, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1500 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.

A. Franklin E. Kepner, Berwick Bank Building, Berwick, Pa.

B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, Room 1022, Transportation Center, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. J. Don Kerlin, Legislative Consultant, 1108 Stuart Road, Herndon, Va.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, Employee Union, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$100.

A. J. Don Kerlin, Legislative Consultant, 1108 Stuart Road, Herndon, Va.

B. Time, Inc., Publisher, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$100.

A. Mr. Kenneth L. Kimble, Vice President and General Counsel, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$853.83. E. (9) \$23.92.

A. Keith R. Knoblock, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Robert J. Leigh, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. G. E. Leighty, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., suite 808, Washington, D.C.

B. Japan Chemical Fibres Association, 3,3-chrome, Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

E. (9) \$858.36.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., suite 808, Washington, D.C.

B. Japan Lumber Importers Association, Tokyo, Japan.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., suite 808, Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Chemical Co., 110 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., suite 808, Washington, D.C.

B. Swiss Union of Commerce & Industry, Gottfried Keller-Strasse 7, Zurich, Switzerland.

E. (9) \$804.20.

A. Kenneth D. Lester, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$550.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. Washington address, 1701 K Street NW.

D. (6) \$6,304.52. E. (9) \$6,304.52.

A. Dr. John M. Lumley, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Legislation & Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,437. E. (9) \$272.43.

A. Stanley J. McFarland, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Legislation and Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,842.51. E. (9) \$49.53.

A. Mr. John S. McLees, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William H. McLin, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Legislation and Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,700. E. (9) \$57.81.

A. William F. McManus, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$214.55.

A. Clarence M. McMillian, National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) Less than \$10.

A. Ralph J. McNair, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$311.95. E. (9) \$13.60.

A. George E. MacKinnon, 800 Investors Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Investors Mutual, Inc., Investors Stock Fund, Inc., Investors Variable Payment Fund, Inc.

E. (9) \$287.50.

A. Jos. R. MacLaren, 1 Linden Drive, Hudson Falls, N.Y.

B. Potlatch Forests Inc., P.O. Box 3591, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Don Mahon, National Federation of Independent Unions, suite 703, LaSalle Building, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,348.35.

A. Michael Marsh, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$503.96.

A. Anthony Mazzocchi, 1125 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$227.50.

A. R. Otto Meletzke, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$30.15. E. (9) \$97.

A. Herman I. Miller, National Turkey Federation, 5116 Moorland Lane, Bethesda, Md.

B. National Turkey Federation, Mount Morris, Ill.

D. (6) \$265. E. (9) \$240.

A. Lester F. Miller, National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$412. E. (9) \$29.50.

A. Clarence Mitchell, Washington Bureau, NAACP, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Mobile Housing Association of America, 39 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$2,161.89.

A. G. Merrill Moody, Association of American Railroads, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$21.63. E. (9) \$19.78.

A. Micah H. Naftalin, Elliott & Naftalin, attorneys at law, suite 300, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Ethyl Corp., 611 Madison Office Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. National Air Carrier Association, 1625 I Street NW., suite 412, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$21,000. E. (9) \$19,309.56.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y., Clarence Mitchell, J. Francis Pohlhaus.

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1623 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$42,973.92. E. (9) \$18,752.16.

A. National Association of Railroad Passengers, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,320.96. E. (9) \$4,759.43.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$12,124.61.

A. National Association of Social Workers, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.; Washington Office, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C., Mr. Rudolph T. Danstedt, Mr. Glenn Allison.

D. (6) \$2,828. E. (9) \$2,828.

A. National Campaign for Agricultural Democracy, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,610. E. (9) \$9,358.37.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$50.

A. Legislation and Federal Relations, National Education Association, Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Legislation and Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$20,225.01.

A. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$388,830. E. (9) \$4,882.58.

A. National Livestock Feeders Association, Inc., 309 Livestock Exchange Building, Omaha, Nebr.

D. (6) \$3,883. E. (9) \$3,883.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$6,256.80.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$29,795. E. (9) \$8,746.

A. National Tax Equality Association, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,861. E. (9) \$12,564.91.

A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$422.

A. National Turkey Federation, Mount Morris, Ill.

D. (6) \$645. E. (9) \$645.

A. Ivan A. Nestingen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$321.15.

A. Northeast Utilities Service Co., 176 Cumberland Avenue, Wethersfield, Conn.

E. (9) \$1,679.15.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. Investors Diversified Services, Inc., Investors Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$2,600. E. (9) \$588.

A. J. Allen Overton, Jr., 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. D. V. Pensabene, Suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, Suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$25.

A. Joseph D. Phelan, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., No. 216; Washington, D.C.

B. Colorado River Association, 417 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$500.

A. Albert Pike, Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Francis Pohlhaus, Washington Bureau, NAACP, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Department of Tourism and Trade Development (formerly the Bermuda Trade Development Board), Hamilton, Bermuda.

D. (6) \$1,666. E. (9) \$194.68.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Sea-Land Service, Inc., Post Office Box 1050, Elizabeth, N.J.

D. (6) \$900.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. South Atlantic & Caribbean Line, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Stimson Lumber Co., Post Office Box 68, Forest Grove, Oreg.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James A. Ransford, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Getty Oil Co.

A. Recreational Vehicle Institute, Inc., 2720 Des Plaines Avenue, Des Plaines, Ill.

E. (9) \$1,526.97.

A. Robert E. Redding, Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc., 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$7,500.

A. Retired Officers Tax Credit Committee, Post Office Box 1965, Annapolis, Md.

D. (6) \$10. E. (9) \$121.32.

A. John Arthur Reynolds, Post Office Box 512, Fresno, Calif.

B. Western Cotton Growers Association of California, Post Office Box 512, Fresno, Calif.

D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$750.

A. John Riley, 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) \$628. E. (9) \$22.01.

A. Carl Roberts, American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association.

E. (9) \$750.

A. Roberts & Holland, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. Trustees of the Bernice P. Bishop estate, 519 Halekauwila Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Walter E. Rogers, Suite 814, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,290. E. (9) \$490.

A. Nathaniel H. Rogg, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$84.70.

A. John F. Rolph III, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Michael J. Romig, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Suite 810, Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$461.54. E. (9) \$80.25.

A. James S. Rubin, American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons and National Retired Teachers Association.

E. (9) \$1,962.31.

A. William H. Scheick, FAIA, the American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50.

A. C. Herschel Schooley, Independent Bankers Association of America, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Bankers Association of America, Sauk Centre, Minn.

D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$2,686.96.

A. Stanley W. Schroeder, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Hollis M. Seavey, 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clayton A. Seeber, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,700. E. (9) \$224.83.

A. John J. Sheehan, United Steelworkers of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$4,300. E. (9) \$3,894.92.

A. Laurence P. Sherfy, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$575.

A. Shipley, Akerman & Pickett, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Raymond W. Cocchi, Independent Broker-Dealers' Trade Association, 472 Bridge Street, Springfield, Mass.

A. Single Persons Tax Reform Lobby, 1692A Green Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$33.50. E. (9) \$52.34.

A. Harold O. Smith, Jr., U.S. Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. U.S. Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. W. Byron Sorrell, Sorrell, Jones & Paulson, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mobile Housing Association of America, 39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,025. E. (9) \$146.89.

A. W. Byron Sorrell, Sorrell, Jones & Paulson, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Recreational Vehicle Institute, 2720 Des Plaines Avenue, Des Plaines, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,300. E. (9) \$226.97.

A. Roy H. Stanton, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$90.56.

A. Mrs. Annalee Stewart, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Francis W. Stover, National Legislative Service, Veterans of Foreign Wars, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) \$4,600. E. (9) \$314.41.

A. Philip W. Stroupe, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$450.

A. Richard L. Studley, Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW., Post Office Box 19128, Washington, D.C.

B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW., Post Office Box 19128, Washington, D.C.

A. Monroe Sweetland, National Education Association, 1705 Murchison Drive, Burlingame, Calif.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$335. E. (9) \$50.

A. Evert S. Thomas, Jr., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., suite 810, Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) \$853.84. E. (9) \$905.24.

A. Eugene M. Thoré, Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Dwight D. Townsend, Cooperative League of U.S.A., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cooperative League of U.S.A., 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$5,250. E. (9) \$6,585.

A. United Business Schools Association, suite 505, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$750.

A. John M. Vansant, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Clearly, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Veterans of World War I, U.S.A., Inc., 40 G Street NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Mr. L. T. Vice, suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$110.

A. Volume Footwear Retailers Association, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$4,582.76.

A. Charles E. Walker, the American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Thomas G. Walters, National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,980.96. E. (9) \$3,888.27.

A. Charles A. Webb, National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Western Cotton Growers Association of California, Post Office Box 512, Fresno, Calif.
D. (6) \$7,643.15. E. (9) \$2,411.98.

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$17,716. E. (9) \$21.06.

A. Robert P. Will, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., suite 216, Washington, D.C.

B. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 1111 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,600. E. (9) \$1,180.47.

A. Clay B. Wolfe, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$416.60.

A. Nicholas H. Zumas, attorney at law, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Emergency Committee on Gun Control, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$1,637.85.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the fourth calendar quarter 1968:

(NOTE.—The form used for registration is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19-----	REPORT PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <th colspan="4">QUARTER</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">P</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1st</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2d</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3d</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4th</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">(Mark one square only)</td> </tr> </table>	QUARTER				P	1st	2d	3d	4th	(Mark one square only)				
QUARTER																
P	1st	2d	3d	4th												
(Mark one square only)																

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
 - (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
 - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated,

place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

☐

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.◀

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1◀

NOTE ON ITEM "D."—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes anything of value. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.**—(1) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of \$500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.**—(i) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. \$-----Dues and assessments
2. \$-----Gifts of money or anything of value
3. \$-----Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. \$-----Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. \$-----Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. \$-----TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. \$-----Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. \$-----TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(a).

9. \$-----TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. \$-----Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. \$-----Repaid to others during this Quarter
12. \$-----"Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

Contributors of \$500 or more

(from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?

Please answer "yes" or "no": -----

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this Quarter total \$500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Name and Address of Contributor
	("Period" from Jan. 1 through ----- 19-----)
\$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y.
\$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
\$3,285.00	TOTAL

NOTE ON ITEM "E."—(a) *In General.* "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302(b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.** In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. \$-----Public relations and advertising services
2. \$-----Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. \$-----Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. \$-----Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. \$-----Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. \$-----Telephone and telegraph
7. \$-----Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. \$-----All other expenditures
9. \$-----TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. \$-----Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. \$-----TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(b).

12. \$-----TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. \$-----Lent to others during this Quarter
14. \$-----Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Date or Dates	Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose
\$1,750.00	7-11:	Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
\$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15:	Britten & Blaten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.—Public relations service at \$800.00 per month.
\$4,150.00		TOTAL

A. Charles D. Ablard, 1629 K Street N.W., suite 603, Washington, D.C.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$27.

A. Clarence G. Adamy, National Association of Food Chains, 1725 Eye Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 Eye Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,423.66. E. (9) \$6,423.66.

A. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,880.55. E. (9) \$1,880.55.

A. Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, Post Office Box 5800, Washington, D.C.

A. John R. Ale, executive assistant, Government Relations, American Life Convention, 1701 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$123.68.

A. Herbert F. Alfrey, president, National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$18.40.

A. Mrs. Donna Allen, 3306 Ross Place N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,040. E. (9) \$1,393.90

A. Kenneth D. Allen, assistant Washington counsel, 1701 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$41.25. E. (9) \$17.95.

A. Louis J. Allen, chairman, Tennessee Railroad Association, 916 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Class I Railroads in Tennessee.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, an unincorporated labor union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, National Capital Division 689, 100 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$7,525.63.

A. American Committee for Flags of Necessity (a business league), 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, general offices: Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.; Washington offices: 425 13th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$39,967. E. (9) \$39,967.

A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$38,129.18.

A. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$12,997.30. E. (9) \$12,997.30.

A. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,650. E. (9) \$1,650.

A. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$10,593.63. E. (9) \$10,593.63.

A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$577.62. E. (9) \$437.60.

A. American Justice Association, Defense Highway, Gambrills, Md.

D. (6) \$2. E. (9) \$2.

A. American Landowners Association, box 294, route 1, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

D. (6) \$12. E. (9) \$3.50.

A. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$618.33. E. (9) \$18.45.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$10,314.44.

A. American Optometric Association, in care of J. C. Tumbler, O.D., 4856 Broadway, NE., Knoxville, Tenn.

D. (6) \$3,568.84. E. (9) \$3,566.84.

A. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street N.W., Washington, D.C., and Subcommittee, Bipartisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 2104 Davenport Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,023.68. E. (9) \$771.15.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,070. E. (9) \$10,204.

A. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$917.45.

A. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$979.17. E. (9) \$969.17.

A. American Society of Travel Agents, Inc., 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$87.04.

A. American Stock Yards Association, 1712 Eye Street N.W., Washington, D.C., Charles B. Jennings, 1712 Eye Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$900.

A. American Taxpayers Association, 326 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. American Textile Machinery Association, care of B. C. Connor, treasurer, 224 Ellington Road, Longmeadow, Mass.

D. (6) \$120.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$14,700.26. E. (9) \$14,700.26.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$40,642.38.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 1522 K Street N.W., suite 828, Washington, D.C.

A. American Vocational Association, second floor, 1510 H Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$750.

A. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., suite 502, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,441.97. E. (9) \$3,441.97.

A. Cyrus T. Anderson, 400 First Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Football League, 410 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Cyrus T. Anderson, 400 First Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Spiegel, Inc., 2511 West 23d Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Edward T. Anderson, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,286.

A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Secy-Treas., Alabama Railroad Association, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.

A. Appalachian Corporation, c/o M. J. Blustein, 1089 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C.

A. George W. Apperson, President, Amalgamated Transit Union, Division 689, 100 Indiana Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, National Capital Div. 689, 100 Indiana Ave. N.W.

A. Arkansas Railroad Association, 1100 Boyle Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1101 17th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$2,702.

A. Mac Asbill, Jr., Esquire, partner in the law firm of Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1200 Farragut Bldg., Washington, D.C.

B. The Travelers Corp., One Tower Square, Hartford, Conn.

A. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Newark, N.J.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, suite 607, 1725 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$500.

A. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 230 N. Michigan Avenue, suite 1000, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$500.

A. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, 1920 L Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,269.60. E. (9) \$1,269.60.

A. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$205.

A. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) \$9,816.55. 1. (9) \$9,137.71.

A. Robert L. Augenblick, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Richard W. Averill, Director, Washington Office, American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, c/o J. C. Tumblin, O.D., 4836 Broadway NE., Knoxville, Tenn.
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$301.

A. Michael H. Bader, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mr. Harry S. Baer, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Aerospace Services Association, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$220.

A. John C. Bagwell, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, 723 Investment Bldg., Washington, D.C.

B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Donald Baldwin, Suite 926, Cafritz Building, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Northern Pacific Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn., Great Northern Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn., Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$321.61.

A. Ernest L. Barcella, Manager, Washington Office, General Motors Corp., Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

A. John Barnard, Jr., Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1140 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$132.50.

A. Irvin L. Barney, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) \$3,600.

A. A. Wesley Barthelmes, 2133 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Insurance Company of North America, Life Insurance Company of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$371.40. E. (9) \$340.90.

A. Eugene T. Bartkowick, 3829 W Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Association of Polish Americans, Inc., 3829 W Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Mr. James P. Bass, 1101 17th St. NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Airlines, Inc., 1101 17th St. NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ross Bass Associates (Consultants), 1120 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 67th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Lucius D. Battle.

B. Communications Satellite Corp., 950 L'Enfant Plaza South SW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Beattie, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Bechick, Sher & Kushnick, Attorneys at Law, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Saturn Airways, Inc., Post Office Box 2426, Oakland International Airport, Oakland, Calif.
D. (6) \$9,600.

A. John H. Beldier, Legislative Section, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,950. E. (9) \$76.38.

A. James F. Bell, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 Seventeenth Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$184.47.

A. Ernest H. Benson, 400 First Street NW., Washington D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Reed A. Benson, for the John Birch Society, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 1004, Washington, D.C.

B. The John Birch Society, Inc., 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Mass.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. S. G. Bishop, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation-Communication Employees Union, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

A. John H. Bivins, 1101 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$690.

A. Robert W. Blair.

B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.

A. William Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$649.78.

A. William Blum, Jr., 1815 H Street NW., suite 1200, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 55 Liberty Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,073.33. E. (9) \$610.74.

A. Blumberg, Singer, Ross, Gottesman, Diamond & Gordon, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$11,250.

A. Milton J. Blustein, 1089 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Appalachian Corp.

A. Eugene F. Bogan, Bogan & Freeland, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Co. Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Lyle H. Boren, Seminole, Okla.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert T. Borth, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$101.36.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., suite 840, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$575.10. E. (9) \$14.54.

A. Samuel E. Boyle, 428 South Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,543.17. E. (9) \$703.67.

A. Samuel E. Boyle, 428 South Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,543.17. E. (9) \$703.67.

A. Col. A. A. Brackett, 1 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 1 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles N. Brady, Highway Department, American Automobile Association.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. The Madison Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

A. Wally Briscoe.

B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$135. E. (9) \$16.50.

A. Florence I. Broadwell, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,547.20. E. (9) \$241.50.

A. David A. Brody, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) Approximately \$250.

A. W. S. Bromley, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Joseph P. Brosnan, 9160 Springhill Lane, Greenbelt, Md.

B. Air Force Sergeants Association, 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, 217 North Sixth Street, Lafayette, Ind.
E. (9) \$1,825.

A. J. D. Brown, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue, NW.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, attorneys at law, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ebasco Industries, Inc., 2 Rector Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, attorneys at law, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Public Utilities Corp., 80 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Institute of CPAs, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$4.15. E. (9) \$9.35.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., Post Office Box 2285, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Bulgarian Claims Committee, c/o Mr. D. J. Casarella, 88-04 63 Drive, Rego Park, N.Y.

A. George S. Bullen, legislative director, National Federation of Independent Business.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, 15th Street and New York Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George J. Burger.
B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. George J. Burger, Washington Office, National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Dr. Lowell A. Burkett, American Vocational Association, 1510 H Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Vocational Association, 1510 H Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) \$33,097.74. E. (9) \$491.20.

A. Mrs. Margot Burman, 100 Seventh Street, NE., Washington, D.C.
B. National Committee to Abolish HUAC, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) \$195.

A. George E. Burnham, 120 C Street, NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$670. E. (9) \$670.

A. George Burnham, 4th, United States Steel Corp., 1625 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States Steel Corp., 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$518. E. (9) \$397.39.

A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Boyles-town, Pa.

A. Herbert H. Butler, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. U.S. Independent Telephone Association, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$402.46.

A. Monroe Butler, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, suite 1106, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of Stars, suite 1110, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Charles G. Caffrey, American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1120 Connecticut Ave. NW., suite 840, Washington, D.C.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) \$760.20. (9) \$85.

A. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,000. (9) \$885.

A. Donald L. Calvin, New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Carl C. Campbell, room 610, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Ronald A. Capone, Kirlin, Campbell & Keating, room 505, the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 Saint Mary Avenue, London E.C.3, England; CENSA/CES Joint Container Committee, 30-32 Saint Mary Avenue, London E.C.3, England.
D. (6) \$11,250. (9) \$171.89.

A. Michael H. Cardozo, Association of American Law Schools, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Law Schools, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Philip Carlip, district 2, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, 650 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

B. District 2, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association Union.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$118.70.

A. Philip Carlip, legislative director, Seafarers International Union, 675 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

B. Seafarers International Union.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,365.70.

A. Col. John T. Carlton, 1 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 1 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Braxton B. Carr, Suite 502, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., Suite 502, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,917. E. (9) \$161.26.

A. Robert S. Carr, Washington representative, Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., 1220 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., 8232 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Blue Allan Carstenson, legislative assistant.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of American (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,984.51. E. (9) \$72.58.

A. Eugene C. Carusi, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Ralph E. Casey, president, American Merchant Marine Institute, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc. (trade association), 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,725. E. (9) \$339.64.

A. Col. Joseph L. Chabot, 1 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 1 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Chamber of Commerce, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, secretary's office, 5757 Blake Road, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$1,840. E. (9) \$375.88.

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Committee for the Recording Arts, 9300 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.
E. (9) \$8.76

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Newspaper Committee for a Free and Competitive Press, 33 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$240.37.

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Strohmeier & Arpe Co., 260 West Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$362.50. E. (9) \$23.28.

A. James W. Chapman, senior legislative counsel, Retired Officers Association, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,625.

A. Hal M. Christensen, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Dental Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$6,985.95. E. (9) \$7,003.88.

A. Edwin Christianson, vice president.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lowell T. Christison, special assistant for communications, Washington office, American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, in care of J. C. Tumblin, O.D., 4836 Broadway NE., Knoxville, Tenn.
D. (6) \$266.40. E. (9) \$212.52.

A. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$38,399.64.

A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., room 712, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,031.66. E. (9) \$985.05.

A. William F. Claire, 1835 K Street NW., Room 705, Washington, D.C.

B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Allen Clark, Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Earl W. Clark.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,400. E. (9) \$56.20.

A. James E. Clark, Jr., 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, Post Office Box 13125, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (6) \$179.40. E. (9) \$146.43.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 800 World Center Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$27.35.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Tobacco Co.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Philip Morris Inc.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc.

A. David Cohen, Legislative representative, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,288. E. (9) \$108.

A. Edwin S. Cohen, attorney, Barrett Knapp Smith & Schapiro, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$45.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. William J. Colley, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. Collier, Shannon & Rill, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Collier, Shannon & Rill, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$275.

A. Collier, Shannon & Rill, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tool and Stainless Steel Industry Committee, in care of the Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$450.

A. James F. Collins, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Iron & Steel Institute, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$125.

A. Paul G. Collins, public affairs, the Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, 111 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I.

B. The Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, 111 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I.

D. (6) \$68.75.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

A. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$13,767.

A. Committee for a Free Cotton Market, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$142.

A. Paul B. Comstock, 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Raymond F. Congling, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$140. E. (9) \$130.19.

A. Howard M. Conner, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. John D. Conner, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert J. Conner, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Avenue, suite 930, Washington, D.C.

B. Chrysler Corp, 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$150.

A. Eileen D. Cooke, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$69.

A. Edward Cooper.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., World Center Building, suite 400, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Milton Cooper, suite 401, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.

A. Joshua W. Cooper, 626 South Lee Street, Alexandria, Va.

B. Portsmouth-Kittery Armed Services Committee, Inc., Post Office Box 1123, Portsmouth, N.H.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$807.70.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Council of Forest Industries, 1477 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1.50.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. Attorney

B. Footwear Division, Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Darrell Coover, One Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$603.49.

A. Allan D. Cors, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y.

D. (6) \$125.

A. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$52,086.85. E. (9) \$26,272.06.

A. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$291.16. E. (9) \$291.16.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Electronic Industries Association, 2001 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. A. P. Møller, 8 Kongens Nytorv, Copenhagen, Denmark.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Ready Mixed Concrete Association, 900 Spring Street, Silver Spring, Md.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Associates, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Truck Mixer Manufacturers Bureau, 900 Spring Street, Silver Spring, Md.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Wisconsin Corp., Route 3, Box 3747, Bainbridge Island, Wash.

A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, Midland Building, Kansas City, Mo.

A. W. J. Crawford, Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

A. Mr. Harold C. Crotty, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. J. A. Crowder, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Michael B. Crowson, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. J. Steele Culbertson, National Fish Meal & Oil Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Fish Meal & Oil Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$107.14.

A. John T. Curran, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$3,308.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japan Lumber Importers' Association, Tokyo, Japan.

A. F. Gibson Darrison, Jr., Penn Central Co., 2000 L Street NW., suite 819, Washington, D.C.

B. Penn Central Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John Davenport, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$68.

A. Aled P. Davies, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$262.99.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Chicago & North Western Railway Co., 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$15.20.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. D.C. Transit System, Inc., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Guild of Prescription Opticians, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Indian Sugar Mills Association, Export Agency Division, Calcutta, India.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. V. I. Gift & Fashion Shop Association, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

A. Mr. Charles W. Day, Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

D. (6) \$105. E. (9) \$15.99.

A. Tony T. Dechant.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$192.22.

A. L. E. Dellke, 163 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. National Association of Direct Selling Co's., 163 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. James J. Delaney, Jr., 1003 Lancaster Drive, Anchorage, Alaska.

B. Association of American Railroads, 211 American Railroad Building, Washington, D.C.

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) \$150.

A. Vincent A. Demo, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. New York Committee of International Committee of Passenger Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$8,250.

A. Max A. Denney, American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$900.

A. Leslie E. Dennis, Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,477.25. E. (9) \$1,095.10.

A. Steven B. Derounian, 600 Old Country Road, Garden City, N.Y.

B. American Courier Corp., 2 Nevada Drive, Lake Success, New Hyde Park Post Office, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$125.

A. Steven B. Derounian, 600 Old Country Road, Garden City, N.Y.

B. Amerex Electronic Corp., 230 Duffy Avenue, Hicksville, N.Y.

D. (6) \$175. E. (9) \$100.

A. Steven B. Derounian, 600 Old Country Road, Garden City, N.Y.

B. Town of Hempstead, Town Hall, Hempstead, N.Y.

D. (6) \$315. E. (9) \$175.

A. Lloyd J. Derrickson, National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Russell C. Derrickson, 4000 Cathedral Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Responsive Environments Corp., 1707 "L" Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$100.

A. George S. Dietrich, Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Disabled American Veterans, National Service Headquarters, 1221 Massachusetts Ave., NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.

D. (6) \$14,500. E. (9) \$3,950.25.

A. Robert H. Distelhorst, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$487.50.

A. William H. Dodds, UAW, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW) 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$954.50. E. (9) \$89.75.

A. Paul R. M. Donelan, One Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Harry J. Donohue, National Legislative Service, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Ave. NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

D. (6) \$1,908. E. (9) \$87.30.

A. C. L. Dorson, Room 1128, Warner Building, 501 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, Room 1128, Warner Building, 501 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,370.48. E. (9) \$302.

A. David L. Dougherty, National Retail Merchants Association, 1317 F Street NW., suite 706, Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Leonard K. Dowiak, American Hotel & Motel Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$175.

A. F. Raymond Downs, 1730 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Franklin B. Dryden, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc.

A. William DuChesni, 1126 16th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) 975.15. E. (9) \$100.

A. J. D. Durand, General Counsel, Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$205.

A. Robert G. Dwyer, The Anaconda Co., Counsel, 1511 K Street NW., Suite 202, Washington, D.C.

B. The Anaconda Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Roy W. Easley, Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Alfred Edwall, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,125.06.

A. Macon T. Edwards, 1918 N. Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. George V. Egge, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr., Southern Railway System, Post Office Box 1776, Raleigh, N.C.

B. Southern Railway System, Post Office Box 1808, Washington, D.C.

A. Carl Elliott and Micah H. Naftalin, Elliott & Naftalin, Attorneys at Law, suite 300, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Vocational Association, Second floor, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 5500 Quincy Street, Hyattsville, Md.

D. (6) \$1,897.16. E. (9) \$2,899.77.

A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. D. A. Ellsworth, Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,955.66. E. (9) \$1,429.02.

A. Perry R. Ellsworth, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Jewelers of America, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ely and Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Coachella Valley County Water District, Coachella, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, Calif., 111 North Hope Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,200.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. James C. England, National Retail Merchants Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$63.44.

A. Grover W. Ensley, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$386.40. E. (9) \$21.

A. John D. Fagan, National Legislative Service, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

D. (6) \$2,375. E. (9) \$35.

A. Richard E. Faggioli, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., suite 1014, Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$58,156.80. E. (9) \$24,553.65.

A. Joseph G. Feeney, REA Express, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. REA Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Arthur S. Fefferman, American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Bonner Fellers, the Taxpayers Committee To End Foreign Aid, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Taxpayers Committee To End Foreign Aid.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, 1477 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. Canada.

D. (6) \$7,200. E. (9) \$95.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Joint Committee on Printing and Publishing Industries of Canada, 4th floor, 117 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Canada.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$9.68.

A. Firearms Lobby of America, 415 Second Street NE., suite 305B, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,147.50. E. (9) \$1,870.41.

A. William J. Flaherty, assistant director of legislation, Disabled American Veterans, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$433.06.

A. Frank U. Fletcher, Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenenhan & Hildreth (law firm), suite 400, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Law firm of Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenenhan & Hildreth, suite 400, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Floyd O. Flom, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Gene Fondren, attorney, Post Office Box 192, Taylor, Tex.

D. (6) \$2,152.64. E. (9) \$777.89.

A. Frederick W. Ford.

B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 1634 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$417. E. (9) \$18.

A. James W. Foristel, One Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,762.50. E. (9) \$277.29.

A. Charles E. Foster, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kaiser Industries Corporation, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$238.25.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$140.

A. John G. Fox, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$87.48.

A. Morley E. Fox, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Central Arizona Project Association, 1124 Arizona Title Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

A. Walter L. Frankland, Jr., 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Silver Users Association, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$67.63.

A. R. Frank Frazier, National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,400.

A. James O. Freeman, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,562.50. E. (9) \$25.45.

A. James H. French, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Joseph Freni, Jr., 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 2d Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$37,579. E. (9) \$11,529.

A. Frank W. Frisk, Jr., 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Gadsby and Hannah, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$299.72.

A. Gadsby & Hannah, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp., Bethpage, Long Island, N.Y.

A. Gadsby & Hannah, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Royal Crown Cola Co., Columbus, Ga.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$35.16.

A. Henry E. Gardiner, vice president, the Anaconda Co., 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Anaconda Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$21.53.

A. William B. Gardiner, Assistant Director for Research, Disabled American Veterans, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.

D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gas Supply Committee (an association), 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$91,500.

A. Ernest Giddings, American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retired Teachers Association, American Association of Retired Persons, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,304.70.

A. Arthur P. Gildea, 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. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,375. E. (9) \$55.

A. Dave Givens, Tennessee Railroad Association, 916 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Class I Railroads in Tennessee.

A. Glassie, Pewett, Beebe & Shanks, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$1.28.

A. Glassie, Pewett, Beebe & Shanks, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$5.98.

A. Glenn F. Glezen, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. W. S. Gookin, Consulting Engineer, 112 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.

A. James M. Goldberg, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Douglas R. Gordon, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. John A. Gosnell, National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,833.34.

A. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Florists' Transworld Delivery Association, 900 West Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Jerry Gould, One Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$131.61.

A. Government Employees' Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,418.15. E. (9) \$4,772.63.

A. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 500 Folger Bldg., Washington, D.C.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, 15401 Detroit Avenue, Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Cornelius R. Gray, Legal Department, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mr. George O. Gray, Consultant, Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,656.41.

A. James A. Gray, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert K. Gray, senior vice-president, Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Mrs. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$96. E. (9) \$59.28.

A. Samuel A. Grayson, Union Pacific Railroad Co., 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.

B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Clifford P. Greck, American Educational Publishers Institute, 1826 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Educational Publishers Institute, 432 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Dale Greenwood, Washington Railroad Association, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

B. Washington Railroad Association, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

A. William G. Grief, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bristol-Myers Co., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A. John F. Griner, American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,417.80. E. (9) \$2,212.93.

A. Ben H. Gull, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association, American Zinc Co.

D. (6) \$4,100. E. (9) \$2,300.

A. Jerome R. Gulan, National Federation of Independent Business.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lester M. Haddad, 5005 Wickett Terrace, Bethesda, Md.

B. Committee for the Evaluation of Industrial Aid Financing, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2400. E. (9) \$263.84.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,400. E. (9) \$58.06.

A. John R. Haire, Investment Co. Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Investment Co. Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Matthew Hale, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.; 90 Park Avenue, New York City.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$60.

A. Randolph M. Hale, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. G. Hall, business research, General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,650.13.

A. Norman S. Halliday, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electrical Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$660. E. (9) \$200.24.

A. Thomas A. Halsted.

B. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National School Supply & Equipment Association, 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tejon Ranch Co., Post Office Box 1560, Bakersfield, Calif.

D. (6) \$900.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Student Aid Funds, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward F. Harding, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. William E. Hardman, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Mrs. Mildred B. Harman, room 640 Warner Building, 13th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$475.08.

A. William B. Harman, Jr., American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$280.

A. F. Donald Hart, American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. David Hartsough, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$687.

A. Clifford J. Harvison, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Eugene B. Hayden, Jr., 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$4,800.

A. Hays and Hays, Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$1.81.

A. John C. Hazen, National Retail Merchants Association, 1317 F Street NW., suite 706, Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$4.30.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$44.68. E. (9) \$44.68.

A. Patrick B. Healy, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$85.35.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y.; 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. and the subcommittee Bipartisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 2107 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert B. Heiney, Government-Industry Relations Division, National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$924.75.

A. Kenneth G. Heisl, National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., suite 700, Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., suite 700, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$350.

A. C. O. Henderson, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$500.

A. Christopher O. Henderson, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$75.

A. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Hendryson, 6303 Indian School Road NE., Albuquerque, N. Mex.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$124.20.

A. John K. Herbert, Magazine Publishers Association, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$383.14.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 96 Fulton Street, New York, and 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$464.65.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Football League, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Mr. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Savage Arms, Westfield, Mass.; Redfield Gun Sight Co., Denver, Colo.; O. F. Mossberg & Sons, Inc., New Haven, Conn.; High Standard Corp., Hamden, Conn.; Browning Arms Co., Morgan, Utah.
E. (9) \$142.70.

A. Law Offices Hester & Stone, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Brewers Association, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$234.42.

A. M. F. Hicklin, Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

A. George T. Higgins, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, suite 930, Washington, D.C.

B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$125.

A. John W. Hight, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.

A. J. Eldred Hill, Jr., Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.
D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Lawrence S. Hobart, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$50.00.

A. Claude E. Hobbs, room 707, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 3 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$195.

A. Ralph D. Hodges, Jr., Government Relations.

B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$25.

A. Irvin A. Hoff, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Bryce P. Holcombe, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, AFL-CIO, 217-19 North Sixth Street, Lafayette, Ind.
D. (6) \$1,825.

A. Lee B. Holmes, 829 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$136.75.

A. John W. Holton, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Edwin M. Hood, Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Thomas B. House.

B. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Joe L. Howell, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Allstate Enterprises, Inc., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill.

A. Joe L. Howell, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., suite 412, Washington, D.C.

B. Allstate Insurance Cos., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill.

A. Charles L. Huber, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.
D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$3,200.85.

A. William J. Hull, 1660 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ashland Oil & Refining Co., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

A. William J. Hull, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.

A. Edward W. Hummers, Jr., suite 400, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert R. Humphreys, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$320. E. (9) \$135.55.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.

B. Alfred T. Eisinger, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$381.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.

B. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5.

A. Frank N. Ikard, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Illinois Railroad Association, room 801, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$1,060.20.

A. Bernard J. Imming, United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Fresh Fruit & 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) \$300.

A. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8,480.88. E. (9) \$8,480.88.

A. Insurance Co. of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (9) \$500.

A. International Armament Corp., 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.

E. (9) \$500.

A. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$5,996.63.

A. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$2,322.84.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., 1000 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.

D. (6) \$1,843.19. E. (9) \$9,824.30.

A. Alexander Jackson, Jr., 1 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 1 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles Jackson, Jr., Gaston, Snow, Motley & Holt, 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Charles E. Jackson, 1200 18th St. NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$450.

A. Robert C. Jackson, American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., suite 840, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$219.62.

B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$135.

A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post St., San Francisco, Calif.

E. (9) \$200.

A. Daniel Jaspas, National Association of Postal Supervisors, P.O. Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, P.O. Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,143.01. E. (9) \$45.10.

A. Charles B. Jennings, 1712 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Stock Yards Association, 1712 Eye Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$400.

A. Hugo E. Johnson, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. American Iron Ore Association, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Reuben L. Johnson.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,200. E. (9) \$43.68.

A. Spencer A. Johnson, National Retail Furniture Association, 1025 Vermont Ave., NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Furniture Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Elmer A. Jones, room 714, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$499.40

A. George Bliss Jones, Alabama Railroad Association, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1003 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

D. (6) \$96. E. (9) \$314.15.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$14.15.

A. Oliver H. Jones, 1701 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1701 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,250. E. (9) \$2,287.

A. Mrs. Frit R. Kahn, 9202 Ponce Place, Fairfax, Va.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 N. Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$16.10.

A. Karelsen, Karelsen, Lawrence & Nathan, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$237.86.

A. William J. Keating, 500 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 500 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Howard B. Keck, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.

E. (9) \$300.

A. W. M. Keck, Jr., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, suite 1110, Los Angeles, Calif.

E. (9) \$275.

A. Charles C. Keeble, Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co. (a Delaware corporation), Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

E. (9) \$19.

A. Eugene Adams Keeney, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$400.

A. Thomas John Kehoe & Associates, 1904 Rookwood Road, Silver Spring, Md.

E. (9) \$500.

A. Harold V. Kelly, Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.

D. (5) \$1,000.

A. John T. Kelly, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. Edward F. Kenehan, Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenehan & Hildreth, suite 400, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, Marathon Oil Co., 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

E. (9) \$87.20.

A. William F. Kenney, Shell Oil Co., New York, N.Y.

B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Thomas P. Kerester, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$150.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$307.50. E. (9) \$14.98.

A. Joseph T. King, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General counsel for Associated Equipment Distributors, general counsel and executive secretary for Sprinkler Irrigation Association.

E. (9) \$1,467.37.

A. T. Bert King, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$825.

A. Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Kingman, 535 San Luis Road, Berkeley, Calif.

D. (6) \$320. E. (9) \$320.

A. John M. Kinnaird, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,181.74.

A. Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz & Masters, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. A. R. Kirkley, M.D., 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$343.75. E. (9) \$35.88.

A. Ernest A. Kistler, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

A. Ralph W. Kittle.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. George J. Knaly, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO and CLC, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,999.98.

A. John D. Knodell, Jr., suite 1008, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co. (a Delaware corporation), Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

E. (9) \$473.93.

A. Wm. L. Kohler, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$524.36.

A. June Kysilko Kraeft, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$54.

A. Maurice Kramer, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,462.50. E. (9) \$90.64.

A. Germaine Krettek, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$551.10.

A. Lloyd R. Kuhn, Aerospace Industries Association, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,064. E. (9) \$1,076.93.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.; 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,873. E. (9) \$3,453.36.

A. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$11,183.

A. Laborers' Political League, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,543.07. E. (9) \$35,669.30.

A. Richard H. Lane, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing.

A. Ronald A. Lang, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Albert Lannon, Jr., 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,599.98. E. (9) \$216.85.

A. Glenn T. Lashley, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. District of Columbia Division, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$525.

A. George H. Lawrence, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John V. Lawrence, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 835 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$20. E. (9) \$267.84.

A. Legislation for Animal Welfare, Inc. (LAW, Inc.), 3045 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$72.61.

A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$20. E. (9) \$278.

A. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,656.41.

A. Richard Leighton, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

A. G. E. Leighty, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Nils A. Lennartson, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Progress Institute, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,000.12.

A. Kenneth D. Lester, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$550.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. This law firm retained by American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. This law firm is retained by the American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$360.10.

A. Marx Leva, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Registrant's law firm, Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, is retained by American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Morris J. Levin, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Arden Publishing Co., Tucson, Ariz.

A. Morris J. Levin, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. J. Stanley Lewis, National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,812.50.

A. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$19,056.15. E. (9) \$20,909.56.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,160.05. E. (9) \$2,160.05.

A. Lester W. Lindow, Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10.93.

A. Charles B. Lipsen, Active Ballot Club Department, Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,312.50. E. (9) \$816.73.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$159. E. (9) \$80.30.

A. John J. Long, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union of North America, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,275. E. (9) \$1,365.

A. Paul H. Long, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., suite 1014, Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Harold O. Lovre, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$197.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Donald C. Lubick, 1 M. & T. Plaza, Buffalo, N.Y.

B. 111 Realty Corp., 111 Monument Circle, Indianapolis, Ind.

E. (9) \$578.59.

A. Milton F. Lunch, National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 11th & L Building Sacramento, Calif.
B. California Railroad Association, 11th & L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

A. Breck P. McAllister, 25 Broadway, Room 1012, New York, N.Y.
B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. William C. McCamant, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300.

A. John A. McCart, Government Employees' Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Government Employees' Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,050.50.

A. McClure & Trotter, Suite 600, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Coca-Cola Co., Post Office Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Ga.

A. McClure & Trotter, Suite 600, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Packers, Ltd., 410 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$16.56.

A. McClure & Trotter, Suite 600, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. E. L. McCulloch, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Room 814, Railway Labor Building, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$284.60. E. (9) \$81.50.

A. Albert L. McDermott, American Hotel & Motel Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$200.

A. Angus H. McDonald.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Cooperative Union of America—National Farmers Union—1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,984.51. E. (9) \$122.

A. Marshall C. McGrath.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$445. E. (9) \$113.58.

A. Clarence M. McIntosh, Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,716.44. E. (9) \$904.04.

A. William F. McKenna, National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., suite 700, Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., suite 700, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$170. E. (9) \$2.

A. Ralph J. McNair, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$226.95. E. (9) \$30.98.

A. Charles R. McNeill, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,300.

A. Robert L. McNeill, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich., Emergency Committee for American Trade, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW.

A. Shane MacCarthy, 20 Chevy Chase Circle NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Printing Industries of America, 20 Chevy Chase Circle NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$475. E. (9) \$820.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, 4836 Broadway NE., Knoxville, Tenn.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Ian R. MacGowan, American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$350.

A. Joseph R. MacLaren, 4 Linden Drive, Hudson Falls, N.Y.

B. Potlatch Forests, Inc., Post Office Box 3591, San Francisco, Calif.

A. H. E. Mahlman, American Optometric Association, 1020 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, 4836 Broadway NE., Knoxville, Tenn.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$29.85.

A. Robert L. Maier, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Carter Manasco, 5932 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.

B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,440.01. E. (9) \$106.95.

A. Rufus W. Manderson, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Olya Margolin, 924 Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, One West 47th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,475. E. (9) \$96.67.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

A. Raymond E. Marks, Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Paull Marshall, Association of American Railroads, suite 212, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, suite 212, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Thomas A. Martin, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$110.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, American Committee on Japan, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, Japanese American Citizens League, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$200.

A. Mr. Paul J. Mason, associate general counsel, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Walter J. Mason, legislative director, Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,500.27. E. (9) \$1,905.

A. P. H. Mathews, Association of American Railroads, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$623.33. E. (9) \$104.21.

A. Charles D. Matthews, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electrical Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$920. E. (9) \$78.50.

A. Charles E. Mattingly, assistant director, National Legislative Commission, The American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$2,925. E. (9) \$30.75.

A. C. V. and R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Georgia Power Co., 270 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Mr. James E. Meals, Air Line Pilots Association, 1329 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Line Pilots Association, 55th Street and Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. John S. Mears, assistant director, National Legislative Commission, the American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$3,291. E. (9) \$28.13.

A. R. Otto Meletzke, assistant counsel, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Lawrence C. Merthan, vice president, Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$200.

A. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George F. Meyer, Jr., Retired Officers Association, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5662.50.

A. Midland Cooperative Dairy Association, Shawano, Wis.

A. Capt. A. Stanley Miller, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 2011 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Music Publisher's Association, Inc., 460 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$425.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.
D. (6) \$1,650.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Gulf Intracoastal Canal Association, 2211 South Coast Building, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) \$2,625.

A. Dale Miller, 377 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, special representative, Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1815 Capitol Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.
B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1815 Capitol Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) \$4,099.98.

A. Lester F. Miller, secretary, National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$17.20.

A. Luman G. Miller, 912 Failing Building, Portland, Ore.
B. Oregon Railroad Association, 912 Failing Building, Portland, Ore.

A. Jack Mills, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Tobacco Institute (Non-Profit League).

A. Marlon Daniel Minchew, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$176.25. E. (9) \$6.13.

A. Missouri Railroad Committee, Ten Main Center, 920 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Thomas F. Mitchell, executive representative, Georgia-Pacific Corp. (Forest Products), 1735 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Georgia-Pacific Corp., Post Office Box 311, Portland, Ore.

A. Carl A. Modecki, Legal Department, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Willis C. Moffatt, 525 First Security Building, Boise, Idaho.

A. Morison, Clapp, Abrams & Haddock, Attorneys at Law, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Sperry and Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. James G. Morton, Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Manufacturing Chemists Association, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) Under \$100.

A. Lynn E. Mote, Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc. (Trade Association), 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc. (Trade Association), 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$375.60.

A. T. H. Mullen, 4301 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Va.
B. None, but act as consultant on retainer for Union Camp Corporation (manufacturers of paper and paper products) 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. William E. Murray, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (service organization), 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John J. Murphy, 2794 Wilelnor Drive, Edgewater, Md.
B. National Customs Service Association.

A. Augustus Nasmith, Pennsylvania Station, Newark, N.J.
B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Newark, N.J.

A. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Co's., 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) \$15,000.

A. National Association of Electric Co's., 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$983.74. E. (9) \$11,021.41.

A. National Association of Foods Chains, 1725 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$100.

A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$60,737.72. E. (9) \$1,731.23.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$480,908.68. E. (9) \$24,388.56.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,586.75. E. (9) \$1,586.75.

A. The National Association of Polish Americans, Inc., 3829 W Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$35,000. E. (9) \$13,370.55.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$29,203.43. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$250.

A. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$694,173.69. E. (9) \$4,783.60.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Committee to Abolish HUAC, 555 North Western Avenue, room 2, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,588.90. E. (9) \$1,588.90.

A. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc., 2309 Fannin, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Box 23, Memphis, Tenn.

A. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$2,595.79. E. (9) \$2,595.79.

A. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 239 Beach Road, Alameda, Calif.

A. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., suite 702, Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$777.12. E. (9) \$743.22.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$210,752.01. E. (9) \$13,535.35.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 920 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$26,187. E. (9) \$26,187.

A. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$139.79. E. (9) \$160.

A. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$5,000.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., suite 632, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$16,691.56. E. (9) \$14,801.34.

A. National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$205.13.

A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., suite 700, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$858.99. E. (9) \$586.90.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,924.29. E. (9) \$3,924.29.

A. National Parking Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$825.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$380.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$6,256.80.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,461. E. (9) \$9,509.

A. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$2,562.52.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$114,948. E. (9) \$2,601.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$150.

A. Alexander W. Neale, Jr., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,712.

A. Alan M. Nedry, 888 17th Street NW., No. 218, Washington, D.C.
B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$2,066.19.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$11,250. E. (9) \$2,287.

A. Frances E. Neely, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,357.

A. George R. Nelson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$996.63.

A. Louis H. Nevins, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,334. E. (9) \$5.20.

A. Sarah H. Newman, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Consumer League, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,650.

A. Herschel D. Newsom, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Patrick J. Nilan, United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Federation of Postal Clerks.
D. (6) \$6,693.96. E. (9) \$783.51.

A. James W. Nisbet, the Association of Western Railways, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Stanley D. Noble, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert W. Nolan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Charles M. Noone, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$770.05.

A. Graham T. Northup, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$11,250. E. (9) \$2,287.

A. Michael J. Norton, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$370.10.

A. Ira H. Nunn, 1155 15th Street NW., suite 505, Washington, D.C.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.; 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$250.

A. Seward P. Nyman, D.S.C., 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$650.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., suite 1303, Washington, D.C.

B. Upper Mississippi Towing Corp., 7703 Normandale Road, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$57.

A. John B. O'Day, CLU, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$11,633.

A. John A. O'Donnell, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Jane O'Grady, % Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,575. E. (9) \$178.19.

A. Richard C. O'Hare, 1120 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Harness Tracks of America, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
E. (9) \$1,541.30.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 500 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 500 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Robert Oliver, 400 First Street NW., Suite 706, Washington, D.C.

B. The Sperry and Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Claude E. Olmstead, National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$16.

A. One Eleven Realty Corp., 620 Guaranty Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
E. (9) \$578.59.

A. Charles T. O'Neill, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$39.40.

A. Jerry H. Opack, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1011, Washington, D.C.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,770. E. (9) \$1,120.33.

A. Kermit Overby, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$185.

A. Raymond S. Page, Jr., Mill Creek Terrace, Gladwyne, Pa.

B. Campbell Soup Co., 375 Memorial Avenue, Camden, N.J.

A. Walter Page, Box 128, Cazenovia, N.Y.

A. Norman Paige, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. J. D. Parel, Association of American Railroads, suite 212, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, suite 212, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. George F. Parrish, West Virginia Railroad Association, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.

B. West Virginia Railroad Association.
D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Robert D. Partridge, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$72.80.

A. Mr. Lynn C. Paulson, National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$271.20.

A. Pennzoll United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$2,100.

A. Mr. D. V. Pensebene, suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW.
D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$25.

A. J. Carter Perkins, Shell Oil Co., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. A. J. Pessel, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,800.

A. A. Harold Peterson, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. National REA Telephone Association, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,186.60.

A. Michael Petresky, 400 First Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Walter T. Phair, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$350.

A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph D. Phelan, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Colorado River Association, 417 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$500.

A. John P. Philbin, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$108.76.

A. Albert Pike, Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. James F. Pinkney, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$66.70.

A. James H. Pipkin, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Texaco, Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$1,360.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M, Lubbock Tex.

D. (6) \$14,558.55. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. Robert R. Poston, 908 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$155.26.

A. Potomac Basin Federation, care of John R. Moulton, Route 1, Charles Town, W. Va.

D. (6) \$15.

A. Ramsay D. Potts, Shaw, Pittman, Potts, Trowbridge & Madden, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$1,200.

A. William J. Potts, Jr., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard M. Powell, National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William I. Powell, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$11.10.

A. Carlton H. Power, 1918 North Parkway, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$270. E. (9) \$26.63.

A. William C. Prather, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$450.

A. William H. Press, Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,100.

A. Forrest J. Prettyman, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$218.75.

A. Jerry Pritchett, 59 Ivy Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$750.

A. Earle W. Putnam, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Cancer Society, New York, N.Y.; The Arthritis Foundation, New York, N.Y.; National Multiple Sclerosis Society, New York, N.Y.; United Cerebral Palsy Association, Inc., New York, N.Y.; National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, New York, N.Y.; and National Committee for Research in Neurology Disorders, Minnesota.

D. (6) \$14,450.01. E. (9) \$7,970.79.

A. Thomas H. Quinn, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., suite 1303, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 55 Liberty Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,482.16. E. (9) \$366.48.

A. James H. Rademacher, National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,375.

A. Alex Radin, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$54.12.

A. Edward F. Ragland, 6917 Marbury Road, Bethesda, Md.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Railway Progress Institute, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Alan T. Rains, United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William A. Raleigh, Jr., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,750.

A. Carl R. Ramsey, 239 Beach Road, Alameda, Calif.

B. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 239 Beach Road, Alameda, Calif.

A. James A. Ransford, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Getty Oil Co.

A. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$14,137.15.

A. George L. Reid, Jr., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$799.98.

A. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 1 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Ronald E. Resh, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Wyatt & Saltzstein, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$416.66.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1625 Eye Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2187.50.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, Warner Building, Suite 1128, 13th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,629.70. E. (9) \$7,370.67.

A. John Arthur Reynolds, Post Office Box 512, Fresno, Calif.

B. Western Cotton Growers Association of California, Post Office Box 512, Fresno, Calif.

D. (6) \$312.50. E. (9) \$250.

A. William L. Reynolds, National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., suite 700, Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., suite 700, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$61.

A. Theron J. Rice, 1130 17th Street NW., suite 430, Washington, D.C.

B. Continental Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Richards, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,207.70. E. (9) \$5.21.

A. Siert F. Riepma, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

A. William Neale Roach, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. William Neale Roach, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Armament Corp., (Interarmco), 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Paul H. Robbins, National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250.

A. Roberts & Holland, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. Trustees of the Bernice P. Bishop Estate, 519 Halekauwila Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.
D. (6) \$2,332.50. E. (9) \$128.95.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$185.

A. John P. Roche, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Iron and Steel Institute, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$210.

A. Donald L. Rogers, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$562.50.

A. Frank W. Rogers, suite 605, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Oil & Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$526.

A. William E. Rollow, Esq., National Capital Area Council of Sportsmen.

B. Attorney for National Capital Area Council of Sportsmen.

A. John F. Rolph III, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Robert J. Routier, American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Royall, Koegel, Rogers & Wells, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.; 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Great Salt Lake Minerals & Chemical Corp., 579 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John Forney Rudy, 902 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

A. Harland J. Rue.

B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.

A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$191.25. E. (9) \$30.50.

A. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, Inc., 1555 Connecticut Avenue NW., suite 502, Washington, D.C.

B. The American College of Radiology, 30 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$649.92.

A. J. T. Rutherford, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$850.67.

A. Mrs. Edward F. Ryan, 110 Bridge Street, Manchester, Mass.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$124.12.

A. William H. Ryan, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$480.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco; Shell Oil Co., Mobil Oil Corp., Atlantic Richfield Co., Phillips Petroleum Co., Union Oil Co., Signal Oil & Gas Co., Gulf Oil Corp., all Los Angeles; Humble Oil & Refining Co., Midland, Tex.
D. (6) \$876.80.

A. Carl K. Sadler, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,880.80. E. (9) \$6,172.01.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Business Press, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$2,359.23.

A. Charles E. Sandler, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Leslie J. Schmidt Associates, 1341 G Street NW., suite 520, Washington, D.C.

B. National Beer Wholesalers Association of America, 6310 North Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$200.

A. C. Herschel Schooley, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Bankers Association of America, Sauk Centre, Minn.
D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$2,084.

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, 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ronald C. Seeley, 1357 Nicolet Place, Detroit, Mich.

A. W. O. Senter, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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) \$1,125.

A. Robert L. Shafer, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 580, Washington, D.C.

B. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$300.

A. Arnold F. Shaw, Esq., 503 D Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Committee for the Recording Arts, 9300 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.

A. Kenneth D. Shaw, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts, Trowbridge & Madden, Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Doubleday & Co., Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Ira Shesser, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Max Shine, 1126 16th Street NW., room 200, Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 1126 16th Street NW., room 200, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$992.50. E. (9) \$20.

A. Alvin V. Shoemaker, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$940.

A. Charles B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$958.

A. Sidley & Austin, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW., suite 607, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Sidley & Austin, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Electronic Industries Association, 2001 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. David Silver, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$86.54. E. (9) \$51.15.

A. Silver Users Association, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,564. E. (9) \$1,249.41.

A. Six Agency Committee, room 230, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$620. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Carstens Slack, Phillips Petroleum Co., 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

A. Stephen Slipper, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. U.S. Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,125.

A. Donald E. Smiley, suite 1008, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$130.58.

A. T. W. Smiley, room 801 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Railroad Association, room 801, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$1,060.20.

A. Gordon L. Smith, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Milan D. Smith, National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert B. Smith, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Robert Wm. Smith, Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

D. (6) \$26. E. (9) \$21.

A. Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., 1709 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.

B. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., room 712, Du Pont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,114.63. E. (9) \$4,073.60.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 829 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$203.25.

A. Wayne H. Smithey, Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

D. (6) \$122.46. E. (9) \$14.78.

A. Lyle O. Snader, Association of American Railroads, Suite 212, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Suite 212, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Frank B. Snodgrass, 1726 M Street NW., Suite 204, Washington, D.C.

B. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$66.20.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Post Office Box 3719, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,496.06. E. (9) \$4,043.11.

A. Carl A. Soderblom, Nevada Railroad Association, One East First Street, Room 803, Reno, Nev.

B. Nevada Railroad Association, One East First Street, Room 803, Reno, Nev.

A. William W. Spear, 214 Fremont National Bank Building, Fremont, Nebr.

B. Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,065.40. E. (9) \$2.55.

A. Nicholas J. Spiezio, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,725. E. (9) \$1,475.

A. Melvin L. Stark, American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$350.

A. Mrs. Nell May F. Stephens, (Georgia) L. R. Nurses, Post Office Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D.C.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. California Olive Growers & Canners Industry Committee, 1868 East Lindmore, Lindsay, Calif., and Green Olive Trade Association, Inc., 80 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500.

A. B. H. Steuerwald, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 2247 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Mrs. Annalee Stewart, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Stitt, Hemmendinger & Kennedy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Imported Footwear Group, American Importers Association, New York, N.Y.; Japan General Merchandise Exporters Association, and Japan Rubber Footwear Manufacturers Association, Tokyo, Japan.

A. Stitt, Hemmendinger & Kennedy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japan Iron and Steel Exporters' Association, Tokyo, Japan.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

A. Francis W. Stover, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$406.32.

A. William M. Stover, Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,937.50. E. (9) \$108.90.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. California City Development Co., 6363 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,250.

A. Herald E. Stringer, National Legislative Commission, the American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$4,675.98.

A. William A. Stringfellow, 520 Investment Building NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 520 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$137.

A. Norman Strunk, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. U.S. Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Richard L. Studley, 1400 20th Street NW., Post Office Box 19128, Washington, D.C.

B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW., Post Office Box 19128, Washington, D.C.

A. Walter B. Stults, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600.

A. John T. Sun, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. C. Austin Sutherland, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William A. Sutherland, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Travelers Corp., 1 Tower Square, Hartford, Conn.

A. Noble J. Swearingen, 224 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Tuberculosis & Respiratory Disease Association, 1740 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.

D. (6) \$400.

A. John R. Sweeney, Solar Building, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bethlehem Steel Corp., 701 East Third Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

A. Mr. Russell A. Swindell, Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.

B. North Carolina Railroad Association.

A. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$45.

A. Gary Tabak, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Charles P. Taft, General Counsel, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Rev. Charles C. Talley, 3 High Street, Waterford, Va.

B. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill.

A. The Taxpayers Committee to End Foreign Aid, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. L. D. Tharp, Jr., Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 916 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Wm. B. Thompson, Jr., assistant to vice president, Association of American Railroads, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Eugene M. Thoré, president, Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. William H. Tinney, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Penn Central Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,455.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,875. E. (9) \$143.84.

A. John H. Todd, Box 23, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Box 23, Memphis, Tenn.

A. David R. Toll, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$357.75. E. (9) \$592.15.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$66.80.

A. John P. Tracey, assistant director, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$25.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$25.50.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$32.55.

A. Joel B. True, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Galen Douglas Trussell, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Dick Tullis, 607 Maple Terrace, Dallas, Tex.

B. Superior Oil Co., Houston, Tex., and Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$200.

A. Richard F. Turney, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nursemen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$20. E. (9) \$276.84.

A. John D. Tyson, Assistant Director, Government Relations.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$370. E. (9) \$111.16.

A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Range Association, 7421 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

E. (9) \$147.

A. United Federation of Postal Clerks (a trade union), 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$590,822.06. E. (9) \$39,882.67.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$196.70.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$28,756.21.

A. The Universal Exchange, Post Office Box 8701, Orlando, Fla.

A. John A. Vance, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas and Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$987.90.

A. Theodore A. Vanderzyde, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, AFL-CIO.
D. (6) \$1,854.16. E. (9) \$480.

A. Mrs. Lois W. Van Valkenburgh, 1673 Preston Road., Alexandria, Va.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John M. Vansant, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John Robert Vastine, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Emergency Committee for American Trade, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW.

A. Richard E. Vernor, associate general counsel, American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$214.65. E. (9) \$18.45.

A. Veterans of World War I, USA, Inc., 40 G Street NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Mr. L. T. Vice, Suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$55.

A. Volume Footwear Retailers Association, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$226.54.

A. E. R. Wagner, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$207.30. E. (9) \$27.34.

A. Richard B. Walbert, President, National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Wald, Harkrader & Rockefeller, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Insurance Company of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Charles E. Walker, executive vice president, the American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Harold S. Walker, Jr., Director of Public Affairs, American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Franklin Wallick, 1126-16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agriculture Implement Workers of America, Solidarity House, 8000 E. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$4,172.48. E. (9) \$891.61.

A. William A. Walton, Garlinghouse Building, 820 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kans.

B. Kansas Railroad Committee, Garlinghouse Building, 820 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kans.

A. Washington Consulting Service, 1435 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Occupational Therapy Association, 251 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$285.

A. Washington Consulting Service, 1435 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions, 2011 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$230.

A. Washington Consulting Service, 1435 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$800.

A. Charles A. Webb, president, National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, Association of Intercity, Bus Operators, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. E. Jerome Webster, Jr.

B. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Clarence M. Weiner, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$8,000.

A. Dr. Frank J. Welch, 3724 Manor Road, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph E. Welch, 1630 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Wellington Management Co., 1630 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Western Cotton Growers Association of California, Post Office Box 512, Fresno, Calif.
D. (6) \$646.70. E. (9) \$562.50.

A. John L. Wheeler, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Donald F. White, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$25.

A. John C. White, suite 700, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., suite 700, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Whitlock, Markey & Tait, suite 1032, Shoreham Building, 15th and H Streets, Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Louis E. Whyte, Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William E. Wickert, Jr., Solar Building, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bethlehem Steel Corp., 701 East Third Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

A. Leonard M. Wickliffe, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,062.50. E. (9) \$977.41.

A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$250.

A. Billy Glen Wiley, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$692.30. E. (9) \$13.25.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Travel Agents, Inc., 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Arapahoe Indian Tribe, Fort Washakie, Wyo.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.
E. (9) \$1.40.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Estate of Albert W. Small, % Mrs. Albert W. Small, 5803 Green Tree Road, Bethesda, Md.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Congress of American Indians, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Quinalt Tribe of Indians, Taholah, Wash.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, New Town, N. Dak.

A. Mr. John Willard, Montana Railroad Association, Box 1172, Helena, Mont.

B. Montana Railroad Association, Box 1172, Helena, Mont.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$524.07.

A. Francis G. Williams.

B. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Laurens Williams, Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Travelers Corp., 1 Tower Square, Hartford, Conn.

E. (9) \$78.16.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.; 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,750. E. (9) \$87.40.

A. Kenneth Williamson, American Hospital Association, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,519.53. E. (9) \$615.21.

A. E. Raymond Wilson, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,550.

A. Earl Wilson, Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,716.44. E. (9) \$1,086.12.

A. Frank J. Wilson, National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. W. E. Wilson, 623 Ockley Drive, Shreveport, La.

B. Pennzoil United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$100.

A. J. Sam Winters, 1708 Windsor Road, Post Office Box 1148, Austin, Tex.

B. American Insurance Association, Blake Building, suite 515, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Richard F. Witherall, Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Clay B. Wolfe, 400 First Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$416.60.

A. Peter L. Wolff, Association of American Law Schools, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Law Schools, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Nathan T. Wolkowicz, 1737 H Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,867.20. E. (9) \$1,621.53.

A. James Woodside, 1126 16th Street NW., room 200, Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 1126 16th Street NW., room 200, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$20.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Flying Tiger Line Inc., Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Signal Companies, Inc., 1010 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Perry W. Woofert, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Frank K. Woolley, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Jack Yelverton, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. First National City Bank, 399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$25.

A. J. Banks Young, room 610, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$85.50. E. (9) \$6.75.

A. Robert C. Zimmer, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Zimring, Gromfine & Sternstein, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

REGISTRATIONS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the fourth calendar quarter 1968:

(NOTE.—The form used for registration is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19-----	REPORT	QUARTER			
		1st	2d	3d	4th
	PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	(Mark one square only)			

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(1) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)

(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:

(1) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated,

place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

A. Frederick N. Allen, 952 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Water Company Conference, 952 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Lucius D. Battle.
B. Communications Satellite Corp., 950 L'Enfant Plaza South SW., Washington, D.C.

A. John H. Beidler, Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Frank Blake, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John F. Bonner, room 100, Philip Murray Building.

B. Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America, AFL-CIO, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wayne W. Bradley, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Cyril F. Brickfield, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association.

A. Monroe Butler, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, suite 1106, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, suite 1110, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Paul N. Carlin, 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.

B. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.

A. Michael J. Cefalo, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union of District 50, UMW, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Leslie Cheek III, suite 515, Blake Building, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Insurance Association, suite 515, Blake Building, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. David Cohen, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William J. Colley, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Emmet P. Corrigan, No. 800, 1260 21st Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Fred E. Davis, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Michael B. Deane, 611 National Press Building NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Meat Importers Council, Inc., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert H. Doyle, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard W. Emory, Esq., 1400 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.

A. Robert M. Frederick, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William T. Gibb, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Dave Givens, Tennessee Railroad Association, 916 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Class I railroads.

A. Ronald E. Grandon, 2011 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Blue Shield Plans, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Keith Halliday, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. ATCMU, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lou Ann Haral, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James J. Hill, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harry R. Hinton, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Gerald M. Katz, Esq., 1400 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.

A. Daniel C. Kellick, 1317 F Street NW., suite 706, Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Kenneth S. Kovack, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Joseph P. Leary, suite 616, LaSalle Building, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Association of Private Pension and Welfare Plans, Inc., LaSalle Building, suite 616, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Stanly Lewis, National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.

A. Paul J. Mason, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. George G. Mead, 128 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Radiologic Technologists, 645 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Sarah Anne Nation, National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Jane O'Grady, Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward W. Oliver, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Claude E. Olmstead, National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Franklin L. Orth, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. S. Z. Placksin, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation-Communication Employees Union, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Joseph E. Quin, Attorney at Law (Transportation Counsel), 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Vincent P. Reusing, American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Inc., 4836 Broadway NE., Knoxville, Tenn.

A. Walter E. Rogers, executive director, Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Jacques T. Schlanger, Esq., 1400 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

B. Maryland State Fair & Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.

A. John W. Scott, master of the National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ronnie J. Straw, 1000 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Phillip Tocker, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Venable, Baetjer and Howard, 1400 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

B. Maryland State Fair & Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.

A. James H. Wadlow, Jr., 952 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Water Company Conference, 952 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Thomas G. Walters, president, National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Washington Consulting Service, 1435 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions, 2011 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Milburn E. Wilson, Route No. 1, Fremont, Mich.

B. Gerber Products Co., 445 State Street, Fremont, Mich.

A. Nicholas H. Zumas, attorney at law, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Emergency Committee on Gun Control, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SLEEPING BEAR DUNES: LEGACY OF THE UNSPOILED GREAT LAKES SCENE

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 1969

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to see that legislation to create the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore has again been introduced in the Senate by Senator PHILIP A. HART.

The Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore is now the top priority conservation issue before the Congress. As a member of the House Interior Committee's Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, I have been working for the establishment of this national lakeshore.

We seek to preserve, for all the people, a truly beautiful area of undoubted national significance for its scenic, recreational, and scientific values. We seek to preserve this area now in the face of accelerating threats to these precious values.

THE HERITAGE OF ALL AMERICANS

The Sleeping Bear Dunes area offers the American people a legacy—the best we still have—of the unspoiled Great Lakes scene. The purpose of our national lakeshore proposal is to assure that this national legacy is perpetuated as a part of the heritage of all Americans and for future generations.

As Senator HART said, the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore "will serve, as few other areas can, the recreation and green space needs of our heavily populated and growing midwest urban centers."

Last July, the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation held hearings on Sleeping Bear Dunes legislation which I introduced in the House.

The Director of the National Park Service, Mr. George P. Hartzog, testified at those hearings, and summarized the values in the Sleeping Bear Dunes area:

The Sleeping Bear region was first identified as having possible national significance in 1957 and 1958 when the Department of the Interior studied the Great Lakes shoreline. Later, more careful studies of the Sleeping Bear region revealed it to be a remarkably diverse area possessing such out-

standing and varied scenic, scientific and recreational values that it clearly merits preservation as a national lakeshore.

As it now exists, it has the quality of being both remote and accessible; remote in the sense that most of its natural features are still untrammeled and wild, and accessible in that it lies within one-day's drive of some 20 million people.

The combination of shoreline, high dunes, inland lakes and green forests make this area outstanding in terms of scenic beauty. For sightseers, campers, hikers, hardy swimmers, fishermen, nature lovers and boating enthusiasts, the shore area will provide a great recreation opportunity.

The Sleeping Bear Dunes area along the Lake Michigan shore is a magnificent landscape composed of a great diversity of elements—natural as well as lightly developed, pastoral as well as wild. It is the purpose of this legislation, by establishing a 61,000-acre national lakeshore, to protect the existing diversity of the landscape and its ecological features—for these are the elements which give the region national significance. The boundaries will include not only 64 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline and the great plateau of dunes, but also quiet, free-flowing streams, wooded slopes and hills, high bluffs, deep forests, and beautiful inland lakes. A fascinating series of geological and ecological events is evidenced in the shape and beauty of the landscape of Sleeping Bear Dunes. What we must protect—quickly and fully—is the inherent character of this landscape, in which these many elements are blended to create unusual visual beauty and scenic appeal.

A GREAT RECREATION RESOURCE

In its favorable report on an identical bill in the 89th Congress, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs stated its expectation that "most of the land within the boundaries of the national lakeshore will remain in its present condition." There will be necessary developments to provide for public use and enjoyment, but these will be only those which serve to better display the landscape and enhance appropriate recreational opportunities—including visitor centers, beach-use areas, and nature trails. Along the high ridges inland from the main lakeshore, a 30-mile scenic parkway will afford the leisure motorist spectacular, ever-changing scenic vistas over the dunes and lakes below.

We want to provide a full opportunity for all to enjoy this great landscape and to benefit by experiencing its exquisite beauty and natural values. Here our

people can learn, through park interpretive programs, the geologic history responsible for the present landforms of our Great Lakes States region. Here, too, the visitor can find quiet beauty, broad scenic vistas and a kind of tranquil recreation we need increasingly. This legislation provides for careful professional planning to meet these recreational needs.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that this legislation is a positive and protective measure for the interests of the local communities and property owners, as well as for the broader national interest. At the same time the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore will constitute a major contribution to the recreational needs of the 20 million people who reside within convenient distance in the Chicago and Detroit metropolitan areas. And it will carry us forward in our national effort to protect important samples of our native American landscape for the heritage of this and future generations.

AREA RANKED "NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT"

In an editorial endorsing the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, the New York Times called it the "Cape Cod of the Middle West." Roland Clement, staff biologist of the National Audubon Society, has said of "the Bear": "I know of nothing else like it in the Eastern United States or Canada." The national significance of the area and the urgent need for its careful protection and preservation are beyond debate.

In addition, the project will certainly benefit the local area by assuring orderly control of development, and by a healthy economic contribution. Michigan State University economists estimated in 1967 that—

When both the expenditures of the tourists and the National Park Service are infused into the economy at the appropriately multiplied rate, the estimated annual economic impact resulting from the establishment of the park could reach \$20 million a year.

On the basis of the best estimates which can be made at this time, it would appear that the proposed park would make a substantial contribution to the economy of the two-county area.

LANDSCAPE THREATENED AS NEVER BEFORE

Today the urgency of this proposal is greater than ever before. The pressure of unplanned development and subdivision, with few if any zoning controls, is growing at a rapidly accelerating rate. We have already lost some particularly valuable features because action has been