10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
International Finance Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings to review international monetary policy relative to the Eurodollar currency.
5302 Dirksen Building

JANUARY 15, 1980

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
International Finance Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine U.S. trade and technological competitiveness with other industrialized countries, focusing on a report by the International Trade Commission on international trade in integrated circuits relating to the electronics industry.
5302 Dirsken Building

CANCELLATIONS

NOVEMBER 21

10:00 a.m.
Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to consider legislative and administrative business.
301 Russell Building

NOVEMBER 27

9:00 a.m.
Select on Small Business
To resume hearings on the availability of investment capital to small businesses.
424 Russell Building

NOVEMBER 28

9:00 a.m.
Select on Small Business
To continue hearings on the availability of investment capital to small businesses.
424 Russell Building

9:30 a.m.
Judiciary
Limitations of Contracted and Delegated Authority Subcommittee
To resume hearings to discuss various aspects of issues relative to the investigation of alleged mismanagement practices within the General Services Administration.
6226 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on pending nominations.
2228 Dirksen Building

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1466, to provide for distribution of certain judgment funds in favor of the Delaware Tribe of Indians and the absentee Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma.
1202 Dirksen Building

NOVEMBER 29

9:30 a.m.
Judiciary
Limitations of Contracted and Delegated Authority Subcommittee
To continue hearings to discuss various aspects of issues relative to the investigation of alleged mismanagement practices within the General Services Administration.
6226 Dirksen Building

DECEMBER 4

10:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1507, to provide for the purchase of certain facilities, lands, and water rights in and around the San Luis Rey River and Lake Henshaw, Calif., to be operated and maintained by specified bands of Mission Indians.
Room to be announced

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Tuesday, November 20, 1979*

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BRADEMAS).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
November 16, 1979.

I hereby designate the Honorable JOHN BRADEMAS to act as Speaker pro tempore on Tuesday, November 20, 1979.

THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord God, as we approach our day of national thanksgiving, we again raise our voices in praise and adoration for the blessings our Nation has received. In joyous thanksgiving we acknowledge our freedom and liberty and the abundance of good things available to us by Your providence. May we be faithful to our heritage of human dignity and rights that have strengthened our Nation, and may these values stand as a beacon to people everywhere.

We pray this day for the men and women who do not know these blessings, specially do we remember those innocents who are held hostage. Be with them, O Lord, with Your abiding presence, and may they sense our unity as a nation as we reach out to them praying for their safety and release.

In Your name, O Lord, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4391) entitled "An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, and for other purposes," and that the Senate agreed to the House amendments to the Senate amendments numbered 2 and 4 to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4440) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, and for other purposes," and that the Senate agreed to the House amendments to the Senate amendments numbered 1, 51, 53, 61, 64, and 66 to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 214. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the House from November 20 until November 26, 1979, and a recess of the Senate from November 20 until November 26, 1979.

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendments to the amendments of the House with an amendment to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1871. An act to extend the existing antitrust exemption for oil companies that participate in the agreement on an international energy program.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1300) entitled "An act to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to promote competition in international air transportation, provide greater opportunities for U.S. air carriers, establish goals for developing U.S. international aviation negotiating policy, and for other purposes," agrees to a conference requested by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. CANNON, Mr. LONG, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. EXON, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, and Mr. GOLDWATER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill and concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 43. An act to promote safety and health in skiing and other outdoor winter recreational activities; and

S. Con. Res. 53. Concurrent resolution revising the Congressional Budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal years 1980, 1981, and 1982.

The message also announced that Mr. HUDDLESTON be an additional conferee, on the part of the Senate, on the bill (H.R. 5359) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, and for other purposes.".

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
November 19, 1979.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted November 16, 1979, the Clerk has received this date the following messages from the Secretary of the Senate:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5811, An Act to allow the Interest Rate Modification Act of 1979, passed by the Council of the District of Columbia, to take effect immediately; and

That the Senate agree to the Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate and that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 440 entitled "Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1980, and for other purposes.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

EDMUND L. HENSHAW, Jr.,
Clerk, House of Representatives.
By W. RAYMOND COLLEY,
Deputy Clerk.

ELECTION OF HON. JIM WRIGHT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE DURING THE ABSENCE OF THE SPEAKER

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 490) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 490

Resolved, That Honorable JIM WRIGHT, a Representative from the State of Texas, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

Resolved, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of Honorable JIM WRIGHT as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SWEARING IN OF HON. JIM WRIGHT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE DURING ABSENCE OF THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair now asks the gentleman from California (Mr. MINETA) to administer the oath of office to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT), as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. WRIGHT assumed the chair and took the oath of office administered to him by the gentleman from California (Mr. MINETA).

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WRIGHT). The Chair lays before the House the following message from the Senate.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives (H. Con. Res. 214) entitled "Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the House from November 20 until November 26, 1979, and a recess of the Senate from November 20 until November 26, 1979", do pass with the following amendment.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 214

Page 1, line 6, strike out "12 o'clock meridian" and insert "10 o'clock a.m.".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE 40-MILE AMERICAN ZONE FISH LIMIT

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

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, one campaign pledge I made in seeking election to Congress in 1974 was passage of the 200-mile limit fish conservation zone. I was proud to see this law enacted in my first session of Congress. We had high hopes for the law, to assure that fish stocks in our coastal waters were not depleted by the unregulated, uncaring voracious foreign fishing fleets, and to assure American fishermen their first right to catch those fish available above the crucial numbers needed for brood stocks.

There has been improvement. At least, the fisheries are not completely devastated and depleted as it would have been if the foreigners had continued their unchecked rampage off our coasts. Yet, there are serious flaws in the present 200-mile law and the law badly needs change.

First, the quotas set for both American and foreign fishing fleets are numbers only and do nothing to protect specific fish grounds. The limited observer program on foreign vessels still leaves much in doubt. Salmon are still being caught illegally.

The foreign vessels often use destructive methods to disrupt our fishing fleets. Cutting lines and running our smaller boats down are such outlaw methods.

Our own American enforcers often spend more time chasing down our own American fishing vessels than they do foreigners. And the 200-mile law has been used to curtail American fishing in ways not reasonable. This year the coho season was cut short at a time when some of the best runs of coho in years could have breathed life and profitability into our fishing industry.

We need our fishing fleets strong, prosperous, and independent. We need those jobs and the processing plants that come with them. And we need that source of food for American dinner tables.

So, I introduce today and urge the passage of a bill to designate an exclusive 40-mile fishing zone off our coasts for American fishing fleets, the American zone.

REMARKS BY DANIEL J. BOORSTIN, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

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

● Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, this last weekend there took place here in Washington, D.C., a meeting attended by nearly a thousand delegates for the purpose of discussing the role of libraries and information services generally in our country.

The meeting to which I refer is the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, chaired by Mr. Charles Benton of Illinois.

One of the most thoughtful statements made during the course of the White House Conference, Mr. Speaker, was an address delivered by the Honorable Daniel J. Boorstin, the distinguished Librarian of Congress.

I insert the text of Dr. Boorstin's address at this point in the RECORD:

REMARKS BY DANIEL J. BOORSTIN

As the Librarian of Congress I speak for a national fortress of Knowledge. In other words, I speak for a Library, and for Libraries. Our relentless Jeffersonian quest tempts us to believe that all technologies (and perhaps, too, all ideas) were created equal. This favored axiom is only slightly clouded by another axiom, equally American. For we have a touching national belief in annual models. In our national lexicon, "newer" is a synonym for "better." The result is illustrated in the title—and I suspect, too, in the preoccupations—of this conference. Libraries—or as you say "Library Services"—are here equated with "Information Services." Which is perilously close to saying that Knowledge can or should be equated with Information.

KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION

In the few minutes allotted to me this morning I would like to focus your attention on the distinction between Knowledge and Information, the importance of the distinction, and the dangers of failing to recognize it.

You have a hint of my theme in the melodramatic difference today between the condition of our Knowledge-Institutions and our Information-Institutions. The last two decades have seen the spectacular growth of the Information Industry. We are exhilarated by this example of American ingenuity and enterprise—the frontier spirit in the late 20th Century. A magic computer technology now accomplishes the dreariest tasks in seconds, surpasses the accuracy of the human brain, controls production lines and refineries, arranges inventories, and retrieves records. All this makes us proud of the human imagination.

All this, too, I am glad to say, has produced a widening unpredicted world of profit and employment. The Information Industry, we are happy to note, is flourishing. It is a growth-industry. It enjoys the accelerating momentum of technology and the full vitality of the marketplace.

The Information Industries are a whole new world of business celebrity. The jargon of the stock exchange accurately describes theirs as "glamour" stocks. Their leaders hold the national spotlight, and with good reason. The President of the United States appoints the head of one of the greatest of these companies to be perhaps our most important ambassador—to the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, what has become of our Knowledge-Institutions? These do not deal mainly in the storage and retrieval of information, nor in the instant flow of today's facts and figures which will be displaced by tomorrow's reports or bulletins. Rather they deal in the enduring treasure of our whole human past. They include our colleges and

our universities—and of course our libraries. While the Information Industry flourishes and seeks new avenues of growth, while people compete for a chance to buy into them, our Knowledge-Institutions go begging.

Knowledge-Institutions do not pay the kind of dividends that are reflected on the stock market. They are sometimes called "philanthropic"—which means that they profit nobody except everybody, and their dividends go to the whole community. These Knowledge-Institutions—and especially our public libraries—ask charity, the community's small change, just to keep their heat and their lights on, and to keep their unrenovated doors open. We, the Knowledge-Institutions, are the poor relations. We anxiously solicit, and gratefully acknowledge the crumbs. Today I would like to put into historical perspective the distinction between Knowledge and Information. For it is especially appropriate in this White House Conference that we should focus on the distinction.

PUBLISHING AND BROADCASTING

In my lifetime we have moved from an Age of Publishing into our Age of Broadcasting. In that Age of Publishing launched by Gutenberg, printed materials (bearing the community's memory) wisdom, literary imagination, and knowledge were, of course, widely diffused. The great vehicle was the book. Knowledge was thought to be cumulative. The new books did not displace the old. When today's books arrived people did not throw away yesterday's—as if they were newspapers or out-of-date bulletins of information. On the contrary, the passing years gave a new vitality to the books of past centuries.

We too easily forget that the printed book, too, was a triumph of technology. The dead could now speak, not only to the select few who could afford a manuscript book, but to thousands at home, in schools and in libraries everywhere. The very words of Homer, of Plato, of Machiavelli, of Dickens now could reach everybody. Books became the carriers and the record—also the catalyst and the incentive—for most of the knowledge, the amusement, and the sacred visions of the human race. The printed book has given all humanity its inexpensive, speedy, reliable vehicles across the centuries. Books have conquered time.

But the peculiar, magic vehicles of our Age conquer space. The tube makes us constant eye-witnesses of riots in Iran, airplane wrecks in India, children starving in Cambodia, guerrilla attacks in Rhodesia. Along, of course, with an ever-flowing current of entertainment programs. Yet the special commodity of our electronic Age of Broadcasting is Information—in all its amplitude, in all its formats.

While knowledge is orderly and cumulative, information is random and miscellaneous. We are flooded by messages from the instant—everywhere in excruciating profusion. In our ironic 20th century version of Gresham's Law, information tends to drive knowledge out of circulation. The oldest, the established, the cumulative, is displaced by the most recent, the most problematic. The latest information about anything and everything is collected, diffused, received, stored, and retrieved before anyone can or could discover whether the facts have meaning.

The Mountain-Climbing syndrome rules us. Information is gathered simply because it is there. Electronic devices for diffusion, storage, and retrieval are used, simply because they too are there. Otherwise, the investment would seem wasted! I am not complaining. On the contrary, I am charmed and amazed. For so much of human progress has come from people playing enthusiastically with their new technologic toys—with results that are astonishing, and often productive.

Whatever the motive, we see the Knowledge-Industry being transformed, and even to some extent displaced, by an Information-Industry. In the schoolroom, history tends to be displaced by current events. The resources of science and of literature are overwhelmed and diluted by multiplying journals, by looseleaf services, by preprints, and information stored in computers, quickly and conveniently modified, and instantly retrievable.

To the ancient question, "What is Truth?" we Americans now reply, "Sorry, I haven't yet seen the 7 o'clock news!"

MYOPIA AND MISSION

What does all this mean for the world of knowledge which, of course, is the world of libraries? It should be plainer than ever that our libraries are needed to keep civilization in perspective. The more electronic our society becomes, the more urgent it is that we have prosperous Knowledge-Institutions. Yet this urgency is less noted every year. If you consult the authoritative Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, published in 1933, and look under "Libraries" you will be referred to "Public Libraries" where you find an extensive article. But if you consult its successor the International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, published in 1968, and look for an entry for "Libraries" you will find no article. Instead you find a cross-reference which says, "See under Information Storage and Retrieval."

The fashionable chronologic myopia of our time tempts enthusiasts to forget the main and proper mission of our libraries. "Libraries have been selling the wrong product for years," one such faddist exclaims, "They have been emphasizing reading. The product that we have is information." But these are false messiahs. Of course we must use computer-technology and enlist the whole information industry. At the Library of Congress we have tried to be a leader in these uses and in exploring their applications. We will continue to do so.

In the long run, however, we will not serve the Information Industry, nor our civilization, if we encourage extravagant or misplaced expectations—for the role of information or the devices which serve it up. We must never forget that our libraries are our Fortresses of Knowledge. If we allow these rich and redolent resources—still preserved mainly in books—to be displaced by the latest thing, by today's news and journals and pre-prints and loose-leaf services and telephone conversations and currently revised print-outs, we will isolate the world of scholarship from the world of libraries. To avoid such dangers as these we have set up in the Library of Congress a Center for the Book, to use old and find new ways to keep the book flourishing, to keep people reading books, and to enlist other media to promote reading. One such project, "Read More About It" with the enthusiastic collaboration of CBS, the other night after the showing of "All Quiet on the Western Front" brought our suggested reading list to some 31 million viewers. We must and will do more of this.

If Librarians cease to be scholars in order to become computer experts, scholars will cease to feel at home in our libraries. And then our whole citizenry will find that our libraries add little to their view of the world, but only reinforce the pressures of the imperial instant-everywhere. To enlist scholars more actively and more intimately in the activities of the Library of Congress we are now setting up in the Library a Council of Scholars. They will help us discover the needs of the scholarly world and will help us provide an on-going inventory of the state of our knowledge—and of our ignorance.

FINDING ORDER AND MEANING

A great civilization needs many and varied resources. In our time our libraries have two paradoxical, sometimes conflicting roles. Of course we must be repositories of information. But we must also somehow remain place of refuge from the tidal waves of information—and misinformation. Our libraries must be most conspicuously the treasuries of news that stays news.

The era of the Enlightment, the later 18th century, the age of Franklin and Jefferson, the founding epoch of our nation, was an Age of Publishing. That age has left us a happy phrase. They said that people should read for *"Amusement and Instruction."* This was why they read the poetry of Dryden and Pope, the philosophy of Hume, the history of Gibbon, the novels of Sterne and Fielding. The two delights—"amusement" and "instruction"—were inseparable. The book was the prototypical provider of both. A person who was "a-mused" (from Latin "muser," to idle or pass the time) was engaged in a quite autonomous activity—set off by a catalyst, in the form of a book. In those days book-publishing was an "amusement industry."

Today our Age of Broadcasting tends to displace "amusement" with "entertainment." While we once had to amuse ourselves, we now expect to *be* entertained. The program *is* the entertainment. The amusement is in *us*. But others can and must be our entertainers. Now, of course, there is a flourishing "Entertainment Industry." We generally do not consider book-publishing to be part of it.

This is something to reflect on. It is another clue to our special need for libraries. The more omnipresent is the industry that tries to entertain us, the more we need libraries—where pleasure and amusement are found by the free and active spirit.

It is a cliché of our time that what this nation needs is an "informed citizenry." By which we mean a citizenry that is up on the latest information, that has not failed to read this week's newsmagazine, today's newspapers, or to watch the 7 o'clock news (perhaps also the news at 10 o'clock!)—always for more information, always to be better informed.

I wonder if that is what we need. I suggest, rather, that what we need—what any free country needs—is a *knowledgeable* citizenry. Information, like entertainment, is something someone else provides us. It really is a "service"! We expect to be entertained, and also to be informed. *But we cannot be knowledged!* Each of us must acquire knowledge for ourself. Knowledge comes from the free mind foraging in the rich pastures of the whole everywhere-past. It comes from finding order and meaning in the whole human experience. The autonomous reader, amusing and knowledging himself, is the be-all and end-all of our Libraries.

THE CRISIS IN IRAN

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

Mr. DAVIS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support, generally, for the President's steadfastness with regard to the crisis in Iran. However, it is my opinion that we seriously should begin to consider the use of our most effective political device—our economic strength—in dealing with this situation.

The President has stated that the United States will not allow any nation to threaten us with economic sanctions.

For this reason, the United States rightly curtailed its importation of oil from Iran as a demonstration of our resolve. This decision has been welcomed by Americans of every political persuasion. Shortly after the President announced the United States would not import any more oil from Iran, the Iranian leadership announced it would not export any oil to us, anyway.

I believe that it is time to consider completing the circle. For this reason, the United States should curtail all trade with Iran, until that regime can demonstrate that it is capable of conducting its affairs in a responsible, internationally acceptable manner.

During the first 9 months of this year, the United States sold to Iran $813 million worth of nonmilitary goods and services, of which about $268 million was agricultural products. The termination of this trade, then, will not significantly affect our international commerce; but it will demonstrate to Iran and the world that our relations—political and economic—are based upon understanding and respect of international conventions.

Last year, 90 percent of Iran's agricultural imports came from the United States. Since then, Iran has diversified its import sources; however, an American embargo would still carry with it a strong expression of American disapproval of Iran's current behavior.

A trade embargo of Iran-bound American goods already has gained the support of the American Farm Bureau. It is my belief that a great many other American citizens and institutions also support such a policy. Consequently, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation deserving of our immediate attention calling for a total embargo of trade between the United States and Iran.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
November 19, 1979.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope from the White House, received in the Clerk's Office at 12:05 P.M. on Monday, November 19, 1979, and said to contain a message from the President wherein he transmits the Eleventh Annual Report of the National Science Board.

With kind regards, I am,

EDMUND L. HENSHAW, Jr.,
Clerk, House of Representatives.
By W. RAYMOND COLLEY,
Deputy Clerk.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, SCIENCE INDICATORS, 1978 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Science and Technology:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to submit to the Congress the Eleventh Annual Report of the National Science Board, *Science Indicators—1978*. This report is the fourth in a series examining important aspects of the state of American science and technology.

Science and technology play a vital role in maintaining our Nation's economic well-being and make fundamental contributions toward the solution of many of our social problems. As this report illustrates, the United States continues to rank high internationally in most areas of science.

Science Indicators—1978 also addresses the balance between fundamental or long-term research and shorter-term applied research and development. Proper investment in basic research is crucial to using and maintaining the Nation's scientific and technical talent. My 1980 budget reflects this Administration's desire to increase support of scientific research and development as an investment in the Nation's future.

This report should be of interest to all those concerned with the Nation's scientific effort. I commend *Science Indicators—1978* to the attention of the Congress and those in the scientific endeavor.

JIMMY CARTER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 19, 1979.*

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
November 19, 1979.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope from the White House, received in the Clerk's Office at 12:05 p.m., on Monday, November 19, 1979, and said to contain a message from the President wherein he transmits the 1978 Anual Report of the National Cancer Advisory Board.

With kind regards, I am,
Sincerely,

EDMUND L. HENSHAW, Jr.,
Clerk, House of Representatives.
By W. RAYMOND COLLEY,
Deputy Clerk.

□ 1010

NATIONAL CANCER ADVISORY BOARD ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1979—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with Section 410B(g), Part A, Title IV of the Public Health Service Act, I am transmitting to Congress the Annual Report for 1978 of the National Cancer Advisory Board.

This report has been prepared by the National Cancer Advisory Board and submitted to me as required by law. The Report describes the Board's activities in the latter portions of 1978.

JIMMY CARTER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 19, 1979.*

THE AMC AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ASHLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing, today, a bill to amend section 503(b) of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act. Section 503(b)(1) of the act provides that the EPA Administrator shall separate a manufacturer's total number of passenger automobiles into two categories:

First. Passenger automobiles which are domestically manufactured; and

Second. Passenger automobiles which are not domestically manufactured.

Each of these categories must comply with the Federal fuel economy standards. In effect, each is treated as if manufactured by a separate manufacturer. For 1978 and 1979, an automobile manufacturer could have a certain number of nondomestic passenger automobiles included in its domestic fleet for the purpose of calculating its average fuel economy. The amendment I am introducing today allows a small automobile manufacturer, defined as one who produced less than 300,000 passenger automobiles in 1978, to have included in its domestic fleet a number of nondomestic passenger automobiles not to exceed 150,000, beginning in the 1980 model year. It is important to note that this amendment does not alter the act's fuel economy standards. Nor, by this amendment, may a manufacturer seek a waiver of those standards.

In addition, any inclusion of nondomestic passenger cars would not be automatic. For each year in which the manufacturer wishes to have a number of nondomestic passenger automobiles included in its domestic CAFE, it must apply to the Secretary of the Department of Transportation for a twofold finding. First, the Secretary must find that the ability of the manufacturer to meet the average fuel economy standard for the model year for which the application is made, is primarily dependent upon reasonably selected technology, including vehicle design, developed by and obtained from, other manufacturers. Second, the Secretary must find that a reasonable and economically practicable technology is not within the ability of the manufacturer to devleop.

Should the Secretary of Transportation make these determinations, the EPA Administrator would include the lesser of

the manufacturer's total number of nondomestic passenger cars, or 150,000, in such manufacturer's domestic fleet for the purpose of calculating the manufacturer's average fuel economy.

It should also be noted that this amendment follows the congressional rationale when it adopted the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977. Under that act, as amended, a small manufacturer could apply to EPA and be given a waiver of the 1981 and 1982 NO_x emission standards upon a twofold finding by the EPA Administrator. First, the Administrator had to find that the ability of the manufacturer to meet the standards was, and is, primarily dependent upon technology developed by other manufacturers. Second, the EPA Administrator had to find that the manufacturer lacks the financial ability to develop the technology.

Mr. Speaker, I must unequivocally state that this bill is critical for the continued viability of an important segment of the highly competitive automotive industry, namely, American Motors Corp. American Motors has always been, and remains committed to, continuing as a viable U.S. automobile manufacturer. It has devoted substantial capital and labor to comply with federally mandated fuel economy standards. In addition, over the past 2 years, it has developed a corporate strategy which focused, in part, on selected vehicle markets with a range of products to satisfy the requirements of the 1980's. Elements of this strategy include:

First. American Motors has reviewed internal operations in order to reduce its costs, to take advantage of profit opportunities, and to assure appropriate deployment of available resources.

Second. The American Motors' product line has been structured to compete in market segments where it has strength. It has introduced new product lines in the smaller, more fuel efficient segment of the market, and has dropped its largest least fuel efficient lines. As a result, American Motors competes in approximately 50 percent of the total automobile market; that is, compact and smaller sizes, including nondomestic passenger automobiles.

Third. American Motors has expanded Jeep production and marketing programs including an increased number of exports to foreign markets.

Fourth. American Motors has entered into agreements with Renault, the French auto manufacturer, which provide for mutual distribution of each company's products in various parts of the world, and more importantly, commencing in 1982, American Motors will manufacture an all new family of high technology, highly fuel-efficient, front-wheel-drive cars at its Kenosha, Wis., facilities. In addition, Renault will provide $150 million in financing to American Motors through a combination of equity, convertible subordinated debt, and subordinated debentures. Renault will also make available up to $50 million in supplier credits or other arrangements for working capital requirements. As the Washington Post stated in an editorial dated October 16, 1979, this agreement and American Motor's developing relationship with Renault:

* * * certainly serves AMC's interest to obtain stronger financial backing and worldwide distribution of its products. It serves Renault's interest in moving toward the larger scale of operation that it considers essential to its own survival. But above all, it serves the broad interest of the American public in maintaining a sharply competitive automobile market.

However, because of its limited resources, American Motors does not assume the role of a technological innovator in the capital intensive automobile industry. Therefore, American Motors' engineering endeavors are devoted primarily to technology application, involving an element of "lead time" before available technology can be applied to American Motors' automobiles, and thus increasing fuel economy. By applying this "outside technology" and by following its corporate strategy, American Motors will be able to meet the Federal fuel efficiency standards through model year 1981.

However, its ability to meet the standards beyond the 1981 model year depends on its ability to include those Renault vehicles manufactured in part and assembled by American Motors in the United States in the American Motors domestic CAFE.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that enactment of this legislation will benefit the American people as a whole, not only American Motors. By allowing American Motors to continue as a viable automobile manufacturer, the amendment will foster competition in the auto industry, the importance of which is well known.

Moreover, by allowing American Motors to take full advantage of its agreements with Renault, the public will benefit from the high technology, highly fuel-efficient vehicles which will be produced. Enactment of this legislation will also protect the jobs of American Motors' employees, as well as enhance future job opportunities within the corporation.

American Motors currently employs 29,000 persons, principally in Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and Ontario, and has 2,200 dealers who employ an additional 46,000 persons.

For this reason, the United Auto Workers support this bill. Finally, this amendment will benefit the U.S. economy as a whole. It will preserve jobs, reduce the likelihood of job exportation, insure the infusion of capital from Renault, and work to reduce our dependence on imported oil.

I include the text of this amendment at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. 5944

A bill to amend the provisions of law enacted by part A of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide an alternative means for small manufacturers to meet the fuel economy standards established under such provisions

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subparagraph (A) of section 503(b)(1) of the Act of October 20, 1972 (Public Law 92-513) as amended by part A of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (15 U.S.C. 2003(b)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting after "manufacturer" the second place it appears the following: ", and, in applying this subparagraph to a small manufacturer in the case of any model year after model year 1979 and before model year 1987, passenger automobiles which are within that small manufacturer's allowable nondomestic volume for that year".

(b) Subparagraph (B) of section 503(b)(1) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 2003(b)(1)(B)) is amended by inserting after "manufacturer" the second place it appears the following: ", and, in applying this subparagraph to a small manufacturer in the case of any model year after model year 1979 and before model year 1987, are not within that small manufacturer's allowable nondomestic volume for that year".

(c) Paragraph (2) of section 503(b) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 2003(b)(2)) is amended by redesignating subparagraphs (D), (E), and (F), as subparagraphs (F), (G), and (H), respectively, and by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

"(D) The term 'small manufacturer' means any manufacturer whose total production (whether or not in the United States) of passenger automobiles, by corporate identity, was for calendar year 1978 less than 300,000.

"(E) For any model year, a small manufacturer shall be considered as having an allowable nondomestic volume of the lesser of 150,000 or the total number of passenger automobiles which were not domestically manufactured by such manufacturer during that model year and which were imported by such manufacturer during such model year, but only if such manufacturer submits to the Secretary an application, containing such information as the Secretary may require, and the manufacturer demonstrates and the Secretary finds that—

"(i) the ability of such manufacturer to meet the average fuel economy standard for the model year for which application is made is primarily dependent upon reasonably selected technology (as defined in section 502(d)(3)(A) but for purposes of this subsection, also made applicable to model years subsequent to the 1980 model year), including vehicle design, developed by and obtained from other manufacturers; and

"(ii) a reasonable and economically practicable technology is not within the ability of such manufacturer to develop.".

SEC. 2. (a) Subsection (i) of section 502 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 2002(i)) is amended by striking our "or" the first place it appears and inserting a comma in lieu thereof, and by inserting "or any finding under section 503(b)(2)(E)," before "notify the Secretary".

(b) Subparagraph (H) of section 503(b)(2) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 2003(b)(2)), as redesignated by subsection (c) of the first section of this Act, is amended by striking out "or 1979," and inserting in lieu thereof "or any subsequent model year,".●

NEEDED FOR THE 1980'S: REFORM ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. REUSS) is recognized for 10 minutes.

● Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the fiscal and monetary policies we are now pursuing to reduce inflation are not by themselves enough. What the United States needs for the 1980's is a struc-

turalist economic approach: A fundamental commitment to rebuild our economic base, our productive capacity, our cities, and our transportation networks.

An article I have written for the French newspaper Agence Financier et Economique on this subject follows:

The fiscal and monetary policies of the United States are obviously not working. Joint inflation and recession are a national disgrace.

The truth of the matter is that fiscal and monetary policies by themselves cannot cure inflation and recession. If you have a booming inflation, tight monetary and fiscal policies can end it: by causing recession. If you have a wrenching recession, tax cuts and easy money can end it: at the cost of renewed inflation.

Over time, stop-go fiscal and monetary policies, like the blood-letting of the medieval barber-surgeons, sap our economic strength, weaken our institutions, and destroy faith in the ability of government to assure a stable business climate. Investment flees overseas, our vital industries age and falter, our competitive position declines. Sensible fiscal policy becomes impossible; a sensible attack on deep-rooted social problems becomes unpassable; inflation and unemployment worsen together.

A declining, erratic economy generates perverse incentives for banks and other investors. The business climate turns sour. Short-term interest rates rise, and the traditional source of capital for productive investment dry up. Equities take a beating while real estate sharks, commodity speculators and international money market manipulators thrive. "Enterprise becomes the bubble on a whirlpool of speculation," as Keynes wrote. Eventually, the world's central banking authorities step in to restore order. But the blow falls on productive and speculative investment alike.

Once the speculative genie is out of the bottle, there is no painless way that monetary authorities can get it back. Central bankers can admonish lending institutions to be conservative, prudent, and even-handed in distributing credit to the small businessman, the needy farmer, and the home-buyer, as Paul Volcker did recently in a letter to the 5,800 Federal Reserve Member Banks. But such advice runs right against the profit-making grain of every bank—and, worse, even penalizes those who comply to the benefit of those who don't.

Is there an alternative to our continuing inflation-unemployment syndrome? What the United States needs, I suggest, now and for the 1980's, is a structuralist economic approach: a fundamental commitment to rebuild our economic base, our productive capacity, our cities which house those capacities, and our transportation networks which service them. Only with a reformed structure can sensible fiscal and monetary policies hope to bring about full employment without inflation.

On both the unemployment side and the inflation side, structural reform is urgent.

On the unemployment side, discrimination by age, sex, and race, inadequate educational opportunities, jobs located too far from potential workers, make it impossible to get to full employment by macroeconomic expansion alone.

On the inflation side, we have an increasingly obsolescent industrial plant. We concentrate on too many low-productivity industries, while leaving high-productivity subcompact autos, mopeds, consumer electronics, light rail pasenger equipment, color television, and so on, to foreign producers. Our railroads and mass transit systems are a mess. Our methods of delivering health care are high-cost and archaic. Our housing industry is threatened by exorbitant land costs and astronomic interest rates. We continue our disastrous drift to more imported oil. Our federal, state, and local governments are overlapping, duplicative, and inefficient.

We need badly to clean up our act. What we should be doing is what the Germans and Japanese have been doing very successfully for some time: relying not simply on traditional fiscal and monetary policies, but combining them with government-business-labor planning and problem-solving. Applied to our American scene, this cooperative planning would entail teams of American leaders from all walks of life, in each of our leading economic sectors, from steel to transportation to energy to housing, studying and recommending action programs to make jobs and stabilize prices.

American business has to take the lead in this reconstruction. American business has the resources, technological and financial. What seems to be lacking is the incentive to invest in physical plant and equipment in the locations where they are needed. The government's task should be to structure the alternatives facing business so that there is profit in immediate investment in areas needing industrial redevelopment—and pain in doing otherwise.

But although American business must lead, the fact that in so many industries the technological initiative has been seized by aggressive German and Japanese and in some cases French enterprise should not be ignored: it both complicates and simplifies our own problem of adjustment. The existence of Volkswagen, Renault, Datsun, Toyota and Honda makes it very difficult for General Motors, Chrysler, American Motors and Ford, relative newcomers to the field, to win markets for an indigenous high-performance, energy-efficient small car. The technological lead of the foreigners cannot readily be overcome. But alternatives exist. One way is to attract foreign manufacturers to the U.S. by incentives such as those used by Brazil and other developing nations. Already Volkswagen, after only a year or so in Pennsylvania, is the fourth largest American auto maker, with waiting lists recently up to one year for its 40+ mpg Rabbit diesel. A joinder of Renault with American Motors is in the making, with plans just announced to start producing an American Le Car by 1982. RCA just transplanted Japanese techniques back home and opened a super-high-productivity color television plant in the United States. Why not make these marriages of foreign productivity with American labor the key to economic revival and recovery from chronic inflation?

This argument points up a fundamental fact: the United States faces an economic problem that goes far beyond the ordinary difficulties of turning the monetary and fiscal dials to their appropriate settings. If we are to be competitive, prosperous, and a land of opportunity for future generations, we must recognize now that we are already on a path of secular economic decline. We must reverse our slide down that path. We can do so, if we work together, and if we take advantage of the opportunities that exist for productive cooperation with capital from all around the world.●

CBS/LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRESENT UNIQUE "READ MORE ABOUT IT" PROJECT

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

● Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, the Library of Congress and the Columbia Broadcasting System are currently cosponsoring a unique effort to encourage reading by linking special dramatic presentations on television to important books on related subjects.

Called the "Read More About It" book project, the effort includes the offering of information both on the air and through prepared lists about books related to the subjects of selected CBS presentations.

One of the special television programs was broadcast by CBS on November 14; a second is scheduled for this Wednesday, November 21, and a third is to be presented in mid-December.

This program to encourage reading is a credit both to CBS and the Library of Congress and, Mr. Speaker, I believe the project commands the attention and support of us all.

The following, Mr. Speaker, was excerpted from information about the project prepared by the Library of Congress and CBS:

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND CBS LAUNCH BOOK PROJECT

"Read More About It" is the theme of a unique effort by the Library of Congress and CBS to encourage reading and the reading habit. The project offers information—both on the air and in prepared lists—about books related to the subject matter of selected CBS presentations.

At the conclusion of selected CBS broadcasts, brief announcements—made by a performer from the program—call viewers' attention to a few specific titles selected by the Library's specialists and refer viewers to their local libraries and bookstores for these and other books on the subject. The books mentioned on the air are chosen from a list of in-print titles that represents a variety of perspectives on the subject. The lists are being made available by the Library of Congress to the library and book trade press for publication in advance of the programs. The lists also are being distributed by CBS to newspapers and CBS affiliated stations.

The "Read More About It" project was developed through the Library's Center for the Book following its 1978 seminar on "Television, the Book, and the Classroom." At that meeting, which emphasized the complementary features of television and books, Librarian of Congress Dr. Daniel J. Boorstin urged broadcasters to explore new ways of encouraging reading and interest in books. Further discussions among Dr. Boorstin, the Center for the Book's executive director John Y. Cole, and Gene F. Jankowski, President of the CBS Broadcast Group, led the project.

Several CBS programs are included in the project during this season. The first was a television adaptation of Erich Maria Remarque's classic "All Quiet on the Western Front," broadcast Wednesday, November 14.

Suggested books for the CBS television special "All Quiet on the Western Frant:"

Barnett, Correlli. "The Swordbearers; Supreme Command in the First World War." Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1975 [c. 1964] xv, 392 p., illus., $5.95 pbk. (ISBN 0-253-20175-6).

Campbell, Patrick J. "The Ebb and Flow of Battle." New York, St. Martin's Press, 1978, 167 p., $8.95 (ISBN 0-312-22518-0).

Chambers, Frank P. "The War Behind the War, 1914-1918; A History of the Political and Civilian Fronts." New York, Arno Press, 1972 [c. 1939] xv, 620 p., $30 (ISBN 0-405-04564-6).

Dos Passos, John. "Three Soldiers." New York, G. H. Doran, 1921, 433 p., $4.95 pbk. from Sentry Editions, Houghton Mifflin (ISBN 0-395-08389-3). Fiction.

Fussell, Paul. "The Great War and Mod-

ern Memory." New York, Oxford University Press, 1975, 363 p., $3.50 pbk. (ISBN 0-19502171-L, 483 GB).

Hemingway, Ernest. "A Farewell to Arms." New York, Scribner, 1929, 355 p., $15 (ISBN 0-684-15562-1) $3.95 pbk. (ISBN 0-684-71797-2, S161). Fiction.

Hoobler, Dorothy, and Thomas Hoobler. "An Album of World War I." New York, F. Watts, 1976, 96 p., illus., maps, $6.90 (ISBN 0-531-01169-0). For grade 5 and up.

Lawson, Don. "The United States in World War I: The Story of General John J. Pershing and the American Expeditionary Forces." New York, Abelard-Schuman, 1963, 57 p., illus., maps, $7.95 (ISBN 0-200-71939-4). For grade 7 and up.

Masters, John. "Now, God Be Thanked." New York, McGraw-Hill, 1979, $12.95 (ISBN 0-07-040781-9). Fiction.

Peterson, Horace C., and Gilbert C. Fite. "Opponents of War, 1917-1918." Madison, University of Wisconsin Press, 1957, 399 p., illus., $2.95 pbk. (ISBN 0-295-78560-8 WP 41).

Remarque, Erich Maria. "All Quiet on the Western Front." Boston, Little, Brown [c. 1929] 291 p., $7.95 (ISBN 0-316-73992-8). Fawcett $1.75 pbk. (ISBN 0-449-23180-1, Crest).

Rock, Phillip. "The Passing Bells." New York, Seaview Books, 1979, 433 p., $10.95 (ISBN 08-72235-18-1). Fiction.

Snyder, Louis L. "The First Book of World War I." New York, F. Watts, 1958, 94 p., illus., $5.90 (ISBN 0-531-00675-1). For grade 7 and up.

Taylor, Alan J. P. "Illustrated History of the First World War." New York, Putnam [1964] 224 p., illus. Reprint from A & W, $14.98 (ISBN 999-00-11 71-0).

Tuchman, Barbara W. "The Guns of August." New York, Macmillan, 1962, 511 p., illus., $14.95 (ISBN 0-02-620310-3). Bantam $2.95 pbk. (ISBN 0-553-02669-0, 12239-8). Dell $3.50 pbk.

Vandiver, Frank E. "Black Jack: The Life and Times of John J. Pershing," College Station, Texas A&M University Press, 1977, 2 v., illus., $35 (ISBN 0-89096-024-0).

"Mayflower: The Pilgrims' Adventure," a drama to be broadcast on CBS Television on Thanksgiving eve, Wednesday, November 21, is the second presentation in the Library of Congress/CBS "Read More About It" book project.

Suggested books for the CBS television special "Mayflower: The Pilgrims' Adventure":

Barth, Edna. "Turkeys, Pilgrims, and Indian Corn: the Story of the Thanksgiving Symbols." New York, Seabury [1975] 96 p., $7.95 (ISBN 0-8164-3149-3). For grades 2-6.

Bradford, William. "Of Plymouth Plantation, 1620-1647." Edited by Samuel Eliot Morison. New York, A. A. Knopf, 1952, $15 (ISBN 0-394-43895-7).

Dillon, Francis. "The Pilgrims" Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, 1975, 250 p., $7.95 (ISBN 0-385-09594-5).

Earle, Alice M. "Home Life in Colonial Days." Stockbridge, Mass., Berkshire Traveller Press [1974] 470 p., $5.95 pbk. (ISBN 0-912944-23-4); Jonathan David, $9.95 (ISBN 0-8246-0203-X). Reprint of the 1898 edition.

Fleming, Thomas. "One Small Candle: the Pilgrims' First Year in America." New York, W. W. Norton [1963] 222 p., $8.95 (ISBN 0-393-05540-X).

Morgan, Edmund S. "The Puritan Dilemma: the Story of John Winthrop." Boston, Little, Brown [1958] 224 p., $5 (ISBN 0-316-58285-9); $3.95 pbk. (ISBN 0-316-58286-7).

Morison, Samuel E. "The European Discovery of America: the Northern and Southern Voyages." New York, Oxford University Press, 1971-1974, 2 v., $38.50 (ISBN 0-19-501848-6).

Noyes, Ethel J. R. C. "The Women of the Mayflower and Women of Plymouth Colony." Detroit, Gale Research, 1974, 197 p., $10 (ISBN 0-8103-3668-5).

Vaughan, Alden T. "American Genesis: Captain John Smith and the Founding of Virginia." Boston, Little, Brown [1975] 207 p., $6.95 (ISBN 0-316-89808-2); $3,95 (ISBN 0-316-89807-4).

Wright, Louis B. "The Atlantic Frontier: Colonial American Civilization, 1607-1763." Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Press [1959] 354 p., $4.95 pbk. (ISBN 0-8014-90443-X, CP43).

"The Gift," a drama to be broadcast on CBS Television in mid-December, is the subject of the third presentation in the Library of Congress/CBS "Read More About It" book project. "The Gift" is an adaptation by Pete Hamill of his own novel about a boy growing up in Brooklyn; the books selected by the Library's specialists are all stories for Christmas reading.

Suggested books for the CBS television special "The Gift:"

Capote, Truman. "A Christmas Memory." New York, Random House [1966, c. 1956] 45 p., $8.95 (ISBN 0-394-41931-6).

Davies, Valentine. "Miracle on 34th Street," New York, Harcourt, Brace [1971] 120 p., $5.95 (ISBN 0-15-160239-5); $1.95 pbk. (ISBN 0-15-0660453-1).

Gallico, Paul. "Miracle in the Wilderness: A Christmas Story of Colonial America." New York, Delacorte Press [1975] 53 p., $4.95 (ISBN 0-440-05714-0).

Hamner, Earl. "The Homecoming: A Novel about Spencer's Mountain." New York, Random House [1970] 115 p., $5.95 (ISBN 0-394-41929-4); Avon, 1973, $0.95 pbk.

Lohan, Robert, ed. "Christmas Tales for Reading Aloud." [3d] enl. ed. New York, Stephen Daye Press [1966] 427 p., $9.50 (ISBN 0-8044-2354-5).

Porter, William Sydney. "The Gift of the Magi," by O'Henry. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1978 29 p., $6.95 (ISBN 0-672-52296-9).

Read, Miss. "No Holly for Miss Quinn." Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1976, 148 p., $6.95 (ISBN 0-395-24768-3).

Robinson, Barbara. "The Best Christmas Pageant Ever." New York, Harper & Row [1972] 80 p., $5.95 (ISBN 0-06-025043-7); Avon, 1978, $1.25 pbk. (ISBN 0-380-40394-3). For grade 3 and up.

Wahtera, John. "The Happening: A Carol for All Seasons." Boston, Little, Brown [1974] 117 p., $4.95 (ISBN 0-316-91750-8).

REMARKS BY DR. DANIEL J. BOORSTIN, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS; JOHN Y. COLE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS; AND GENE F. JANKOWSKI, PRESIDENT, CBS/BROADCAST GROUP

(Recorded as part of a presentation explaining the "Read More About It" CBS/Library of Congress Book Project)

Dr. Daniel J. Boorstin: "Read More About It" is really a project to bring together two of the great technologies of human history . . . The book made it possible to send messages across the centuries, but television made it possible to send messages in ways which the book did not allow or did not make possible—messages across the continent into everybody's living room.

Now, with the "Read More About It" project, we are going to bring those two technologies together to prove that there is not a competition between them but that each has the power to enrich and enliven the other.

This you might say is an obvious idea—the "Read More About It Project." It grew out of an enterprise of the Library of Congress, which was created by Act of Congress, which brought into being the Center for the Book . . . The Center for the Book was charged with the responsibility for finding ways of promoting reading and especially for finding ways to use all the other media—radio and television—to encourage reading.

We had a conference here in the Library of Congress . . . in which representatives of CBS participated, along with representatives of the Office of Education and other parts of the government. And we tried to find ways to promote this objective. This project really is a result of that—trying to find ways to attach recommendations for particular books to particular programs. Programs which we hope are worth watching and books which we think are worth reading.

John Y. Cole: Once the Library of Congress selects the programs that will be part of the project, we sit down with our General Reading Room's Division specialists and compile a large list of books that pertain to the subject. I would like to emphasize that we are picking books that as far as we can tell are in print.

We select books that reflect a variety of approaches to the subject. For example: perhaps a novel, perhaps a work of social history, perhaps a children's book that will illuminate the subject of the program. From this larger list of in-print titles, we then pick three or perhaps four titles that will actually be mentioned on the air.

Of course, the key to the success of our project is getting the word out early enough about the books that are involved in the project. Again, this is a joint responsibility. The Library of Congress is informing the book selling, publishing and library communities by distributing the lists as far as possible in advance of the programs, with press releases for each program. We also are using the Library of Congress Bulletin to inform libraries. On its part, CBS is distributing the list to affiliate stations as well as to newspapers throughout the country.

One of the great opportunities in this project, of course, is at the local level. We hope that the spirit of cooperation reflected at the national level between the Library of Congress and CBS will be reflected in local communities through book stores, libraries and the CBS affiliates getting together to talk about the project and ways that they might work together to encourage reading and the reading habit.

Gene F. Jankowski: Thirty years ago, the doomsayers were saying that television would mean the end of books. How those doomsayers were wrong. In 1978, over 41,000 titles were published, compared with some 8,600 in 1950. That's almost a five-fold increase. Not only has television not meant the end of books, but the two media now enjoy a natural, complementary relationship.

While television presentations provide a taste of a subject, books offer a more in-depth examination. Those who want to dig deeper into particular subjects inspired by television can find more knowledge, background, information and understanding from books. And that's the basis for our project.

When Dr. Boorstin and the Library of Congress approached us about a joint relationship, we leaped at the opportunity to use the popularity and appeal of television to stimulate interest in books by providing information about titles on the subject of specific broadcasts.

The "Read More About It" project reflects our interest and dedication to encourage and support books and reading. But its important to note we're not changing television. Instead, with the Library of Congress, television is being used to its fullest potential—tapping the many opportunities it offers to reach wide audiences of young and old to inform, to stimulate and to motivate. We're excited about the prospects.

The "Read More About It" project was developed through the Library's Center for the Book following its 1978 seminar on "Television, the Book, and the Classroom" (ISBN 0-8444-0303-2). A volume summarizing the

discussions at the seminar is available for $4.95 prepaid from the Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. The price includes postage.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MINETA) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ASHLEY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. WEAVER, for 10 minutes, today.
Mr. GONZALEZ, for 15 minutes, today.
Mr. REUSS, for 10 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. LUNGREN.
Mr. SYMMS.
Mr. MICHEL.

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

Mr. ASHLEY.
Mr. ANDERSON of California in 10 instances.
Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.
Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.
Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.
Ms. HOLTZMAN in 10 instances.
Mr. JONES of Tennessee in 10 instances.
Mr. BONER of Tennessee in 10 instances.
Mr. MINETA.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 43. An act to promote safety and health in skiing and other outdoor winter recreational activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 22892. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a cost-of-living increase in the rates of compensation paid to veterans with service-connected disabilities and in the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation paid to survivors of veterans, to modify certain veterans' life insurance programs, and to exempt Veterans' Administration home loans from State anti-usury laws; to provide for certain assistance in locating individuals who were exposed to occupational hazards during military service; and for other purposes;

H.R. 4391. An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4440. An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5811. An act to allow the Interest Rate Modification Act of 1979, passed by the Council of the District of Columbia, to take effect immediately; and

H.J. Res. 440. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1980, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER pro tempore announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 411. An act to amend the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 to provide for the safe operation of pipelines transporting natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas, to provide standards with respect to the siting, construction, and operation of liquefied natural gas facilities, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on November 16, 1979, present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4167. To amend section 201 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to extend until September 30, 1981, the requirement that the price of milk be supported at not less than 80 per centum of the parity price therefor; and

H.R. 4930. Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1979

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

The motion was agreed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 214 of the 96th Congress, the House stands adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, November 26, 1979.

Thereupon (at 10 o'clock and 13 minutes a.m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 214, the House adjourned until Monday, November 26, 1979, 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:

2855. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of District of Columbia Act 3–120, "To prohibit the location of chanceries in lower density residential areas of the District of Columbia by clarifying the zoning laws of the District of Columbia," pursuant to section 602(c) of Public Law 93–198, to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2856. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of District of Columbia Act 3–123, "To amend the act to provide for the abatement of nuisances in the District of Columbia by the Commissioners of said District, and for other purposes, to authorize the Mayor of the District of Columbia to correct conditions on real property violative of law and to establish a special revolving fund for the purpose of financing the correction of such conditions," pursuant to section 602(c) of Public Law 93–198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2857. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of District of Columbia Act 3–124, "To authorize programs to provide employment for District of Columbia youth, to authorize a program for on-the-job training of adults with one or more dependents and to direct the Mayor to issue regulations to implement this act," pursuant to section 602(c) of Public Law 93–198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2858. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of District of Columbia Act 3–125, "To permit family choice of funeral establishment for burial of public assistance recipients, indigents and wards of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," pursuant to section 602(c) of Public Law 93–198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2859. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of District of Columbia Act 3–126, "To order the closing of part of a public alley in Square 1672, bounded by 42nd Street, 43rd Street, and Davenport Street, N.W., located in Ward 3 (S.O. 77–363)," pursuant to section 602(c) of a Public Law 93–198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2860. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a report on political contributions made by Ambassador-designate Donald R. Toussaint, and his family, pursuant to section 6 of Public Law 93–126; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2861. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2862. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a list of reports issued or released by the General Accounting Office during October 1979, pursuant to section 234 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2863. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting his quarterly report of receipts and expenditures for the period July 1 through September 30, 1979, pursuant to section 105(a) of Public Law 88–454, as amended (H. Doc. No. 96–230); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

2864. A letter from the National Adjutant, Disabled American Veterans, transmitting the proceedings of their 1979 National Convention and an independent audit report as of December 31, 1978, pursuant to section 9(a) of the Act of June 17, 1932, and section 3 of Public Law 88–504 (H. Doc. No. 96–231); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2865. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the identification of boarding homes where the needy aged, blind, and disabled reside and steps that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare can take to implement section 1616(e) of the Social Security Act; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Ways and Means.

2866. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to grant State and local law enforcement officers, designated by the Attorney General, the authority to enforce the Controlled Substances Act of 1970; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and 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. BROOKS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on Department of Labor's Administration of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (Rept. No. 96–657). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on conserving lower cost rental housing (Rept. No. 96–658). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ASHLEY (for himself, Mr. REUSS, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. ASPIN, and Mr. CORCORAN):

H.R. 5944. A bill to amend the provisions of law enacted by part A of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide an alternative means for small manufacturers to meet the fuel economy standards established under such provisions; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAVIS of Michigan:

H.R. 5945. A bill directing the President to impose a total trade embargo on Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WEAVER:

H.R. 5946. A bill to amend the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 in order to establish a fishing area within the fishery conservation zone for the exclusive use of U.S. fishermen, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

H.J. Res. 448. Joint resolution proclaiming the week of December 3–9, 1979, as "Scouting Recognition Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2769: Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Mr. LOTT.

H.R. 5609: Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BARNES, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. PHILLIP BURTON, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. WEAVER, and Mr. WOLFF.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII.

224. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Stephen J. Stutzbach, Missoula, Mont., relative to an investigation of the administration of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act by the Office of Workers' Compensation programs of the U.S. Department of Labor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

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

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

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1979:

(NOTE.—The form used for report is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19_____

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:
(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
(b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:
1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).
(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).
(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, ☐ place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

A. Thomas G. Abernethy, Sr., 3973 Stuart Place, Jackson, Miss. 39211.
B. U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Action for Children's Television, 46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass. 02160.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Alaska Interstate Co., 2200 Post Oak Tower, 5051 Westheimer Road, Houston, Tex. 77056.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, Suite 400, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20039.
B. The Great Western Sugar Co., P.O. Box 5308, Denver, Colo. 80217.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., No. 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Ringling Bros. Barnum & Bailey Combined Shows, Inc., 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Donald C. Alexander, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 800 North, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Committee on Capitol Formation Through Dividend Reinvestment.

A. American Association of Homes for the Aging, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 770, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. American Business Council, 1900 L Street NW., Suite 203, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. American Movers Conference, 1117 North 19th Street, P.O. Box 9204, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. American Orthotic and Prosthetic Association, 1444 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. American Society for Medical Technology, 1725 DeSales Street NW., No. 403, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. American Subcontractors Association, 815 15th Street NW., Suite 902, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Mary M. Anderson, ICX Aviation, Inc., 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 705, Washington, D.C. 20036.
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A. Robert E. Ansheles, Suite 711, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. CITC Industries, Inc., 1 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Federation of Apparel Manufacturers, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10001.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Young, Kaplan, Edelstein, Ziegler & Zisselman, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (for estate of Sigmund Sommer).

A. Milton F. Ashford, Suite 800, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. TRW, Inc., 23555 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44117.

A. Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc., 444 North Capitol Street NW., Suite 409, Washington, D.C. 20001.

A. Deborah Marie Atwood, Intalco Aluminum Corp., P.O. Box 937, Ferndale, Wash. 98248.
B. Intalco Aluminum Corp., P.O. Box 937, Ferndale, Wash. 98248.

A. George C. Baker, 220 South Clovis Avenue, Fresno, Calif. 93727.
B. U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Rosalyn Hester Baker, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
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A. Samuel J. Baptista, American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. J. Reynolds Barnes, 111 American Bank Building, 621 Southwest Morrison Street, Portland, Oreg. 97205.
B. Eleanor A. Clark, c/o J. Reynolds Barnes, 111 American Bank Building, 621 Southwest Morrison Street, Portland, Oreg. 97205.

A. Joel T. Barnett, 2605 Apollo Circle, Birmingham, Ala. 35226.
B. Brookwood Health Services, Inc., 2000–D Brookwood Medical Center Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35209.

A. Roger V. Barth, 1828 L Street NW., Suite 1111, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Jackson, Campbell & Parkinson, 1828 L Street NW., Suite 1111, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for L'Enfant Plaza Properties, Inc.).

A. Kathleen A. Bauer, Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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A. T. A. Bellissimo, 2100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.
B. Household Finance Corp., 2700 Sanders Road, Prospect Heights, Ill. 60070.

A. Paul C. Bergson, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc., 401 North Main Street, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102.

A. Beveridge, Fairbanks & Diamond, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Paper Institute, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Steven L. Biegel, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Consulting Engineers Council, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Ken Billington, 6537 24th Avenue NE., Seattle, Wash. 98115.
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A. Larry H. Blanchard, Credit Union Financial Services, Inc., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 501A, Washington, D.C. 20036.
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A. Michael K. Blevins, Society of American Florists, 901 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
B. Society of American Florists & Ornamental Horticulturists, 901 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

A. Richard William Bliss, 1899 L Street NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20036.
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B. National Newspaper Association, 1627 K Street NW., No. 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Dan J. Bradley, Legal Services Corp., 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
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A. Mitchell H. Bradley, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

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A. John B. Brewer, American Movers Conference, P.O. Box 9204, 1117 North 19th Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
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A. Theoran Brown, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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A. Ronald B. Buckhalt, National Utility Contractors Association, 815 15th Street NW., Suite 838, Washington, D.C. 20005.
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A. Lawrence E. Burch, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 903, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Potato Chip/Snack Food Association, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 903, Arlington, Va. 22202.

A. Burke & Burke, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020.
B. J. Reynolds Barnes (for Eleanor A. Clark), 111 American Bank Building, 621

Southwest Morrison Street, Portland, Oreg. 97205; John Poinier, 382 Springfield Avenue, Summit, N.J.

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A. Butler, Binion, Rice, Cook & Knapp, 818 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. City of Houston, 2800 Terminal Road, Houston Intercontinental Airport, Houston, Tex. 77205.

A. Butler, Binion, Rice, Cook & Knapp, 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Dorchester Sea 3 Products, Inc., 1300 Main, Houston, Tex. 77002.

A. Butler, Binion, Rice, Cook & Knapp, 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Seatrain Lines, Inc., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005.

A. David C. Butler, Walgreen Co., 200 Wilmot Road, Deerfield, Ill. 60015.

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A. H. E. Butt Grocery Co., P.O. Box 9216, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78408.

A. California Canning Peach Association, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. California Olive Association, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. California Raisin Advisory Board, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. California Westside Farmers, Suite 800, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Camp, Carmouche, Palmer, Barsh & Hunter, Suite 695, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Committee of Railroad Shippers, 2550 M Street NW., Eighth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Camp, Carmouche, Palmer, Barsh & Hunter, Suite 695, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. U.S. League of Savings Associations, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

A. H. Spofford Canfield, Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. William Edward Carmichael, Box One, Great Falls, Va. 22066.

B. American Floral Services, Inc., P.O. Box 12309, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73157.

A. Jim Casey, 1010 16th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Belle Fourche Irrigation District, Newell, S. Dak. 57760.

A. Jim Casey, 1010 16th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Twin Falls Canal Co., P.O. Box 326, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301.

A. Cayman Turtle Farm, Lt., P.O. Box 645, Grand Cayman Island, Cayman Islands, British West Indies.

A. John E. Chapoton, 2100 First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. 77002.

B. Vinson & Elkins (for Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, 1800 K Street NW., Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20006). 2100 First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. 77002.

A. City of Houston, Department of Aviation, 2800 Terminal Road, Houston Intercontinental Airport, Houston, Tex., 77205.

A. Cladouhos & Brashares, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Seaview Petroleum Co., P.O. Box 231, Blue Bell, Pa. 19422.

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B. The Wilderness Society, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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B. Vincin & Elkins (for University of Texas System, 201 West Seventh Street, Austin, Tex. 78701), 2100 First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. 77002.

A. Harold M. Collins Jr., National Agricultural Aviation Association, National Press Building, Suite 459, Washington, D.C. 20045.

B. National Agricultural Aviation Association, National Press Building, Suite 459, Washington, D.C. 20045.

A. William P. Collins, National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Committee for Effective Capital Recovery, 1901 L Street NW., Suite 303, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Committee for Effective Tax Incentives, One Farragut Square South, Eighth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Committee To Save Indian Housing, 910 16th Street, No. 1020, Denver, Colo. 80202.

A. Congressional District Action Committee, 23 Cliffview Drive, North East, Md. 21901.

A. Stephen J. Connolly, Suite 650, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Schwartz & Connolly, Inc., Suite 650, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Continental Resources Co., P.O. Box 44, Winter Park, Fla. 32790.

A. Control Data Corp., 500 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

A. Council for Rural Development, c/o Greater Boston Development, Inc., One Boston Place, Boston, Mass. 02108.

A. Council of Industrial Boiler Owners, 11222 Silverleaf Drive, Fairfax Station, Va. 22039.

A. David H. Cox, 1828 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Jackson, Campbell and Parkinson (for L'Enfant Plaza Properties, Inc.), 1828 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Margaret S. Craig, 3433 Sheila Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35216.

B. Brookwood Health Services, Inc., 2000-D Brookwood Medical Center Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35209.

A. Charles S. Crawford, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (for Hide Action Program).

A. Crowell & Moring, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Control Data Corp., 6003 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, Md. 20852.

A. Crowell & Moring, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Pacific Southwest Airlines, 3225 North Harbor Drive, San Diego, Calif. 92101.

A. David C. Crowley, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 770, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Association of Homes for the Aging, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 770, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. George D. Crowley, Jr., Groom and Nordberg, Suite 450, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Bally Manufacturing Corp., 2640 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60618.

A. Edward M. Cummins, One United Drive, Fenton, Mo. 63026.

B. United Van Lines, Inc., One United Drive, Fenton, Mo. 63026.

A. Frank C. Damrell, Jr., 5900 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 2600, Los Angeles, Calif. 90036.

B. Coastal States Gas Corp., 9 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Tex. 77046.

A. Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint & Gordon, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Railway Utilization Corp., 1100 Centre Square East, 1500 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

A. Francis R. deBondt, Credit Union Financial Services, Inc., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 501A, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Credit Union Financial Services, Inc., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 501A, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Detroit Edge Tool Co., 6570 East Nevada, Detroit, Mich. 48234.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. L-5 Society, 1620 North Park, Tucson, Ariz. 85719.

A. Patsy B. Dix, Federation for American Immigration Reform, 1330 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Federation for American Immigration Reform, 1330 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Robert H. Doyle, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Plumbing Manufacturers Institute, P.O. Box 484, Glenn Ellyn, Ill. 60137.

A. Anthony V. Dresden, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Mark R. Eaton, Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, Suite 970, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Linda Ebner, National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Peter B. Edelman, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh & Jacobs (for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., Inc.), 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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A. Steven G. Ellis, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 750 South, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Burson-Marsteller (for Superior Ball Division, Lydall Inc.), 1800 M Street NW., Suite 750 South, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Joseph T. Elvove, P.O. Box 5039, Hilton Head Island, S.C. 29928.
B. Publicker Industries, Inc., 777 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

A. Frank E. Evans, c/o Davis, Graham & Stubbs, 1300 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Purgatoire River Water Conservation District, 430 East Main Street, Trinidad, Colo. 81082.

A. Robert S. Faron, LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
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A. Federation for American Immigration Reform, 1330 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Jack Ferguson Associates, Inc., 203 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. State of Alaska, Department of Revenue, Pouch S, Juneau, Alaska 99811.

A. Blaine Fielding, American Paper Institute, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Sheldon I. Fink, Sonnenschein, Carlin, Nath & Rosenthal, 8000 Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
B. First Wisconsin Mortgage Trust, 233 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. M. J. Fiocco, 1909 K Street NW., S-410, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Industrial Traffic League, 1909 K Street S-410, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Susan B. Flohr, American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
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A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Dr. Halla Brown, 2475 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Edward W. Furia, 3515 East Spring Street, Seattle, Wash. 98122.
B. New England Fish Co., Pier 89, Seattle, Wash. 98119.

A. Edward W. Furia, 3515 East Spring Street, Seattle, Wash. 98122.
B. Weyerhaeuser Co., 2525 South 336th, Federal Way, Wash. 98003.

A. Theodore J. Garrish, 1525 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Metal Detectors Manufacturers, Inc., 2814 National Drive, Garland, Tex. 75041.

A. John A. C. Gibson, Coal Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Thos. G. Godfrey, The Godfrey Building, Elkhorn, Wis. 53121.
B. Kikkoman Foods, Inc., P.O. Box 69, Walworth, Wis. 53184.

A. Alan J. Goldenberg, New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc., Four World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.
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A. Benjamin Gordon, Health Research Group, 200 P Street NW., No. 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.
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A. Craig Hackler, 400 North Capitol Street, Suite 320, Washington, D.C. 20001.
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A. Martin Ryan Haley & Associates, Inc., 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Grain Products International, Inc., Forman, N. Dak. 58032.

A. John B. Hallagan, 4303 Americana Drive, No. 102, Annandale, Va. 22003.
B. American Ivory Association, 4303 Americana Drive, No. 102, Annandale, Va. 22003.

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B. Sierra Club, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94108.

A. Palmer C. Hamilton, 211 Rapier Avenue, Mobile, Ala. 36604.
B. Alabama River Towing Co., 118 North Royal Street, Mobile, Ala.

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B. Florida Bankers Association, Orlando, Fla.

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B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. (for California Canning Peach Association).

A. Thomas A. Hammer, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for California Olive Association).

A. Thomas A. Hammer, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
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A. Thomas A. Hammer, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
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A. Hankla & Peters, Suite 650, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. La Jet, Inc., Bank of Commerce Building, Suite 200, Abilene, Tex. 79605.

A. Hansell, Post, Brandon & Dorsey, 3300 First National Bank Tower, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
B. Pfizer, Inc.; Bristol-Myers Co.

A. Robert P. Hanrahan, 1101 Valley Road, Lake Forest, Ill., 60045.
B. Regional Transportation Authority, 300 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Harris, Beach, Wilcox, Rubin & Levey, 2 State Street, Rochester, N.Y. 14614; 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
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B. General Electric Co., 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Conn.

A. Harshe-Rotman & Druck, Inc., 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

A. Lawrence R. Herman, 1120 19th Street, Washington, D.C. 20036.
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B. The Keefe Co., 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Fyrnetics, Inc).

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A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Wood Energy Institute, P.O. Box 800, Camden, Maine 04843.

A. D. Jeffrey Hollingsworth, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. The American Conservation Union, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20003.

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B. New York Merchantile Exchange, 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.

A. Michael J. Horowitz, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Coin Laundry Equipment Operators, 7225 North Oracle, Tucson, Ariz. 85704.

A. Donald L. Howell, First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. 77002.
B. Vinson & Elkins, First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. 77002 (for Slurry Transport Association).

A. Hughes, Hubbard & Reed, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Pepsi Cola Bottlers Association, 3100 East Oakland Park Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33308.

A. International Maritime Associates, Inc., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. James K. Jackson, 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Federal Cartridge Co., 2700 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. Mary E. Jacksteit, American Federation of Government Employees, 1325 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
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B. Farmland Industries, Kansas City, Mo.

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B. University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

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A. Paul A. Kerschner, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
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A. King & Spalding, 2500 Trust Company Tower, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
B. Tri-South Mortgage Investors, 1532 Dunwoody Village Parkway, Atlanta, Ga. 30338; Great American Management & Investment, 2850 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30303; CMEI, Inc., 300 Interstate North, Atlanta, Ga. 30339.

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B. Union Camp Corp., 1850 K Street NW., Suite 390, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Kominers, Fort, Schlefer & Boyer, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Aeron Marine Shipping Co., Triad Office Center, 2001 Marcus Avenue, Lake Success, N.Y. 11042.

A. Nicholas Kominus, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Chris Koyanagi, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW., No. 322, Washington, D.C. 20007.
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A. E. J. Krabacher, Cincinnati Milacron Inc., 4701 Marburg Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45209.
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A. The Kroger Co., 1014 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Kutak, Rock & Huie, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., 11th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Indiana National Corp., One Indiana Square, Indianapolis, Ind. 46266.

A. James H. Lake, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. California Westside Farmers, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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A. Lane and Edson, Suite 400–S, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
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A. LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae, 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Underwriters at Lloyd's London, c/o Wm. G. Hockensmith, 409 McClure Building, Frankfort, Ky. 40601; c/o John Smith, Lord, Bissell & Brook, 115 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

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B. Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc.

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B. Gino Morena Enterprises, P.O. Box 191, South San Francisco, Calif. 94080.

A. Leggett, Lanier and Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001.
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A. Leighton Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The American Psychoanalytic Association, One East 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

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B. MCI Communications Corp., 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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B. Bowling Proprietors' Association of America, Inc., Arlington, Tex.

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B. Vinson & Elkins, 2100 First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. 77002 (for University of Texas System, 201 West Seventh Street, Austin, Tex. 78701).

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A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Health Careers Schools, 292 South Glenroy Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90049.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Northern States Power Co., 414 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, Minn. 55401.

A. O'Melveny & Myers, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Citizens for Government Fairness, P.O. Box 269, El Centro, Calif. 92243.

A. O'Neill, Forgotson, & Roncallo, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1110, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Philip C. Onstad, Control Data Corp., 500 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
E. Control Data Corp., 500 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwick, Conn. 06830.

A. Joseph A. Overton III, 2030 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. TRW, Inc., 23555 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44117.

A. Thomas J. Owens, 1800 IBM Building, Seattle, Wash. 98101.
B. Mutual Savings Banks Association of Washington, 1800 IBM Building, Seattle, Wash. 98101.

A. W. D. Page, American Plywood Association, P.O. Box 11700, Tacoma, Wash. 98411.
B. American Plywood Association, P.O. Box 11700, Tacoma, Wash. 98411.

A. John N. Pannullo, National Utility Contractors Association, 815 15th Street NW., Suite 838, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Utility Contractors Association, 815 15th Street NW., Suite 838, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Alan K. Parver, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 770, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Association of Homes for the Aging, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 770, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Alaska Housing Financing Corp., P.O. Box 1020, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Maritime Association, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Bradford National Corp., 80 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Chrysler Corp., P.O. Box 1919, Detroit, Mich. 48288.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Committee of Railroad Shippers, 2550 M Street NW., Eighth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Marine Manufacturers Association, 401 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Penn Central Corp., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. United Brands Co., 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. U.S. Industries, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Jack Pearce, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 1200, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. U.S.A. Petrochem, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Cold Finished Steel Bar Institute, P.O. Box 5631, Chicago, Ill. 60680.

A. Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Academy of Family Physicians, 1740 West 92d Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64111.

A. Pilots Rights Association, P.O. Box 7000–367, Redondo Beach, Calif. 90277.

A. Linda Pinegar, Air Transport Association of America, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Peter K. Pitsch, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 530, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., 1 Montgomery Ward Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60671.

A. Ronald L. Plesser, Blum & Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., Suite 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Twin Coasts Newspaper, The Journal of Commerce, 110 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.

A. Henry E. Poole, 9 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.
B. Avon Products, Inc., 9 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, Suite 970, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Brainard E. Prescott, 670 Main Street, East Aurora, N.Y. 14052.
B. Security New York State Corp., 1 East Avenue, Rochester, N.Y. 14638.

A. Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher, 919 18th Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Northern Tier Pipeline Co., 1385 K Street NW., No. 801, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher, 919 18th Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Seattle Housing Authority, Seattle, Wash.

A. Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher, 919 18th Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Tex. 77001.

A. Robert N. Pyle, P.O. Box 3731, Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. American Fur Industry, 101 West 30th Street, New York, N.Y. 10001.

A. E. R. Quesada, P.O. Box 23551, L'Enfant Plaza Station, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. L'Enfant Plaza Properties, Inc., P.O. Box 23551, L'Enfant Plaza Station, Washington, D.C. 20024.

A. Wm. T. Randall, Suite 821, 1515 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Clifford R. Kirby, Jr., 6916 Lake Shore Drive, Raytown, Mo. 64133.

A. William Ray, 815 15th Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Community Action Agency Executive Directors Association, 815 15th Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. R. Paul Richard, Suite 370, One Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of American Law Schools, Suite 370, One Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Robert L. Roach, 7426 Piney Branch Road, Takoma Park, Md. 20012.
B. National Audubon Society, 950 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Roadside Business Association, 9001 West Braddock Road, Springfield, Va. 22151.

A. Lois M. Rodney, Credit Union Financial Services, Inc., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 501A, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Credit Union Financial Services, Inc., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 501A, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Rogers & Wells, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Gregg Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 430, Hackensack, N.J. 07602.

A. Kevin M. Rooney, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. John C. Roots, Atlantic Richfield Co., 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washing- D.C. 20036.
B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.

A. Robert W. Ross, National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. James C. Rowland, Jr., Union Carbide Corp., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Union Carbide Corp., 270 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. George S. Royal, American Movers Conference, 1117 North 19th Street, P.O. Box 9204, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Movers Conference, 1117 North 19th Street, P.O. Box 9204, Arlington Va. 22209.

A. Dale E. Schell, GATX Corp., 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. GATX Corp., 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. Patricia Schifferle, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends of the River, 401 San Miguel Way, Sacramento, Calif. 95814.

A. Wendy W. Schiller, National Consumer Law Center, Inc., 236 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. National Consumer Law Center, Inc., 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

A. Lee H. Schmolke & Associates, The Energy Committee of America, 6132 Southwest Valley Ave, Beaverton, Oreg. 97005.
B. Lee H. Schmolke & Associates, The Energy Committee of America, 6132 Southwest Valley Avenue, Beaverton, Oreg. 97005.

A. Andrew A. Scholtz, New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc., 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.
B. New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc., 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.

A. T.A. Schreiner, 1780 Guildhall, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.
B. The Standard Oil Co. Ohio, Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

A. Schwartz & Connolly, Inc., Suite 650, 1815 H. Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Jeffrey H. Schwartz, Suite 650, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Schwartz & Connolly, Inc., Suite 650, The Federal Bar Building, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Richard Schwartz, Boat/U.S., 880 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Va. 22304.
B. Boat Owners Association of The United States, 880 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Va. 22304.

A. Martha M. Scott, 11986 Barrel Cooper Court, Reston, Va. 22091.
B. Alaska Coalition, 530 Seventh Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

A. William E. Seale, Commodity Exchange, Inc., 1875 I Street NW., Suite 730, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Commodity Exchange, Inc., 4 World Trade Center, Southeast Plaza Building, New York, N.Y. 10048.

A. Armistead I. Selden, 1629 K Street NW., Suite 701, Washington, D.C.
B. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., 1600 West Hill Street, Louisville, Ky. 40232.

A. Shea & Gould, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. CoaLiquid, Inc., 1215 Citizens Plaza, Louisville, Ky. 40202.

A. Shea & Gould, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. Encyclopédia Britannica, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Shea & Gould, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. Guarantee Fuels, Inc., 1120 East Main Street, Independence, Kans. 67301.

A. Shea & Gould, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. Independent Research Library Association, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Mass. 01609.

A. Shea & Gould, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. Ryder Systems, Inc., 3600 Northwest 82d Avenue, Miami, Fla. 33166.

A. Shea & Gould, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. TOSCO Corp., 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 706, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Harvey A. Shipman, The Penn Central Corp., 2021 K Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Penn Central Corp., 245 Park Avenue, 44th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Debbie Leilani Shon, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Daniel W. Sigelman, 2000 P Street NW., No. 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Health Research Group, 2000 P Street NW., No. 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Simon, Deitch, Roth Siefman & Tucker, 2550 M Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. First National Monetary Corp., 4000 Tower Center, 15th Floor, Southfield, Mich. 48075.

A. Scott L. Siesinger, National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th & M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th & M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Nancy L. Smith, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for California Olive Association).

A. Nancy L. Smith, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for California Raisin Advisory Board).

A. Nancy L. Smith, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for MBPXL Corp.).

A. Nancy L. Smith, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for National Campground Owners Association).

A. Nancy L. Smith, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for SunMaid Raisin Growers of California).

A. Nancy L. Smith, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Western Growers Association).

A. Susan E. Smith, Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc., 1300 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc., 1300 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

A. Sonosky, Chambers & Sachse, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Poplar, Mont. 59255.

A. Sonosky, Chambers & Sachse, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, Nespelem, Wash. 99155.

A. Sonosky, Chambers & Sachse, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Houlton Band of Maliseets, c/o Maynard Polchies, P.O. Box 223, Houlton, Maine 04730.

A Sonosky, Chambers & Sachse, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Fort Yates, N. Dak. 58538.

A. William A. Speary, Jr., Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 3151, Houston, Tex. 77001.
B. Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 3151, Houston, Tex. 77001.

A. Charles A. Speir, 1980 Shades Crest Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35216.
B. Brookwood Health Services, Inc., 2000–D Brookwood Medical Center Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35209.

A. Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, 21 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. United States Wrestling Federation, 405 West Hall of Fame Avenue, Stillwater, Okla. 74074.

A. Elvis J. Stahr, Martin Dale, North, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
B. National Audubon Society, 950 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. David P. Stang, Stang & Svendson, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Zapata Corp., 711 Louisiana, Houston, Tex. 77001.

A. Michael J. Stanton, Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc., 1909 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc., 300 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich. 48202.

A. Randolph J. Stayin, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (for Machinery Dealers National Association, 1110 Spring Street, Silver Spring, Md. 20910).

A. John L. Steele, Time Inc., 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Time Inc., Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Committee for Effective Capital Recovery, 1901 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Pfizer, Inc., 325 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. LaVerne Still, 1030 15th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.

A. John W. Stillwaggon, New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc., 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.
B. New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc., 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.

A. J. Stephen Street, 1806 Barbee Street, McLean, Va.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 420, Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Norman A. Sugarman, 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Federal Cartridge Co., 2700 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.

A. Paul Suplizio Associates, 5001 Seminary Road, Suite 310, Alexandria, Va. 22311.
B. National Treasury Employees Union, Suite 1101, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Surrey & Morse, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National School Transportation Association, P.O. Box 324, Fairfax, Va. 22030.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Lawyers' Title Guaranty Fund, P.O. Box 2671, Orlando, Fla. 32802.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Texas Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children, c/o Butler, Binion, Rice, Cook & Knapp, Esperson Buildings, Houston, Tex. 77002.

A. Douglass W. Svendson, Jr., Stang & Svendson, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Trailways, 1500 Jackson Street, Dallas, Tex. 75201.

A. Douglass W. Svendson, Jr., Stang & Svendson, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Union Pacific, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Robert Taft, Jr., 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (for Cincinnati Stock Exchange, 205 Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202).

A. Robert Taft, Jr., 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (for Hanna-Barbera's Marineland, Box 937, Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif. 90274).

A. John F. Terzano, 329 Eighth Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. Vietnam Veterans of America, 329 Eighth Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.

A. Bruce D. Thevenot, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 424, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Casson, Calligaro, Mutryn, 2500 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. (for Humana, Inc., 1800 First National Bank Building, Louisville, Ky.).

A. Bruce D. Thevenot, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 424, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Oklahoma State Nursing Home Associations, 200 Northeast 28th Street, Oklahoma City, Okla. 71305.

A. Ronald J. Tipton, The Wilderness Society, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Wilderness Society, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. C. Richard Titus, American Paper Institute, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. David G. Todd, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 507, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Ashland Oil, Inc., P.O. Box 391, Ashland, Ky. 41101.

A. John B. Tucker, Jr., National Association of Retail Druggists, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Retail Druggists, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Edgar H. Twine, Atlantic Richfield Co., 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.

A. United Societies of Physiotherapists, Inc., 950 Franklin Avenue, Garden City, N.Y. 15530.

A. United Van Lines, Inc., One United Drive, Fenton, Mo. 63026.

A. U.S.A. Petrochem, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 1200, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. R. Thomas Van Arsdall, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Continental Resources Co., P.O. Box 44, Winter Park, Fla. 32790.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Committee for Automobile Crash Protection, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 201, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. 25 E Street Associates, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Western Crude Oil, Inc., P.O. Box 5568, Denver, Colo. 80217.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Windfarms, Ltd., 402 Jackson Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94111.

A. Richard F. Vander Veen, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1120, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Brooklyn Union Gas Co., 195 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201.

A. Richard F. Vander Veen, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1120, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Gulf States Utilities Co., P.O. Box 2951, Beaumont, Tex. 77001.

A. Larry R. Veselka, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Vinson & Elkins (for Slurry Transport Association), 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. John C. Vickerman, American Society of Association Executives, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Society of Association Executives, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Walter D. Vinyard, Jr., Alston, Miller & Gaines, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn. 06115.

A. Walter D. Vinyard, Jr., Alston, Miller & Gaines, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. John Nuveen & Co., Inc., 209 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

A. Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease, 1800 M Street NW., 800 South, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, 1428 K Street NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Donn L Waage, 1200 Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55480.
B. Northwest Bancorporation, 1200 Northwestern Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. 55480.

A. Wagner, D'Onofrio, Waller & Stouffer, 1000 University Building, 910 16th Street, Denver, Colo. 80202.
B. Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Towaoc, Colo. 81334.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. General Telephone & Electronics, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Barbarba Coleman Wallace, 2732 Porter Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.
B. Committee to Preserve the Appalachian Coal Market, Suite 311, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Clarke R. Watson, 1429 Larimer Square, Suite 201, Denver, Colo. 80202.
B. Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, 345 Petroleum Club Building, Denver, Colo. 80202.

A. Jack Weber, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20007.

A. Western Growers Association, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Western Resource Alliance, Star Route Box 98, Eastsound, Wash. 98245.

A. Wickwire, Lewis, Goldmark & Schorr, 500 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash. 98104.
B. Mayor and City Council, City of Seattle, Seattle, Wash. 98104.

A. Wickwire, Lewis, Goldmark & Schorr, 500 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash. 98104.
B. Save Our Railroad Employment, c/o Fife Community Credit Union, 4410 20th Street East, Tacoma, Wash. 98424; New Milwaukee Lines, 500 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash. 98104.

A. Robert S. Willard, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., No. 502, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Information Industry Association, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., No. 502, Washington, D.C. 20003.

A. C. Ronald Williams, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Williams & Connolly, 1000 Hill Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The LTV Corp., LTV Tower, 1525 Elm Street, Dallas, Tex. 75201.

A. Williams & Connolly, 1000 Hill Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Westlands Water District, 567 West Shaw, Fresno, Calif. 93704.

A. Frederick J. Williams, 1900 L Street NW., Suite 203, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Business Corp., 1900 L Street NW., Suite 203, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Burger King Corp., 7360 North Kendall Drive, Miami, Fla. 33152.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, 1511 K Street NW., Suite 723, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Southland Royalty Co., 1000 Fort Worth Club Tower, Fort Worth, Tex.

A. Nathaniel Williams, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Frederick L. Williford, 8401 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 911, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, 8401 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 911, Washington, D.C. 20015.

A. Betsy Wilson-Messer, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
B. National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.

A. Dena L. Wilson, 1600 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1101, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1600 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1101, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Morris Woodrow Wilson, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, Denver, Colo. 80251; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Ann R. Wise, Hollingsworth & Vose Co., 112 Washington Street, East Walpole, Mass. 02032.
B. Hollingsworth & Vose Co., 112 Washington Street, East Walpole, Mass. 02032.

A. Steven H. Wodka, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers International Union, 1636 Champa Street, Denver, Colo. 20201.

A. George M. Worden, Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (for Distilled Spirits Council).

A. George M. Worden, Hill and Knowlton Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc. (for Hide Action Program), 633 Third Avenue, New York N.Y. 10017.

A. John Andrew Young, Suite 207, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Steven S. Zaleznick, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
B. National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.

A. Barnaby W. Zall, Federation for American Immigration Reform, 1330 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Federation for American Immigration Reform, 1330 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. L. Andrew Zausner, 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 602, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Pennzoil Co., Pennzoil Place, P.O. Box 2967, Houston, Tex. 77001.

A. John J. Zimmerman, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

QUARTERLY REPORTS*

*All alphanumeric characters and monetary amounts refer to receipts and expenditures on page 2, paragraphs D and E of the Quarterly Report Form.

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the third quarter 1979:

FILE ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19_____

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:
(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
(b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:
1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).
(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).
(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, ☐ place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

NOTE ON ITEM "D."—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes *anything of value.* When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.—(i) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of $500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.—(i) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of $500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to $500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. $_____Dues and assessments
2. $_____Gifts of money or anything of value
3. $_____Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. $_____Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. $_____Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)

6. $_____TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. $_____Received during previous Quarters of calendar year

8. $_____TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—Sec. 302(a).

9. $_____TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. $_____Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. $_____Repaid to others during this Quarter

12. $_____"Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

Contributors of $500 or more (from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?

Please answer "yes" or "no": _____

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this Quarter total $500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	*Name and Address of Contributor*
	(*"Period"* from Jan. 1 through _____, 19____)
$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y.
$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
$3,285.00	TOTAL

NOTE ON ITEM "E".—(a) *In General.* "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302(b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE. In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. $_____Public relations and advertising services
2. $_____Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. $_____Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. $_____Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. $_____Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. $_____Telephone and telegraph
7. $_____Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. $_____All other expenditures

9. $_____TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. $_____Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year

11. $_____TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—Sec. 302(b).

12. $_____TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. $_____Lent to others during this Quarter
14. $_____Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of $10 or More

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	*Date or Dates—Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose*
$1,750.00	7-11: Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15: Britten & Blaten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.—Public relations service at $800.00 per month.
$4,150.00	TOTAL

A. Robert J. Aagre, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $978. E. (9) $253.55.

A. Thomas G. Abernethy, Sr., 3973 Stuart Place, Jackson, Miss. 39211.
B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $340.41.

A. ACLI International, Inc., 717 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N.Y. 10604.
E. (9) $1,134.50.

A. Action for Children's Television, 46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass. 02160.
D. (6) $50,484.20. E. (9) $579.10.

A. Bruce Adams, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,825.

A. John J. Adams, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ethyl Corp., 330 South Fourth Street, Richmond, Va.

A. John J. Adams, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Vepco, Seventh & Franklin Streets, Richmond, Va.

A. Kenneth R. Adams, Volkswagen of America, Inc., 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Suite 2450, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Volkswagen of America, Inc., 27621 Parkview Boulevard, Warren, Mich. 48092.
D. (6) $300.

A. Thomas L. Adams, Jr., 1101 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44101.

A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $11,494.79. E. (9) $11,494.79.

A. AFL–CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $5,150. E. (9) $5,252.15.

A. Donald G. Agger, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20036 (for Airbus Industrie, Avenue Lucien Servanty, 31700 Blagnac, France).

A. Donald G. Agger, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for European Aerospace Corp., 1101 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005).

A. Donald G. Agger, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Government of Morocco, Rabat, Morocco).

A. Donald G. Agger, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Sofreavia, 75 rue la Boetie, Paris 89eme, France).

A. Air Products & Chemicals, Inc., P.O. Box 538, Allentown, Pa. 18105.
E. (9) $95.50.

A. Air Transport Association of America, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $5,961. E. (9) $5,961.

A. Randolf N. Aires, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 802, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60684.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $226.66.

A. G. Colburn Aker, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Alaska Interstate Co., 2200 Post Oak Tower, 5051 Westheimer Road, Houston, Tex. 77056.
D. (6) $500.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Alaskan Petrochemical Co., 3700 Buffalo Speedway, Houston, Tex. 77098.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $23.30.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Beacon Oil Co., P.O. Box 466, Hanford, Calif. 93230.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. City of Houston, City Hall, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $10,000.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Coastal States Gas Corp., 9 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Tex. 77046.
D. (6) $12,000. E. (9) $23.30.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. E. & J. Gallo Winery, P.O. Box 1130, Modesto, Calif. 95353.
D. (6) $500.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Goldston Oil Corp., P.O. Box 22568, Houston, Tex. 77027.
D. (6) $750.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Haskins & Sells, 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.
D. (6) $500.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co., 14 Wall Street, Ninth Floor, New York, N.Y. 10005.
D. (6) $3,500.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. MAPCO, Inc., 1800 South Baltimore Avenue, Tulsa, Okla. 74119.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Northwest Pipeline Co., 314 East Second South, Salt Lake City, Utah. 84111.
D. (6) $750.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Sun Co., Inc., 1608 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19013.
D. (6) $5,000. (9) $23.30.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Sun Pipe Line Co., P.O. Box 2039, Tulsa, Okla. 74102.
D. (6) $750.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Ringling Bros. Barnum & Bailey Combined Shows, Inc., 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $750.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Great Western Sugar Co., P.O. Box 5308, Denver, Colo. 80217.
D. (6) $15,000.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. United Refining Co., P.O. Box 780, Warren, Pa. 16365.

A. Akin, Gump, Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Vickers Petroleum Corp., P.O. Box 2240, Wichita, Kans. 67201.
D. (6) $750. (9) $23.30.

A. Alaska Coalition, 530 Seventh Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $36,298.05. (9) $46,026.55.

A. Joan H. Albert, National Association of Casualty & Surety Agents, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. National Association of Casualty & Surety Agents, 5225 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20015.
D. (6) $1,200. (9) $154.70.

A. James J. Albertine, Interstate Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Interstate Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $300.

A. Alcalde, Henderson & O'Bannon, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1204, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.
B. Air Florida, A.M.F.P.O. 592337, Miami, Fla. 33159.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Alcalde, Henderson & O'Bannon, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1204, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.
B. American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association, 2625 Clearbrook Drive, Arlington Heights, Ill. 60005.
D. (6) $4,500.

A. Alcalde, Henderson & O'Bannon, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1204, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.
B. Associated Industries of Florida, 203 South Adams Street, Tallahassee, Fla. 32302.

A. Alcalde, Henderson & O'Bannon, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1204, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.
B. Computer Sciences Corp., 650 North Sepulveda Boulevard, El Segundo, Calif. 90245.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Alcalde, Henderson & O'Bannon, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1204, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.
B. Jim Walter Corp., P.O. Box 22601, Tampa, Fla. 33622.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Alcalde, Henderson & O'Bannon, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1204, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.
B. Newspaper-Broadcaster Committee, P.O. Box 3412, San Francisco, Calif. 94119.
D. (6) $10,000.

A. Alcalde, Henderson & O'Bannon, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1204, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.
B. Pan American World Airways, Inc., Pan Am Building, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Alcalde, Henderson & O'Bannon, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1204, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.
B. Tampa Electric Co., P.O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla. 33601.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Alcalde, Henderson & O'Bannon, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1204, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.
B. Tampa Port Authority, P.O. Box 2192, Tampa, Fla. 33601.
D. (6) $3,600.

A. Alcalde, Henderson & O'Bannon, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1204, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.
B. The Brunswick Corp., 1 Brunswick Plaza, Skokie, Ill. 60076.

A. Alcalde, Henderson & O'Bannon, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1204, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.
B. The Continental Group, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $500.

A. Frederick K. Alderson, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $180. E. (9) $82.15.

A. Alderson, Ondov, Leonard & Sween, 105 East Oakland Avenue, Austin, Minn. 55912.
B. The Hormel Foundation, Austin, Minn. 55912.

A. Claude D. Alexander, National Food Processors Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Food Processors Association. 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $113.58.

A. Donald C. Alexander, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 800N, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Committee on Capital Formation Through Dividend Reinvestment.
D. (6) $50.

A. Willis W. Alexander, American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,875. E. (9) $14.40.

A. Maxton M. Allcox, 400 First Street NW., Room 801, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48203.
D. (6) $11,125.23.

A. Anne Genevieve Allen, Rockwell International, 2230 East Imperial Highway, El Segundo, Calif. 90245.
B. Rockwell International, 2230 East Imperial Highway, El Segundo, Calif. 90245.
D. (6) $371.83. E. (9) $511.31.

A. Alliance of American Insurers, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
E. (9) $2,716.

A. Ricardo R. Alvarado, 6108 Fort Hunt Road, Alexandria, Va. 22307.
B. Lockheed Corp., P.O. Box 551, Burbank, Calif. 91520.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $819.50.

A. Robert Alvarez, 317 Pennsylvania SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Environmental Policy Center, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $900.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL–CIO, 5151 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Robert S. Amdursky, Willkie Farr & Gallagher, 153 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Willkie Farr & Gallagher, 153 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $88.

A. Morris J. Amitay, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Room 412, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Room 412, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $7,500.

A. American Academy of Family Physicians, 1740 West 92d Street, Kansas Cty, Mo. 64114.
D. $1,208.10. (9) $1,208.10.

A. American Advertising Federation, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $341.37.

A. American Arts Alliance, Inc., 424 C Street, NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $20,589.46. E. (9) $41,565.27.

A. American Association of Meat Processors, 224 East High Street, Elizabethtown, Pa. 17022.
D. (6) $51.02. E. (9) $450.49.

A. American Automobile Association, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22047.

A. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $29,601.43. E. (9) $29,601.43.

A. American Congress on Surveying & Mapping, 210 Little Falls Street, Falls Church, Va. 22046.
D. (6) $3,366.65. E. (9) $8,983.19.

A. American Council for Capital Formation, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 201, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,205.63. E. (9) $1,870.27.

A. American Council of Life Insurance, Inc., 1850 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $595.

A. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $14,282.62. E. (9) $14,282.62.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068; 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.
D. (6) $65,286. E. (9) $65,286.

A. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $144,087.83.

A. American Honey Producers Association, P.O. Box 368, Minco, Okla. 73059.
D. (6) $3,579.90. E. (9) $3,963.08.

A. American Hotel & Motel Association, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $10,132.98. E. (9) $5,869.

A. American Humane Association, P.O. Box 1266, Denver, Colo. 80201.
E. (9) $1,800.

A. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1625 K Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $1,259.90.

A. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.
D. (6) $64,107.75. E. (9) $64,107.75.

A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Room 412, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $37,466. E. $50,703.06.

A. American League for Exports and Security Assistance, Suite 4400, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
E. (9) $14,415.39.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $1,859.35. E. (9) $4,080.04.

A. American Maritime Association, 17 Battery Place North, New York, N.Y. 10004; 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. American Meat Institute, P.O. Box 3556, Washington, D.C. 20007; 1600 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.
D. (6) $2,076.25. E. (9) $30,481.39.

A. American Movers Conference, 1117 North 19th Street, P.O. Box 9204, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $631.25. E. (9) $121.20.

A. American Nuclear Energy Council, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $13,001.33. E. (9) $38,386.89.

A. American Nurses' Association, 2420 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64108.
D. (6) $7,219.40. E. (9) $7,219.40.

A. American Optometric Association, c/o Dr. Wendell D. Waldie, 3111 Aloma, Wichita, Kans. 76211.
D. (6) $604.88 E. (9) $604.88.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $118,112. E. (9) $139,350.

A. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C. 20015.
E. (9) $3,504.64.

A. American Postal Workers Union, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $2,729,151.95. E. (9) $112,999.69.

A. American Public Transit Association, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,200. E. (9) $16,810.

A. American Pulpwood Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,719.15. E. (9) $1,719.15.

A. American Surveys, Embassy Square, Suite 901, 2000 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America, Inc., One World Trade Center, Suite 1109, New York, N.Y. 10048.
D. (6) $340.62. E. (9) $269.75.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $41,798.47. E. (9) $41,798.47.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $10,290.06. E. (9) $50,893.63.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association. 1522 K Street NW., No. 828, Washington, D.C. 20005.
E. (9) $115.

A. The American Waterways Operators, 1600 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1101, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $3,495.53. E. (9) $970.

A. Americans for Alaska, Inc., P.O. Box 50, Riderwood, Md. 21139.
E. (9) $40.

A. John G. Ams, National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW., Washintgon, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $309.24.

A. Jane K. Anderson, 1111 19th Street NW., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Kennecott Copper Corp., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $100.

A. Anderson, Pendleton, McMahon, Peet & Donovan, 1000 16th Street NW., Suite 701, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Embassy of Chile, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $139.01.

A. Robert L. Anderson, Deer & Co., John Deere Road, Moline, Ill. 61265.
B. Deer & Co., John Deere Road, Moline, Ill. 61265.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $2.50.

A. Wayne C. Anderson, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Nabisco, Inc., East Hanover, N.J. 07936.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $956.60.

A. William C. Anderson, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $25.75.

A. Emmet Andrews, American Postal Workers Union, AFL–CIO, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Postal Workers Union, AFL–CIO, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $7,578.87.

A. Laureen Andrews, League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,181. E. (9) $13.

A. Robert C. Angel, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $300.

A. Jack R. Angell, United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. United Gas Pipeline Co., P.O. Box 1478, Houston, Tex. 77001.

A. J. Donald Annett, 1050 17th Street NW., No. 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Texaco, Inc., 2000 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N.Y. 10650.
D. (6) $200.

A. Robert E. Ansheles, Suite 711 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. CITC Industries, Inc., 1 Park Avenue. New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Linda M. Anzalone, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $50.

A. APA Co., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. University of Health Sciences/The Chicago Medical School, 2020 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60612.
D. (6) $750.

A. Leonard Appel, Woods, Villalon, Hollengreen & Lindeman, 425 13th Street NW., Suite 1032, Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. Everett Terminal Co., Inc., and Port Gardner Timber Co., Inc., P.O. Box 1478, Hewitt Avenue Marine Terminal, Everett, Wash. 98206.

A. John Archer, American Automobile Association, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22047.
B. American Automobile Association, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22047.

A. W. Stanley Armstrong, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $138.48. E. (9) $8.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Family Corp., 1902 Wynnton Road, Columbus, Ga. 31906.
D. (6) $960.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Iron and Steel Institute, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $720.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $8,750.01.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Realty Committee, 2033 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,333.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Quintana Petroleum Corp., P.O. Box 3331, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $2,188.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Quintana Refinery Co., P.O. Box 3331, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $2,188.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Securities Industry Association, 20 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.
D. (6) $700.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Coal Exporters Association of the United States, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $3.10.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Federation of Apparel Manufacturers, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10001.
D. (6) $2,800. E. (9) $50.39.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The London Commodity Exchange Co., Ltd., Cereal House, 58 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7NE, England; International Commodities Clearing House, Ltd., Roman Wall House, 1–2 Crutched Friars, London EC3N, England.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Maritz, Inc., 1355 North Highway Drive, Fenton, Mo. 63026.
E. (9) $50.65.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. MFA Mutual Insurance Co., 1817 West Broadway, Columbia, Mo. 65201.
E. (9) $140.90.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Coordinating Committee for Multiemployer Plans, 815 16th Street NW., Suite 603, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $25.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Kroger Co., 1014 Vine Street NW., Cincinnati, Ohio 45201.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Werner Fleischmann, 300 Jacksonville Road, Pompton Plains, N.J. 07444.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, P.O. Box 838, Nogales, Ariz.
D. (6) $928. E. (9) $0.30.

A. Meyer L. Aron, 2901 Avenue I, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11210.

A. Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc., 444 North Capitol Street NW., Suite 409, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $14,650. E. (9) $418.40.

A. Associated Credit Bureaus, Inc., 6767 Southwest Freeway, Houston, Tex. 77036.
E. (9) $214.45.

A. Associated Employers, Inc., 6009 Rittiman Plaza, San Antonio, Tex. 78218.

A. Associated Third-Class Mail Users, Suite 607, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $600.

A. Association for the Advancement of Invention and Innovation, Suite 605, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
D. (6) $2,375. E. (9) $2,406.

A. Association for the Improvement of the Mississippi River, 10 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 63102.

A. Association of American Publishers, 1707 L Street NW., Suite 480, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,166.01. E. (9) $5,166.01.

A. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $21,324.75. E. (9) $21,324.75.

A. Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges, 1522 K Street NW., No. 828, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Association of Data Processing Service Organizations, Inc. (ADAPSO), 1925 North Lynn Street, Suite 1100, Arlington, Va. 22209.
E. (9) $615.

A. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $191.35.

A. Association of Media Producers, 1707 L Street NW., Suite 515, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $6,675.

A. Association of Trial Lawyers of America, 1050 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
D. (6) $3,751.50. E. (9) $3,751.50.

A. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
E. (9) $250.

A. Assure Competitive Transportation, Inc., 10 South LaSalle Street, Suite 1600, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
D. (6) $32,527.04. E. (9) $150.

A. George J. Aste, United Airlines, 1825 K Street NW., No. 607, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Airlines, P.O. Box 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666.
D. (6) $500.

A. Carl E. Atkinson, United States Steel Corp., 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States Steel Corp.. 600 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.
D. (6) $140. E. (9) $16.

A. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
E. (9) $2,435.

A. Deborah Marie Atwood, P.O. Box 937, Ferndale, Wash. 98248.
B. Intalco Aluminum Corp., P.O. Box 937, Ferndale, Wash. 98248.
D. (6) $4,250. E. (9) $3,000.

A. James A. Austin, American Feed Manufacturers Association, 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Feed Manufacturers Association, 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $61.97.

A. John S. Autry, Johns-Manville Corp., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 214, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Johns-Manville Corp., Box 5108, Denver, Colo. 80217.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $986.40.

A. Walter C. Ayers, Virginia Petroleum Council, 1809 Staples Mill Road, Richmond, Va. 23230.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Craig H. Baab, American Bar Association, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $50.

A. Bache, Halsey, Stuart, Shields, Inc., 100 Gold Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.
D. (6) $700.

A. William Douglas Badger, 12695 Castile Court, Woodbridge, Va. 22192.
B. The Christian Action Council, Inc., 788 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20045.
D. (6) $2,600. E. (9) $1,045.16.

A. Baer, Marks & Upham, 299 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. Commodity Exchange, Inc., 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.

A. Carl E. Bagge, Coal Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,040. E. (9) $292.

A. George F. Bailey, Jr., Alabama Railroad Association, P.O. Box 21, Montgomery, Ala. 36101.
B. Alabama Railroad Association, P.O. Box 21, Montgomery, Ala. 36101.

A. William W. Bailey, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1050, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Merck & Co., Inc., Box 2000, Rahway, N.J. 07065.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $266.

A. Baker & Botts, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Houston Lighting & Powers Co., PO Box 1700, Houston, Tex. 77001.

A. Baker & Botts, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Pennzoil Co., Pennzoil Place, PO Box 2967, Houston, Tex. 77002.

A. Baker & Daniels, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 590S, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Consumer Bankers Association, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $975. E. (9) $14.48.

A. Baker & Daniels, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 590S, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Indiana Toll Road Commission, P.O. Box 748, South Bend, Ind. 46624.

A. Dennis J. Baker, Norton Co., 1 New Bond Street, Worcester, Mass. 01606.
B. Norton Co., 1 New Bond Street, Worcester, Mass. 01606.
D. (6) $5,721. E. (9) $14.

A. Emil F. Baker, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. George C. Baker, 220 South Clovis Avenue, Fresno, Calif. 93727.
B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $1,296.05.

A. Jacqueline Balk-Tusa, 1625 I Street NW., No. 809, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Boise Cascade Corp., 1625 I Street NW., No. 809, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $10,312.

A. Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 406, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Alaska Housing Finance Corp., Plaza 201 East Third Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Ballard, Saphr, Andrews, & Ingersoll, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 406, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Idaho Housing Agency, 405 South Eighth Street, Suite 395, Boise, Idaho 83701.

A. Sheila Macdonald Bamberger, 1850 K Street NW., Suite 850, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Restaurant Association, 1850 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.; 1 IBM Plaza, Suite 2600, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $150.14.

A. Richard M. Bank, Suite 300, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Youth Project, 1555 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 501, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,012.50. E. (9) $44.15.

A. Will G. Barber, 1300 American Bank Tower, Austin, Tex. 78701.
B. Texas Medical Association, 1801 North Lamar Boulevard, Austin, Tex. 78701.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $80.

A. Robert O. Barker, NAM, 801 Northland Towers West, Southfield, Mich. 48075.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Thomas H. Barksdale, Jr., 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $120.

A. Donna R. Barnako, National Council of Health Care Services, 1200 15th Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. NCHCS, 1200 15th Street NW., No. 601, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $720. E. (9) $203.12.

A. John H. Barnard, Jr., 803 Ironbark Place, Orunda, Calif. 94563.
B. Bechtel Power Corp., 50 Beale Street, P.O. Box 3965, San Francisco, Calif. 94119.

A. Roger H. Barnard, National Association of Federal Credit Unions, 1111 North 19th Street, Suite 700, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. National Association of Federal Credit Unions, 1111 North 19th Street, Suite 700, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Barnett, Alagia & Carey, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Larry P. Barnett, Air Transport Association of America, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,387.50.

A. James C. Barr, Credit Union National Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Credit Union National Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $158.69.

A. Richard L. Barr, Iowa Railway Association, 620 Capital City Bank Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.
B. Iowa Railway Association, 620 Capital City Bank Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.
E. (9) $654.79.

A. Barrett, Smith, Schapiro, Simon & Armstrong, 26 Broadway, Suite 1400, New York, N.Y. 10004.
B. New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc. and New York Cocoa Clearing Association, Inc., 127 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.

A. Barrett, Smith, Schapiro, Simon & Armstrong, 26 Broadway, Suite 1400, New York, N.Y. 10004.
B. New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc., and New York Coffee & Sugar Clearing Association, Inc., 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.

A. Barrett, Smith, Schapiro, Simon & Armstrong, 26 Broadway, Suite 1400, New York, N.Y. 10004.
B. The New York State Urban Development Corp., 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. Robert W. Barrie, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. General Electric Co., 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Conn. 06431.
D. (6) $5,000.

A. William H. Barringer, Arter Hadden & Hemmendinger, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Arter Hadden & Hemmendinger, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Thea Rossi Barron, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Government of Morocco, Rabat, Morocco).

A. Thea Rossi Barron, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20036 (for Thomson-CSF (AVS), 178 Boulevard Gabriel Péri, 92240 Malakoff).

A. David S. Barrows, 1201 Southwest 12th, Suite 300, Portland, Oreg. 97205.
B. Association of Oregon & California Land Grant Counties, Douglas County Court House, Roseburg, Oreg. 97470.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Roger V. Barth, 1828 L Street NW., Suite 1111, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Jackson, Campbell & Parkinson, 1828 L Street NW., Suite 1111, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for L'Enfant Plaza Properties, Inc.).
D. (6) $300.

A. Richard A. Barton, Direct Mail/Marketing Association, Inc., 1730 K Street NW., Suite 905, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Direct Mail/Marketing Association, Inc., 6 East 43d Street, 12th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,400. E. (9) $502.21.

A. James P. Bass, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Airlines, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $95.

A. Robert E. Bates, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $2,250. E. (9) $97.

A. Davis M. Batson, 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 611, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Ethyl Corp., 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 611, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,800.

A. Laurie C. Battle, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Suite 801, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States League of Savings Associations, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,600.

A. Lynne D. Battle, The College Placement Council, Inc., 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 705, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The College Placement Council, Inc., P.O. Box 2263, Bethlehem, Pa. 18001.

A. John F. Battles, Massachusetts Petroleum Council, 11 Beacon Street, Room 515, Boston, Mass. 02108.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Batzell, Nunn & Bode, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Independent Terminal Operators Association, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $500.

A. Batzell, Nunn & Bode, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Mount Airy Refining Co., International Energy Building, 256 North Belt East, Suite 150, Houston, Tex. 77060.
D. (6) $500.

A. Gary L. Bauer, Direct Mail/Marketing Association, Inc., 1730 K Street NW., Suite 905, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Direct Mail/Marketing Association, Inc., 6 East 43d Street, 12th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Karen J. Bauer, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Kathleen A. Bauer, Investment Co. Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Investment Co. Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $32. E. (9) $32.20.

A. John E. Baughman, 5081 Stacy Drive East, Harrisburg, Pa. 17111.
B. Pennsylvania State Education Association, 400 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa. 17105.
D. (6) $625. E. (9) $204.

A. Tina Marts Beach, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Conn.
D. (6) $65.

A. Bruce A. Beam, American Electric Power Service Corp., 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.
B. American Electric Power Service Corp., 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) $102.75. E. (9) $284.85.

A. John E. Bearer, 1001 Broad Street, Johnstown, Pa. 15907.
B. GPU Service Corp., 260 Cherry Hill Road, Parsippany, N.J. 07054.
D. (6) $1,555.50. E. (9) $1,698.48.

A. Donald S. Beattie, Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $2,360.06.

A. Christine T. Beatty, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Suite 911, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. St. Joe Minerals Corp., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $3,600. E. (9) $66.60.

A. Robert J. Becker, Joint Council of Allergy & Immunology, 401 East Prospect Avenue, Suite 210, Mount Prospect, Ill. 60056; 229 North Hammes Avenue, Joliet, Ill. 60435.
B. Joint Council of Allergy & Immunology, 401 East Prospect Avenue, Suite 210, Mount Prospect, Ill. 60056.

A. Edwin L. Behrens, The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 1801 K Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
D. (6) $15.

A. Max J. Beilke, National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.
B. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.
D. (6) $853.58.

A. Alexander B. Bell, 9618 Cottrell Terrace, Silver Spring, Md. 10903.
B. United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States & Canada, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $278.85.

A. Howard H. Bell, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 401, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Advertising Federation, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Winston Everett Bell, P.O. Box 5463. Las Vegas, Nev. 89102.

A. C. Thomas Bendorf, 3615 Overcreek Drive, Columbia, S.C. 29206.
B. The Association of Trial Lawyers of America, 1050 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $100.

A. C. Robert Benedict, 643 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. American Osteopathic Hospital Association, 930 Busse Highway, Chicago, Ill. 60068.
D. (6) $870. E. (9) $305.

A. Bruce Benefield, TRW, Inc., 2030 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. TRW, Inc., 2030 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Kenneth U. Benjamin, Jr., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.
D. (6) $2,887.50. E. (9) $95.65.

A. W. M. Benkert, American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1625 K Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1625 K Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $9.90.

A. Douglas P. Bennett, 499 South Capitol Street SW., No. 407, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Jacques Borel Enterprises, Inc., 555 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $8.

A. Douglas P. Bennett, 499 South Capitol Street SW., No. 407, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. National Restaurant Association, Suite 850, 1850 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $4.50.

A. James M. Bennett, Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53212.
B. Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53212.

A. Kathleen M. Bennett, Crown Zellerbach, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 215, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Crown Zellerbach, 1 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94119.

A. Paul Bennett, Union of Concerned Scientists, 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Union of Concerned Scientists, 1208 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.
D. (6) $4,000.

A. William C. Bennett, Jr., Atlantic Richfield Co., 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
D. (6) $405.

A. Nancy C. Benson, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 401, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, N.J. 07470.
D. (6) $119. E. (9) $27.65.

A. Jane W. Bergwin, Consumers Power Co., 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1120, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Consumers Power Co., 212 West Michigan Avenue, Jackson, Mich. 49201.
D. (6) $200.

A. David Berick, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Environmental Policy Center, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $9.

A. Berman & Associates, 1776 K Street NW., No. 701, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. CNA, CNA Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60685.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Berman & Associates, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Loews Corp., 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $4,500.

A. Berman & Associates, 1776 K Street NW., Suite 701, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Unicare Services, Inc., 105 West Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53203.
D. (6) $5,000.

A. Berman & Associates, 1776 K Street NW., Suite 701, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Warner Communications, Inc., 75 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $15,000.

A. William R. Berman, American Automobile Association, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22047.
B. American Automobile Association, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22047.

A. Arthur S. Berner, Inexco Oil Co., 1100 Milam Building, Suite 1900, Houston, Tex. 77002.
B. Inexco Oil Co., 1100 Milam Building, Suite 1900, Houston Tex. 77002.

A. Charles Bernhardt, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $16.65. E. (9) $16.65.

A. Berry, Epstein, Sandstrom & Blatchford, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Centre National Interprofessionnel De L'Economie Laitiere 8, rue Danielle Casanova, 75002 Paris, France.

A. Berry, Epstein, Sandstrom & Blatchford, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Cheese Importers Association, 460 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Berry, Epstein, Sandstrom & Blatchford, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Committee to Assure the Availability of Casein, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Berry, Epstein, Sandstrom & Blatchford, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Constructora Nacional de Carros de Ferrocarril, S.A., San Lorenzo 925, 5° Piso, México, D.F., México.
D. (6) $18,412.50. E. (9) $1,874.19.

A. Berry, Epstein, Sandstrom & Blatchford, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. East-West Trade Council, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washintgon, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $10.20.

A. Berry, Epstein, Sandstrom & Blatchford, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Energy Consumers & Producers Association, Petroleum Plaza, Box 1726, Seminole, Okla. 74868.

A. Berry, Epstein, Sandstrom & Blatchford, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Great Western Sugar Co., P.O. Box 5308, Denver, Colo. 80217.
D. (6) $10,687.50. E. (9) $523.04.

A. Berry, Epstein, Sandstrom & Blatchford, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Meat Products Group, American Importers Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Berry, Epstein, Sandstrom & Blatchford, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Orkin Exterminating Co., Inc., 2170 Piedmont Road NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30324.

A. Berry, Epstein, Sandstrom & Blatchford, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Western Radiological Group; Armacost Management Services, Inc., Suite 2, 2044 Armacost Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90025.
D. (6) $19,947.15. E. (9) $52.85.

A. Robert A. Best, Suite 4400, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. American League for Exports & Security Assistance, Inc., Suite 4400, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Robert A. Best, Suite 4400, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. TADCO Enterprises, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006; Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Decatur, Ill. 62525.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $300.

A. Robert L. Bevan, American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $187.76.

A. Beveridge, Fairbanks & Diamond, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Paper Institute, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $750.

A. Beveridge, Fairbanks & Diamond, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Florida Power & Light, P.O. Box 013100, Miami, Fla. 33101.

A. Beveridge, Fairbanks & Diamond, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. International Paper, Inc., 1620 I Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Beveridge, Fairbanks & Diamond, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. New England Power Co., 20 Turnpike Road, Westborough, Mass. 01581.
D. (6) $7,800.

A. Beveridge, Fairbanks & Diamond, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Union Mines, 9 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $250.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL–CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL–CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Thomas E. Biery, Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 1111 Thompson Building, Tulsa, Okla. 74103.
D. (6) $5,530. E. (9) $99.75.

A. Gerda Bikales, 6711 Pine Creek Court, McLean, Va. 22101.

B. National Parks & Conservation Association, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $25.

A. Billig, Sher & Jones, 2033 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Adherence Group, 21 West Street, New York, N.Y. 10006.

A. Birch, Horton, Bittner & Monroe, 4400 Jenifer Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. Alaska Railroad Leaseholders Association, P.O. Box 1972, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.

A. Birch, Horton, Bittner & Monroe, 4400 Jenifer Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. Aleutian-Pribilof Island Association, Inc., 430 C Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

A. Birch, Horton, Bittner & Monroe, 4400 Jenifer Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. Calista Corp., 516 Denali Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

A. Birch, Horton, Bittner & Monroe, 4400 Jenifer Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. Coastal States Gas Corp., 9 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Tex. 77046.

A. Birch, Horton, Bittner & Monroe, 4400 Jenifer Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. Cook Inlet Region, Inc., 2525 C Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99509.

A. Birch, Horton, Bittner & Monroe, 4400 Jenifer Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. MAPCO, Inc., 1800 South Baltimore Avenue, Tulsa, Okla. 74119.

A. Birch, Horton, Bittner & Monroe, 4400 Jenifer Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. Sealaska Corp. Board of Directors, 1 Sealaska Plaza, Juneau, Alaska 99801.

A. Birch, Horton, Bittner & Monroe, 4400 Jenifer Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. Skan-Kon International, Inc., P.O. Box 57, Fort Yukon, Alaska 99740.

A. Birch, Horton, Bittner & Monroe, 4400 Jenifer Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20015.

A. Robert Bird, General Mills, Inc., 1629 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. General Mills, Inc., P.O. Box 1113, Minneapolis, Minn. 55440.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. C. Thomason Bishop III, National Association of Manufacturers, 704 Lisburn Road, Camp Hill, Pa. 17011.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $212.50.

A. Neal R. Bjornson, National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $2,3000. E. (9) $38.14.

A. Tom Black, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $11.56. E. (9) $11.56.

A. Brent Blackwelder, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Environmental Policy Center, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $2,250.

A. Steven H. Blackwell, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Donna C. Blair, Atlantic Richfield Co., 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
D. (6) $250.

A. Joseph H. Blatchford, Berry, Epstein, Sandstrom & Blatchford, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Government of El Salvador, Office of the President, San Salvador, El Salvador.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $89.87.

A. Joseph H. Blatchford, Berry, Epstein, Sandstrom & Blatchford, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. North American Car Corp., 222 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
D. (6) $12,500. E. (9) $83.15.

A. David Blatt, Municipal Labor Committee, 818 18th Street NW., Suite 750, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Municipal Labor Committee, 140 Park Place, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $5,774.94. E. (9) $2,427.18.

A. Kenneth T. Blaylock, American Federation of Government Employees, 1325 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, 1325 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $15,309. E. (9) $1,815.26.

A. Richard W. Blake, 1776 K Street NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Sugarbeet Growers Association, 1776 K Street NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $385.

A. Robert W. Blanchette, Alston, Miller & Gaines, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Board of Trade Clearing Corp., 141 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert W. Blanchette, Alston, Miller & Gaines, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. RCA Global Communications, Inc., 60 Broad Street, Room 700, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) $50.

A. Michael K. Blevins, Society of American Florists, 901 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
B. Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, 901 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) $5,500. E. (9) $915.66.

A. Jerald Blizin, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. L. Thomas Block, Irving Trust Co., 1 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015.
B. Irving Trust Co., 1 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015.
D. (6) $450. E. (9) $175.

A. Mark Bloomfield, American Council for Capital Formation, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Council for Capital Formation, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $499.95.

A. Mark Andrew Bloomfield, 1661 Crescent Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
B. American Electronics Association, 2600 El Camino Real, Palo Alto, Calif. 94306.
D. (6) $3,600. E. (9) 27.95.

A. Betty Blouin, The American Dietetic Association, 430 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
B. The American Dietetic Association, 430 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $4,200. E. (9) $791.47.

A. Blum & Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of Independent Corrugated Converters, 110 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Blum & Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., Suite 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Computer & Communications Industry Association, 1500 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 512, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Blum & Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., No. 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Merck & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 2000, Rahway, N.J. 07065.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $8.

A. Blum & Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Northwest Pipeline Corp., P.O. Box 1526, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110.

A. Blum & Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., Suite 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Twin Coasts Newspaper, Inc., Journal of Commerce, 110 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $37.

A. Blum & Nash, 1015 18th Street, Suite 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Zenith Radio Corp., 1015 18th Street, Suite 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Jared O. Blum, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Direct Selling Association, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $120.64.

A. Wayne F. Boan, National Association of Manufacturers, 601 North Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90004.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,300.

A. William J. Boardman, Wheelabrator-Frye, Inc., 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Wheelabrator-Frye, Inc., Liberty Lane, Hampton, N.H. 03842.

A. Boat Owners Association of The United States, 880 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Va. 22304.
D. (6) $3,133.48. E. (9) $5,218.21.

A. Theodore D. Bogue, 2000 P Street NW., No. 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Health Research Group, 2000 P Street NW., No. 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Robert Z. Bohan, National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Christie K. Bohner, 900 17th Street NW., No. 1016, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kaiser Steel Corp., 900 17th Street NW., No. 1016, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $144.

A. Patricia M. Boinski, Atlantic Richfield Co., 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
D. (6) $80.

A. Robert J. Bolger, National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Inc., 1911 Jefferson Davis Highway, No. 504, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Inc. (NACDS), 1911 Jefferson Davis Highway, No. 504, Arlington, Va. 22202.
D. (6) $1,650.

A. Jeffrey W. Bolotin, Alston, Miller & Gaines, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Electro Signal Lab, Inc., 1022 Hingham Street, Rockland, Mass. 02370.

A. Jeffrey W. Bolotin, Alston, Miller & Gaines, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. RCA Global Communications, Inc., 60 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

A. M. Warren Bolton, 2500 DeKalb Pike, Norristown, Pa. 19404.
B. Provident Indemnity Life Insurance Co., 2500 DeKalb Pike, Norristown, Pa. 19404.

A. A. Dewey Bond, American Meat Institute, P.O. Box 3556, Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. American Meat Institute, P.O. Box 3556, Washington, D.C. 20007; 1600 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $19.20.

A. Edward N. Bond, 1700 North Moore Street, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.
B. The Boeing Co., P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Wash. 98124.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $550.43.

A. L. H. Bonin, Jr., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.
D. (6) $2,400. E. (9) $485.82.

A. Jay Bonitt, 300 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. The Bendix Corp., 300 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $180. E. (9) $60.

A. Sharon Lee Bonitt, Shell Oil Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Shell Oil Co., One Shell Plaza, P.O. Box 2463, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $500.

A. Edward T. Borda, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Association of General Merchandise Chains, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $4,000.

A. Laurence D. Bory, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Consulting Engineers Council, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $625.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, American Apparel Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1611 North Kent Street, No. 800, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Apparel Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1611 North Kent Street, No. 800, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $2,166.67. E. (9) $125.93.

A. Charles G. Botsford, The Botsford Co., 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. A. D. Bourland, General Motors Corp., 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $2,428.54.

A. Frank J. Bowden, Jr., Associated Petroleum Industries of Pennsylvania, P.O. Box 925, Harrisburg, Pa. 17108.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. David W. Bowers, 1801 K Street NW., Suite 1201, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 1801 K Street NW., Suite 1201, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Robert R. Bowers, West Virginia Petroleum Council, Suite 714, Atlas Building, Charleston, W. Va. 25301.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Edward L. Bowley, American Postal Workers Union, AFL–CIO, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Postal Workers Union, AFL–CIO, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $11,044.54. E. (9) $2,872.01.

A. Randal Bowman, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $562.50. E. (9) $18.02.

A. Joan Costain Bowyer, Phelps Dodge Corp., 1620 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Phelps Dodge Corp., 300 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $150.

A. John G. Boyd, IBM, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. International Business Machines, Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504.
D. (6) $267.90. E. (9) $24.61.

A. Cynthia H. Braddon, National Newspaper Association, 1627 K Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Newspaper Association, 1627 K Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $35.

A. Robert E. Bradford, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Marketing Institute, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Frank W. Bradley, Chevron U.S.A., Inc., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Chevron U.S.A., Inc., a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $540.

A. Wayne W. Bradley, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $13.55.

A. Charles N. Brady, American Automobile Association, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22047.
B. American Automobile Association, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22047.

A. Charles G. Bragg, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
D. (6) $2,775. E. (9) $384.

A. Raymond F. Braggs, Jr., American Petroleum Refiners Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Suite 607, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Petroleum Refiners Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Suite 607, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $100.

A. S. Gail Bromblett, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,342.40 E. (9) $253.95.

A. Robert M. Brandon, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Room 403, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Room 403, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,850. E. (9) $2,160.

A. T. Edward Braswell, Jr., Corcoran, Youngman & Rowe, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., North Washington Street, Newport News, Va.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Edward T. Breathitt, Southern Railway Co., 920 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Southern Railway Co., 920 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. John Henry Brebbia, Alston, Miller & Gaines, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Board of Trade Clearing Corp., 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

A. John Henry Brebbia, Alston, Miller & Gaines, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. RCA Global Communications, Inc., 60 Broad Street, Room 700, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) $4,625.

A. Breed, Abbott & Morgan, 875 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Lasker, Stone & Stern, 20 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Bregman, Abell, Solter & Kay, 1900 L Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Air Transport Association, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $800.

A Bregman, Abell, Solter & Kay, 1900 L Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Car Rental Association (ACRA), 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $500.

A. Bregman, Abell, Solter & Kay, 1900 L Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20009.

A. Bregman, Abell, Solter & Kay, 1900 L Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Committee for Effective Tax Incentives, 1634 I Street NW., Ninth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Bregman, Abell, Solter & Kay, 1900 L Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Hilton International, Inc., 301 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Bregman, Abell, Solter & Kay, 1900 L Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Trans World Airlines, 1000 16th Street NW., Suite 704, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Bregman, Abell, Solter & Kay, 1900 L Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Truck Renting and Leasing Association (TRALA), 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 1303, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500.

A. Bregman, Abell, Solter & Kay, 1900 L Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Washington Psychiatric Society, 1700 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $700.

A. Barbara Brendes, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Union Oil Co. of Californa, 461 South Boylston Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 94119.

A. Edward J. Brenner, Suite 605, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Association for the Advancement of Invention and Innovation, Suite 605, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.

A. Miles H. Bresee, Jr., 170 Altura Way, Greenbrae, Calif. 94904.
B. Bechtel Power Corp., 50 Beale Street, P.O. Box 3965, San Francisco, Calif. 94119.

A. John B. Brewer, American Movers Conference, 1117 North 19th Street, P.O. Box 9204, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Movers Conference, 1117 North 19th Street, P.O. Box 9204, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Carolyn Brickey, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $1,788.45.

A. Cyril F. Brickfield, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
B. National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $39.

A. Bill Brier, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 402, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. CF Industries, Inc./Energy Cooperative, Inc., Salem Lake Drive, Long Grove, Ill. 60047.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $46.97.

A. Claude S. Brinegar, 461 South Boylston Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.
B. Union Oil Co. of California, 461 South Boylston Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.

A. Belva B. Brissett, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,406.25. E. (9) $345.90.

A. David A. Brody, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 823 U.N. Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,025.

A. Michael D. Bromberg, 1101 17th Street NW., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Federation of American Hospitals, 1101 17th Street NW., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $4,500.

A. Henry W. Brook, Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc., Suite 600, 6000 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, Md. 20852.
B. Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc., Suite 600, 6000 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, Md. 20852.

A. Dale E. Brooks, Chevron U.S.A., Inc., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Chevron U.S.A., Inc., a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $300.

A. Phillip W. Brooks, Volunteer State Oil Committee, 18th Floor, Third National Bank Building, Nashville, Tenn. 37219.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $75. E. (9) $24.18.

A. Daniel T. Bross, United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. United Gas Pipe Line Co., P.O. Box 1478, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $525. E. (9) $247.16.

A. Donald G. Brotzman, Rubber Manufacturers Association, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Rubber Manufacturers Association, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $8,000.

A. Charles B. Brown, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Chemical Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,050. E. (9) $44.75.

A. Charles T. Brown, Cities Service Co., Box 100, Miami, Ariz. 85539.
B. Cities Service Co., Box 100, Miami, Ariz. 85539.

A. David S. J. Brown, Monsanto Co., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Monsanto Co., 800 North Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. 63166.
D. (6) $450. E. (9) $74.72.

A. Diane V. Brown, International Paper Co., 1620 I Street NW., No. 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. International Paper Co., 1620 I Street NW., No. 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D (6) $400. E. (9) $100.

A. Donald K. Brown, 1127 11th Street, Suite 618, Sacramento, Calif. 95814.
B. Summa Corp., P.O. Box 14000, Las Vegas, Nev.

A. Howard C. Brown, Jr., 9618 Carriage Road, Kensington, Md. 20795.
B. Centar Associates, Inc., 369 Passaic Avenue, Fairfield, N.J. 07006.

A. Howard C. Brown, Jr., 9618 Carriage Road, Kensington, Md. 20795.
B. National Association of Life Science Industries, Inc., 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 702, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. J. D. Brown, American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $500.

A. Jesse B. Brown, Potomac Electric Power Co., 1900 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20068.
B. Potomac Electric Power Co., 1900 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20068.

A. Theoran Brown, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,949.74.

A. Vincent D. Brown, Nebraska Petroleum Council, P.O. Box 95063, 334 South 13th Street, Lincoln, Nebr. 68509.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. William E. Brown, Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) $325.50. E. (9) $147.81.

A. Brownstein, Zeidman & Schomer, 1205 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. International Franchise Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Richard L. Brubacher, Minnesota Petroleum Council, 300 Northern Federal Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55102.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Fred J. Bruner, Indiana and Michigan Electric Co., 2101 Spy Run Avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind. 46801.
B. Indiana and Michigan Electric Co., 2101 Spy Run Avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind. 46801.
D. (6) $355.20. E. (9) $425.70.

A. Kathryne M. Bruner, General Atomic Co., 2021 K Street NW., Suite 709, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. General Atomic Co., San Diego, Calif.
D. (6) $650. E. (9) $25.

A. Michael E. Brunner, American Meat Institute, P.O. Box 3556, Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. American Meat Institute, P.O. Box 3556, Washington, D.C. 20007; 1600 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $389.28.

A. Joseph A. Bruno, 5110 41st Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.
B. FMC Corp., 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $106.13.

A. J. Charles Bruse, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 750, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Allstate Enterprises, Inc., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill. 60062.

A. J. Charles Bruse, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 750, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Allstate Insurance Cos., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill. 60062.

A. Harvey F. Brush, 2006 Washington Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94109.
B. Bechtel Incorporated, 50 Beale Street P.O. Box 3965, San Francisco, Calif. 94119

A. Margaret H. Bryant, American Natural Resources System, 1899 L Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Natural Service Co., One Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48226.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $25.

A. Ronald B. Buckhalt, National Utility Contractors Association, 815 15th Street NW., Suite 838, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Utility Contractors Association, 815 15th Street NW., Suite 838, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,600. E. (9) $3,763.65.

A. Philip N. Buckminster, Chrysler Corp., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Chrysler Corp., 12000 Lynn Townsend Drive, Highland Park, Mich. 48288.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $155.

A. Michael W. Buckner, 900 15th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,379.18. E. (9) $152.50.

A. Robert D. Buehler, B. F. Goodrich Co., 1800 K Street NW., Suite 929, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio 44318.
D. (6) $400.

A. Douglas W. Bulcao, American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., Suite 300, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $67.75.

A. David A. Bunn, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Magazine Publishers Association, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $4,000.

A. David A. Bunn, Parcel Shippers Association, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Parcel Shippers Association, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $600.

A. Lawrence E. Burch, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, No. 903, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Potato Chip/Snack Food Association, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, No. 903, Arlington, Va. 22202.

A. Norman D. Burch, College of American Pathologists, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 520, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. College of American Pathologists, 7400 North Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill. 60077.
D. (6) $5,220. E. (9) $55.

A. David G. Burden, 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
D. (6) $175. E. (9) $253.50.

A. William J. Burhop, Air Transport Association of America, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Burke & Burke, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020.
B. Central Trust of China, One World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.
D. (9) $25,542.39. E. (9) $542.39.

A. Burke & Burke, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020.
B. J. Reynolds Barnes (for Eleanor A. Clark), 111 American Bank Building, 621 Southwest Morrison Street, Portland, Oreg. 97205; John Poinier (for Estate of Helen W. Halbach), 382 Springfield Avenue, Summit, N.J.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $386.69.

A. J. J. Burke, Jr., 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont. 59701.
B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont. 59701.
E. (9) $46.98.

A. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 306, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $20,859.83. E. (9) $850.02.

A. Phillip C. Burnett, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
D. (6) $193.85. E. (9) $21.06.

A. David G. Burney, United States Tuna Foundation, 2040 Harbor Island Drive, San Diego, Calif. 92101.
B. United States Tuna Foundation, 2040 Harbor Island Drive, Suite 201, San Diego, Calif. 92101.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $3,000.

A. Burns Public Relations Services, Inc., 666 Euclid Avenue, Suite 516, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.
B. DeHart Associates, Inc., 1505 22d Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $420. E. (9) $35.60.

A. Charles S. Burns, Phelps Dodge Corp., 1620 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Phelps Dodge Corp., 300 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Gerrie Bjornson Burns, B. F. Goodrich Co., 1800 K Street NW., Suite 929, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio 44318.
D. (6) $100.

A. Timothy F. Burns, Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
B. Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1825 Conecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
D. (6) $300.

A. James L. Burridge, 13605 Glennhurst Road, Travilah, Md. 20006.
B. FMC Corp., 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $359.84.

A. Theresa Ann Burt, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. OPERA America, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $637.49. E. (9) $1,170.80.

A. B. Kent Burton, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $123.31.

A. John M. Burzio, Hydeman, Mason & Goodell, 1220 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., Magazine Center, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $3,393. E. (9) $577.39.

A. Nicholas J. Bush, Exxon Corp., 1899 L Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Exxon Corp., 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $576.

A. Gary Bushell, Branscomb & Miller, 1700 Bank and Trust Tower, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78477.
B. Atlantic Richfield Corp., 1601 Bryan Street, Dallas, Tex. 75221.
D. (6) $12,500. E. (9) $10,003.28.

A. Gary Bushell, Branscomb & Miller, 1700 Bank and Trust Tower, Box 197, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78477.
B. Hawn Brothers, 101 North Shoreline, Suite 400, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78401.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $133.78.

A. Bushnell, Gage, Reizen & Byington, 1899 L Street NW., Suit 301, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. J. Reynolds Barnes (for Eleanor A. Clark), 111 American Bank Building, 621 Southwest Morrison Street, Portland, Oreg. 97205.
E. (9) $143.98.

A. Business Executives Move for New National Priorities, 901 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md. 21201.
D. (6) $606.25. E. (9) $776.35.

A. Business Products Council Association, 330 Brush Street, Oakland, Calif. 94607.
E. (9) $650.96.

A. James J. Butera, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $2,968.75. E. (9) $328.

A. Michael F. Butler, Andrews Kurth, Campbell & Jones, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

A. Butler, Binion, Rice, Cook & Knapp, 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. City of Philadelphia, 1660 Municipal Services Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.
D. (6) $28,091.40. E. (9) $6,910.03.

A. Butler, Binion, Rice, Cook & Knapp, 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. City of Houston/Department of Aviation, 2800 Terminal Road, Houston Intercontinental Airport, Tex. 77205.
E. (9) $5,706.49.

A. Butler, Binion, Rice, Cook & Knapp, 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Inexco Oil Co., 1100 Milam Building, Suite 1900, Houston, Tex. 77002.

A. Kenneth W. Butler, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Consulting Engineers Council, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $622.50.

A H. E. Butt Grocery Co., P.O. Box 9216, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78408.
E. (9) $1,940.

A. John R. Butz, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Box 43, Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S.A., P.O. Box 33610, San Antonio, Tex. 78233.
D. (6) $1,055.60. E. (9) $106.75.

A. Helen B. Byrd, 730 24th Street NW., Apt. 403, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Parks and Conservation Association, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

A. John W. Byrnes, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh & Jacobs (for Cabot Corp.), 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. John W. Byrnes, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh & Jacobs (for Insurance Association of Connecticut), 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. John W. Byrnes, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh & Jacobs (for Republic of the Philippines), 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. John W. Byrnes, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh & Jacobs (for American Family Mutual Insurance Co.), 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. John F. Byset, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $1,034.

A. Cable, McDaniel, Bowie & Bond, 900 Blaustein Building, Baltimore, Md. 21201.
B. Crown Central Petroleum Corp., 1 North Charles Street, P.O. Box 1168, Baltimore, Md. 21203.

A. Cadwalader, Wickrsham & Taft, 11 Dupont Circle NW., No. 450 Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Associated Metals & Minerals Corps., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020.

A. Morrison Cain, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Association of General Merchandise Chains, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $6,250.

A. Alan Caldwell, Del Monte Corp.. 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Del Monte Corp., 1 Market Plaza, San Francisco, Calif. 94119.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $50.

A. California Canning Peach Association, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. California Olive Association, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. California Raisin Advisory Board, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. California Westside Farmers, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $2,500.

A. Frank W. Calhoun, 500 Gulf Building, Houston, Tex. 77002.
B. El Paso Natural Gas Co., P.O. Box 2185, Houston, Tex. 77001.
E. (9) $873.06.

A. F. Patricia Callahan, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 802, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60684.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $22.40

A. Peter E. Callanan, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Honeywell, Inc., Honeywell Plaza, Minneapolis, Minn. 55408.
D. (6) $875. E. (9) $285.

A. James R. Calloway, Suite 500, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Northrop Corp., 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1208, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $150.

A. Calorie Control Council, 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346.
D. (6) $1,388. E. (9) $20,678.

A. Victoria R. Calvert, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,250.

A. Arthur E. Cameron, 918 16th Street NW., Suite 406, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Gulf & Western Industries, Inc., 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $4,000.

A. Arthur E. Cameron, 918 16th Street NW., Suite 406, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. LFE Corp., et al., 1601 Trapelo Road, Waltham, Mass. 02154.
D. (6) $3,750.

A. Arthur E. Cameron, 918 16th Street NW., Suite 406, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Prismo Universal, et al., 300 Lanidex Plaza, Parsippany, N.J. 07054.
D. (6) $5,499.

A. Camp, Carmouche, Palmer, Barsh & Hunter, 2550 M Street NW., Suite 695, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. ACLI International, Inc., New York City, N.Y.

A. Camp, Carmouche, Palmer, Barsh & Hunter, 2550 M Street NW., Suite 695, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. PPG Industries, Inc., 1 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

A. Camp, Carmouche, Palmer, Barsh & Hunter, 2550 M Street NW., Suite 695, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Occidental Petroleum Corp., 10889 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1500, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. C. Russell Campbell, Jr., Suite 900, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. General Telephone & Electronics Corp., 1 Stamford Forum, Stamford, Conn. 06904.
D. (6) $500.

A. Carl C. Campbell, 1030 15th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
D. (6) $211.79.

A. Jerry L. Campbell, 831 Chestnut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37402.
B. Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, 831 Chestnut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37402.

A. Thomas D. Campbell, 1000 16th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $138.20.

A. Can Manufacturers Institute, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $375.

A. Alyce D. Canaday, Pacific Power & Light Co., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg. 97204.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $423.56.

A. H. Spofford Canfield, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (for The Budd Co.).
D. (6) $1,500.

A. H. Spofford Canfield, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (for Distilled Spirits Council).
D. (6) $1,500.

A. W. Dean Cannon, Jr., 9800 South Sepulveda Boulevard, Suite 500, Los Angeles, Calif. 90045.
B. California Savings & Loan League, 9800 South Sepulveda Boulevard, Suite 500, Los Angeles, Calif. 90045.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $1,253.15.

A. David L. Cantor, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $65.

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9. Marvin H. Caplan, Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $5,632.25. E. (9) $89.30.

A. Caplin & Drysdale, 1101 17th Street, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Council on Foundations, Inc., 1828 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Ronald A. Capone, Kirlin, Campbell & Keating, 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Council of European & Japanese National Shipowners' Association, 17/18 Bury Street, London, EC3A 5AH England.
D. (6) $8,400. E. (9) $972.83.

A. Charles E. Capron, 2401 Calvert Street, No. 905, Washington, D.C. 20008.

A. Arnold P. Caputo, 7600 Tremayne Place, No. 302, McLean, Va. 22101.
B. National Concrete Masonry Association, 2302 Horse Pen Road, Herndon, Va. 22070.
D. (6) $90.75. E. (9) $40.63.

A. Isaac R. Caraco, 4532 Park Monaco, Calabasas Park, Calif. 91302.
B. Bechtel Power Corp., 50 Beale Street, P.O. Box 3965, San Francisco, Calif. 94119.

A. Norval E. Carey, General Atomic Co., 2021 K Street NW., Suite 709, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. General Atomic Co., San Diego, Calif.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $55.

A. W. H. Carey, Phillips Petroleum Co., 1825 K Street NW., Suite 1107, Washington, D.C.
B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

A. Peter Carlson, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE. Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Environmental Policy Center, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $1,875.

A. Chapin Carpenter, Jr., Magazine Publishers Association, 1629 K Street NW., No. 603, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Magazine Publishers Association, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Jack M. Carpenter, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $56.99. E. (9) $9.75.

A. Richard M. Carrigan, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,884.34. E. (9) $193.

A. John R. Carson, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C. 20015.
D. (6) $8,000.

A. Charles S. Carter, Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $206. E. (9) $120.02.

A. David C. Carter, 1156 15th Street NW., Suite 1019, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Harlon B. Carter, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,625.

A. Joseph L. Carter, Jr., Association of American Railroads, 412 First Street SE., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $308. E. (9) $108.51.

A. James P. Carty, National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $425.

A. Jim Casey, 1010 16th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Falls Reservoir District, 1132 Locust Street, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $158.

A. Jim Casey, 1010 16th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Amfac Nurseries, Inc., 1710 Gilbreth Road, Suite 22, Burlingame, Calif.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $145.

A. Jim Casey, 1010 16th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. City of Virginia Beach, Municipal Center, Virginia Beach, Va. 23456.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $43.

A. Jim Casey, 1010 16th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Committee on Power for the Southwest, Inc., 5541 East Skelly Drive, Tulsa, Okla.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $245.

A. Jim Casey, 1010 16th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Twin Falls Canal Co., P.O. Box 326, Twin Falls, Idaho.
D. (6) $1,600. E. (9) $129.

A. John S. Casey, P.O. Box 266, Heflin, Ala. 36264.
B. Alabama Railroad Association, P.O. Box 21, Montgomery, Ala. 36101.

A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kansas Delaware Tribe Indians, Inc., 1090 Aladdin, Norman, Okla. 73609.
E. (9) $11.12.

A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Wabanex Energy Corp., Ltd., 759 Victoria Square, Montreal, Quebec H2Y 2K4 Canada.

A. James B. Cash, Jr., American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $254.55.

A. Eugene I. Casraiss, Jr., United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), 1757 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214.
D. (6) $8,445.62. E. (9) $129.75.

A. John J. Castellani, National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $425. E. (9) $21.50.

A. Joseph E. Cavanagh, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. International Brothrehood of Electrical Workers, AFL–CIO–CLC, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $2,375.

A. Frank R. Cawley, Agricultural Publishers Association, Inc., P.O. Box 2351, Falls Church, Va. 22042.
B. Agricultural Publishers Association, Inc., P.O Box 2351, Falls Church, Va. 22042.
D. (6) $350. E. (9) $182.25.

A. Dorothy D. Cecelski, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $4,312.47.

A. Cederberg & Associates, 7100 Sussex Place, Alexandria, Va. 22307.
B. RCA, United Technologies, Grumman Corp. & Martin Marietta Corp.
D. (6) $800.

A. Central Lincoln People's Utility District, 255 Southwest Coast Highway, Newport, Oreg. 97365.
E. (9) $4,596.50.

A. Central States Resource Center, P.O. Box 477, Urbana, Ill. 61801.
D. (6) $10,597. E. (9) $8,754.83.

A. CF Industries, Inc., Energy Cooperative, Inc., Salem Lake Drive, Long Grove, Ill. 60047.
E. (9) $1,000.

A. R. S. Chamberlin, Dow Chemical U.S.A., 1800 M Street NW., Suite 700S, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. 48640.
D. (6) $680. E. (9) $580.

A. John A. Chambers, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 680, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Satra Corp., 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.
D. (6) $3,200. E. (9) $900.

A. Ed Chandler, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22102.
B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22102.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $500.

A. J. W. Chandler, York Division, Borg-Warner Corp., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. York Division, Borg-Warner Corp., South Richland Avenue, York, Pa. 17405.
E. (9) $33.06.

A. William C. Chapman, General Motors Corp., 1660 L Street NW., Suite 805, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. General Motor Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48202.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $4,636.01.

A. John E. Chapoton, 2100 First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. 77002.
B. Vinson & Elkins, 2100 First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. 77002; for Domestic Wildcatters Association, 900 First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. 77002.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $287.87.

A. David F. Chavkin, National Health Law Program, 1424 16th Street NW., Suite 304, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Health Law Program, 2401 Main Street, Santa Monica, Calif. 90405.
D. (6) $650.66. E. (9) $960.87.

A. Leslie Cheek III, Crum & Forster Corp., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1142, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Crum & Forster Corp., Madison Avenue at Canfield Road, P.O. Box 2387, Morristown, N.J. 07960.
D. (6) $14,500. E. (9) $939.

A. Jane Cheever, The First National Bank of Boston, 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
B. The First National Bank of Boston, 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
D. (6) $11.

A. Jane Cheever, First National Boston Corp. 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
B. First National Corp., 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.

A. Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $278.07. E. (9) $278.07.

A. Chemical Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $3,000.

A. Children's Rights, Inc., 3443 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20010.
D. (6) $224.70. E. (9) $217.19.

A. Phillip R. Chisholm, National Oil Jobbers Council, Inc., 1707 H Street NW., 11th floor, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Oil Jobbers Council, Inc., 1707 H Street NW., 11th floor, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $6,125. E. (9) $514.06.

A. Hal M. Christensen, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Dental Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Chugach Electric Association, Inc., P.O. Box 3518, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
E. (9) $23.79.

A. Donald T. Chunn, Route 2, Box 89, Columbia, Tenn. 38401.
B. Title Asssociates, Inc., Route 2, Box 89, Columbia, Tenn. 38401.

A. James W. Ciarrocki, Natural Gas Supply Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Natural Gas Supply Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $987.50. E. (9) $117.

A. Citizen Inflation Fighters, Inc., P.O. Box 617, Naples, Fla. 33940.
D. (6) $451.59. E. (9) $308.15.

A. Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Room 403, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,160. E. (9) $2,160.

A. Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, 1601 114th SE., Suite 151, Bellevue, Wash. 98004.
D. (6) $164,379.30. E. (9) $9,014.68.

A. Citizens for Government Fairness, P.O. Box 1336, Brawley, Calif. 92227.
D. (6) $7,800. E. (9) $14,289.46.

A. Citizens for Management of Alaska Lands, Inc., 840 K Street, Suite 205, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
D. (6) $144,606.80. E. (9) $149,983.29.

A. Cladouhos & Brashares, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ashland Oil, Inc., 1401 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

A. Cladouhos & Brashares, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Crown Central Petroleum Corp., 1 North Charles Street, P.O. Box 1168, Baltimore, Md. 21203.

A. Cladouhos & Brashares, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. International Processors, 4100 One Shell Square, New Orleans, La. 70139.

A. Cladouhos & Brashares, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., 2055 West 190th Street, Torrance, Calif. 90504.

A. Anne Harrison Clark, Population Resource Center, Inc., 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. Population Resource Center, 622 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $862. E. (9) $164.

A. Earl W. Clark, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $1,132.50. E. (9) $66.12.

A. James W. Clark, Jr., American Optometric Association, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Optometric Association, c/o Dr. Wendell D. Waldie, 3111 Aloma, Wichita, Kans. 67211.
D. (6) $132.93. E. (9) $392.98.

A. Kimball Clark, Association of American Railroads, 412 First Street SE., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $146.99. E. (9) $125.88.

A. Richard W. Clark, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,750.01.

A. Thomas R. Clark, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $139.40.

A. Vernon A. Clark, 1899 L Street NW., Suite 403, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., 1899 L Street NW., Suite 403, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $463.

A. Donald M. Clarke, International Harvester Co., 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. International Harvester Co., 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $417.99.

A. Wade P. Clarke, Jr., Deere & Co., John Deere Road, Moline, Ill. 61265.
B. Deere & Co., John Deere Road, Moline, Ill. 61265.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $21.50.

A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, P.O. Box 6, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762.

A. Jacob Clayman, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,375.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Sporting Arms & Ammunition Manufacturers Institute, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1075 Central Park Avenue, Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $28.50.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Time-Critical Shipment Committee.
D. (6) $350. E. (9) $5.05.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Conncticut Avenu NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Tosco Corp., 10100 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067.
D. (6) $900. E. (9) $56.50.

A. Frank Clements, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15 Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,697.93. E. (9) $1,334.

A. Ronald D. Clements, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $455. E. $288.

A. Clifford & Warnke, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Australian Meat & Livestock Corp., 1 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $75.75.

A. Clifford & Warnke, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Avco Corp., 750 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $4,900. E. (9) $1,225.

A. Clifford & Warnke, 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Joint Corporate Committee on Cuban Claims, c/o Lone Star Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 5050, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
D. (6) $900. E. (9) $270.

A. Clifford & Warnke, 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc. & New York Cocoa Clearing Association, Inc., 127 John Street, New York, N.Y.; New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc., 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,920. E. (9) $730.

A. Clifford & Warnke, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Proprietary Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Clifford & Warnke, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Warner-Lambert Co., 201 Tabor Road, Morris Plains, N.J. 07950.

A. Walter Clinton, 6845 Elm Street, No. 500, McLean, Va. 22101.
B. Jack McDonald Association, Inc., 6845 Elm Street, No. 500, McLean, Va. 22101 (for The Sugar Association of America, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 2005).
D. (6) $800.

A. Stephen J. Cloud, American Movers Conference, 1117 North 19th Street, P.O. Box 9204, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Movers Conference, 1117 North 19th Street, P.O. Box 9204, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $575. E. (9) $16.04.

A. CNA, CNA Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60685.
E. (9) $1,000.

A. The Coalition for Full Nuclear Insurance, Environmental Policy Center, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $5,552. E. (9) $5,552.

A. Coalition of Automotive Associations, 1825 K Street NW., Suite 1103, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Thomas B. Coates, Connecticut Petroleum Council, 410 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn. 06103.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Richard B. Cobb, Petroleum Council of Georgia, 230 Peachtree Street NW., Suite 1500, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. The Coca-Cola Co., P.O. Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Ga. 30301.
E. (9) $2,067.90.

A. John J. Coffey, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Chevron U.S.A., Inc. (a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of California), 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $650.

A. David Cohen, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $11,764.40. E. (9) $14.40.

A. Cohen and Uretz, 1775 K Street NW., Fourth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Estate of Sylvia S. Buring, 1837 Harbor Avenue, Memphis, Tenn. 38113.
D. (6) $11,492. E. (9) $4.

A. Cohen and Uretz, 1775 K Street NW., Fourth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Wometco Enterprises, Inc., 306 North Miami Avenue, Miami, Fla. 33138.
D. (6) $8,284.88. E. (9) $89.47.

A. Herbert B. Cohn, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Committee On Capital Formation Through Dividend Reinvestment.
D. (6) $45.

A. E. William Cole, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Union Oil Co. of California, 461 South Boylston Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.
D. (6) $900. E. (9) $80.

A. Eleanor Cole, UBA, Inc., 1800 M Street NW., 460 South, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. UBA, Inc., 1800 M Street NW., Suite 460 South, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Ken W. Cole, Security Life Building, Denver, Colo. 80202.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

A. R. Michael Cole, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $7,857.25. E. (9) $107.25.

A. Robert E. Cole, General Motors Corp., 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Motors Corp.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $1,262.02.

A. Stacey W. Cole, New Hampshire Petroleum Council, 23 School Street, Concord, N.H. 03301.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. William J. Colley, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Cardio Pulmonary Contractors Association, 2550 M Street NW., Washington. 20037.

A. William J. Colley, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. College of American Pathologists, 7400 North Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill. 60076.

A. William J. Colley, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Association of Truck Stop Operators, P.O. Box 1285, Alexandria, Va. 22313.

A. William J. Colley, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Pharmaceutical Alliance, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $7,500.

A. Calvin J. Collier, Hughes Hubbard & Reed, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Bristol-Myers Co., 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Calvin J. Collier, Hughes Hubbard & Reed, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. M. Pfizer, Inc., 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $192.50. E. (9) $2.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Allied General Nuclear Services, 2120 L Street NW., Suite 245, Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $500.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Can Manufacturers Institute, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Conoco Coal Development Co., High Ridge Park, Stamford, Conn. 06904.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Fallek-Lankro Corp., 460 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Ferrous Scrap Consumers Coalition, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $2,371.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Food Marketing Institute, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $700.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Republic of China, Taipei, Taiwan.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Tool and Stainless Steel Industry Committee, 10 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Wheelabrator-Frye, Inc., Liberty Lane, Hampton, N.H. 03842.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. Bruce Collins, National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $344.

A. Frank Collins, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1636 Champa Street, Denver, Colo. 80201.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. George R. Collins, IUE–AFL–CIO, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. IUE–AFL–CIO, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $300.

A. Dale S. Collinson, Willkie Farr & Gallagher, 153 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
B. Willkie Farr & Gallagher, 153 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
E. (9) $176.

A. Robert B. Collyer, UBA, Inc., 1800 M Street NW., 460 South, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. UBA, Inc., 1800 M Street NW., Suite 460 South, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 420 Denver Club Building, Denver, Colo. 80202.

A. Committee for Do-It-Yourself Household Moving 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Committee for Effective Capital Recovery, 1901 L Street NW., Suite 303, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Committee for Effective Tax Incentives, One Farragut Square South, Eighth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $2,000.

A. Committee For Equality of Citizens Before the Courts, 3401 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill. 60651.
D. (6) $350. E. (9) $572.78.

A. Committee for Humane Legislation, Inc., 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037; 11 West 60th Street, New York, N.Y. 10023.
D. (6) $16,404.72. E. (9) $18,506.93.

A. Committee of Urban Program Universities, 1300 19th Street NW., No. 220 Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $25,500. E. (9) $9,251.60.

A. Committee On Capital Formation, Through Dividend Reinvestment, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 800N, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $142.50.

A. Committee To Assure the Availability of Casein, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Committee To Save Indian Housing, 910 16th Street, No. 1020, Denver, Colo. 80202.
D. (6) $60. E. (9) $804.72.

A. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,279,305. E. (9) $323,682.72.

A. Lance Compa, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, 1411 K Street NW., Suite 410, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, 11 East 51 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $3,960.32. E. (9) $97.50.

A. Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $2,530.05.

A. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $29,742.83. E. (9) $29,742.83.

A. Congressional District Action Committee, 700 Euclid Avenue, Wilmington, Del. 19809.
D. (6) $20. E. (9) $38.13.

A. Congressional District Action Committee, No. 7, c/o Joe Tomaino, 2735 Ivy Street, Tampa, Fla. 33607.
D. (6) $50.

A. Congressional District Action Committee, 23 Cliffview Drive, North East, Md. 21901.
D. (6) $2. E. (9) $2.80.

A. Raymond F. Conkling, 1050 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Texaco, Inc., 2000 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N.Y. 10650.
D. (6) $200.

A. Jeffrey B. Conley, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $1,225.

A. Connecticut Bankers Association, 100 Constitution Plaza, No. 956, Hartford, Conn. 06103.

A. Robert J. Conner, Chrysler Corp., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Chrysler Corp., 12000 Townsend Drive, Highland Park, Mich. 48288.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $814.56.

A. Stephen N. Conner, Route 1, Box 165, Easton, Md.
B. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, c/o Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, 1520 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $10,000. E. (9) $938.86.

A. Albert J. Conners, Air Force Sergeants Association, Inc., 1608 Pittsfield Lane, Bowie, Md. 20715.
B. Air Force Sergeants Association, Inc., 4235 28th Avenue, Suite 713, Marlow Heights, Md. 20031.

A. John J. Connolly, The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1600 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1101, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1600 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1101, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $495.

A. Jerry C. Connors, American Automobile Association, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22047.
B. American Automobile Association, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22047.

A. Consolidated Natural Gas Service Co., Inc., Four Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

A. Consolidated Rail Corp., P.O. Box 23451, L'Enfant Plaza, Washington, D.C. 20024.
E. (9) $17,451.95.

A. Constructora Nacional de Carros de Ferrocarril, San Lorenzo 925, 5 Piso, Mexico 12, D.F., Mexico.
E. (9) $19,884.45.

A. Continental Resources Co., P.O. Box 44, Winter Park, Fla. 32790.
E. (9) $6,027.

A. Contract Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Suite 801, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Control Data Corp., 500 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
E. (9) $100.

A. John T. Conway, American Nuclear Energy Council, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.
B. American Nuclear Energy Council, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $6,562.50. E. (9) $335.01.

A. Alexandra W. Cook, Electronic Data Systems Corp., 229 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Electronic Data Systems Corp., 229 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $350.08. E. (9) $388.13.

A. Charles F. Cook, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $261.58. E. (9) $12.50.

A. Frederick N. Cook, Vermont Petroleum Association, P.O. Box 566, Montpelier, Vt. 05602.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $750.

A. Harry N. Cook, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The National Waterways Conference, Inc.

A. Cook & Henderson, 1735 K Street NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Motorcyclist Association, P.O. Box 141, Westerville, Ohio 43081.
D. (6) $183.75.

A. Cook & Henderson, 1735 K Street NW., Second Floor, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. B.A.T. Industries, Limited, P.O. Box 345, Windsor House, 50 Victoria Street, London SW1H OWL England.
D. (6) $27,699.38. E. (9) $240.34.

A. Cook & Henderson, 1735 K Street NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Harley-Davidson Motor Co., Inc., P.O. Box 652, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201.
D. (6) $1,425. E. (9) $171.78.

A. J. Crawford Cook, P.O. Box 50485, Columbia, S.C. 29250.
B. J. Crawford Cook, Inc., P.O. Box 50485, Columbia, S.C. 29250 (for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia).
E. (9) $4,329.96.

A. J. Crawford Cook, Inc., P.O. Box 50485, Columbia, S.C. 29250.
B. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
D. (6) $2,905.58. E. (9) $36,672.47.

A. K. Richard Cook, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. General Electric Co., 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Conn. 06431.
D. (6) $475.

A. Robert M. Cook, 4900 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64112.
B. Livestock Marketing Association, 4900 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64112.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $35.26.

A. Eileen D. Cooke, American Library Association, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Box 54, Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $933.

A. Benjamin Y. Cooper, Printing Industries of America, Inc., 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Printing Industries of America, Inc., 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $16.

A. Edward Cooper, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Janet Cooper, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $45.50. E. (9) $45.50.

A. Joshua W. Cooper, 626 South Lee Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
B. Portsmouth-Kittery Armed Services Committee, Inc., Box 1123, Portsmouth, N.H. 03801.
D. (6) $2,800. E. (9) $807.56.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington. D.C. 20036.
B. Council of Forest Industries, 1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 1, Canada.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Footwear Division, Rubber Manufacturers Association, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $10,500. E. (9) $20.28.

A. Cooperative League of the U.S.A., 1828 L Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,900. E. (9) $875.

A. Darrell Coover, National Association of Independent Insurers, 499 South Capitol SW., Suite 401, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 2600 River Road, Des Plaines, Ill. 60018.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $217.

A. John F. Corcoran, Southern Railway Co., 920 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Southern Railway Co., 920 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. P. H. Corcoran, Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Samuel C. Corey, 2500 DeKalb Pike, Norristown, Pa. 19404.
B. Provident Indemnity Life Insurance, 2500 DeKalb Pike, Norristown, Pa. 19404.

A. Bennett J. Corn, Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc., 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.
B. Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc., 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.

A. Donald E. Cornett, Exxon Corp., 1899 L Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Exxon Corp., 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Richard L. Corrigan, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Consulting Engineers Council, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $875.

A. R. H. "Dick" Cory, 1510 American Bank Tower, Austin, Tex. 78701.
B. Central and South West Services, Inc., One Main Place, Suite 2700, Dallas, Tex. 75250.

A. John E. Cosgrove, Public Employee Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Public Employee Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $10,224.24.

A. Cosmetic Toiletry & Fragrance Association, Inc., 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. David Cosson, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $360.

A. James R. Costello, Jr., American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $74.85.

A. Michael E. Costello, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 901, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Texas Eastern Transmission Corp., P.O. Box 2521, Houston, Tex. 77001.
E. (9) $166.17.

A. Carol Coston, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Council of Industrial Boiler Owners, 11222 Silverleaf Drive, Fairfax Station, Va. 22039.
E. (9) $300.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 499 South Capitol Street SW., Suite 412, Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $858.80. E. (9) $102.40.

A. James H. Cousins, National Savings and Loan League, 1101 15th Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Savings and Loan League, 1101 15th Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $800. E. (9) $80.

A. Douglas Couttee, United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, AFL–CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $564.54.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
E. (9) $20.25.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Watch Association, 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Bristol Bay Native Corp., P.O. Box 220, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.
E. (9) $71.10.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Houdaille Industries, Inc., One Financial Plaza, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33394.
D. (6) $1,360.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Hugo Neu, 380 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (for Hugo Neu & Sons, Inc., 380 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017).

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Interbank Card Association, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Investment Co. Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Irving Trust Co., One Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Lydall, Inc., 615 Parker Street, Manchester, Conn. 06040.
E. (9) $1.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Committee for Limited Profit Housing, c/o HRH Construction Corp., 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Food Processors Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $15.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. New York State Urban Development Corp., One Astor Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10036.
E. (9) $188.16.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Securities Industry Association, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Eugene S. Cowen, 2759 Unicorn Lane NW., Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. American Broadcasting Co., 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $38.40.

A. C. Bryan Cox, P.O. Box 139, Kansas City, Mo. 64141.
B. Kansas City Life Insurance Co., P.O. Box 139, Kansas City, Mo. 64141.
D. (6) $144.50. E. (9) $578.19.

A. David H. Cox, 1828 L Street NW., Suite 1111, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Jackson, Campbell and Parkinson, 1828 L Street NW., Suite 1111, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for L'Enfant Plaza Properties, Inc.).
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Kenneth A. Cox, 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. MCI Communications Corp., 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,855. E. (9) $13.95.

A. William J. Cox, 1707 L Street NW., No. 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Committee for a Human Life Amendment, Inc., 1707 L Street NW., No. 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $8,353. E. (9) $839.

A. Harold P. Coxson, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $530. E. (9) $28.

A. Cramer and Lipsen, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Suite 4100, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Government of Nicaragua, Managua, Nicaragua.
E. (9) $1,693.17.

A. Paul W. Crane, 5 Corte Alegra, Greenbrae, Calif. 94904.
B. Bechtel Power Corp., 50 Beale Street, P.O. Box 3965, San Francisco, Calif. 94119.

A. Charles S. Crawford, Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (for Hide Action Program).
D. (6) $3,900.

A. William D. Crawford, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of the United States and Canada, 4949 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64112.
D. (6) $1,470.

A. Credit Union National Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $739.64.

A. Aldene E. Creech, National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, 430 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611; 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $176.70.

A. Kathryn Hilton Creech, National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $125.

A. Joseph M. Cribben, 6900 Valley Brook Drive, Falls Church, Va. 22042.
B. United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $1,750. E. (9) $45.61.

A. Richard E. Cristol, Calorie Control Council, 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346.
B. Robert H. Kellen Co., 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346 (for Calorie Control Council, 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346).
D. (6) $390.

A. Critical Mass Energy Project, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $450.63. E. (9) $450.63.

A. P. H. Croft, American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,325.01. E. (9) $1,483.79.

A. Robert W. Cromartie, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $125.

A. Donald A. Crosier, Nebraska Petroleum Council, P.O. Box 95063, 334 South 13th Street, Lincoln, Nebr. 68509.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. David T. Crow, The Fertilizer Institute, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Fertilizer Institute, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $6,159.19.

A. Jack A. Crowder, American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $20.10.

A. Crowell & Moring, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Associated Gas Distributors, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Crowell & Moring, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Avon Products, Inc., 9 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $20.

A. Crowell & Moring, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Commuter Airline Association of America, Inc., 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $300.

A. Crowell & Moring, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Communications Satellite Corp., 950 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.

A. Crowell & Moring, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Control Data Corp., 6003 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, Md. 20852.
E. (9) $163.88.

A. Crowell & Moring, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Pacific Southwest Airlines, 3225 North Harbor Drive, San Diego, Calif. 92101.

A. George D. Crowley, Jr., Groom & Nordberg, Suite 450, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Bally Manufacturing Corp., 2640 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60618.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $650.

A. Cuba Claims Association, P.O. Box 014004, Miami, Fla. 33101.
E. (9) $200.

A. Barry M. Cullen, International Paper Co., 1620 I Street NW., No. 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. International Paper Co., 1620 I Street NW., No. 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $160.

A. Edward M .Cummins, One United Drive, Fenton, Mo. 63026.
B. United Van Lines, Inc., One United Drive, Fenton, Mo. 63026.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $1,164.18.

A. Cummins Engine Co., Inc., 1000 Fifth Street, Columbus, Ind. 47201.

A. John T. Curran, Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL–CIO, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL–CIO, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $12,075. E. (9) $562.92.

A. Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle, 100 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.
B. United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.
D. (6) $39. E. (9) $13.21.

A. Thomas B. Curtis, Curtis, Crossen, Hensley, Allen, Curtis & Altman, 7912 Bonhomme, Suite 304, Clayton, Mo. 63105.
B. Encyclopedia Britannica, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. William K. Dabaghi, American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,541.

A. William Kay Daines, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $14.50.

A. Donald W. Dalrymple, American Cyanamid Co., Lederle Laboratories & Consumer Products Divisions, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 401, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, N.J. 07470 (for Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N.Y. 10965).
D. (6) $1,975. E. (9) $239.53.

A. John M. Damgard, ACLI International, Inc., 888 17th Street NW., No. 902, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. ACLI International, Inc., 717 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N.Y. 10604.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Frank C. Damrell, Jr., 5900 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 2600, Los Angeles, Calif. 90036.
B. Coastal States Gas Corp., 9 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Tex. 77046.
D. (6) $100.

A. Tracy Danese, P.O. Box 529100, Miami, Fla. 33152.
B. Florida Power & Light Co., P.O. Box 529100, Miami, Fla. 33152.
D. (6) $446. E. (9) $20.75.

A. John E. Daniel, American Paper Institute, Inc., 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Daniels, Houlihan & Palmeter, 1819 H Street NW., No. 340, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Importers Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $502.

A. Daniels, Houlihan & Palmeter, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Japan Lumber Importers Association, Tokyo, Japan.
E. (9) $472.33.

A. Joan E. Dannenbaum, 1707 L Street NW., Suite 515, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of Media Producers, 1707 L Street NW., Suite 515, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $100.

A. Dan Danner, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Armco, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $247.90.

A. Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint & Gordon, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Railway Utilization Corp., 1100 Centre Square East, 1500 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.
D. (6) $1,015.

A. William H. Darden, Reynolds Metals Co., 1620 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Reynolds Metals Co., 6601 West Broad Street, Richmond, Va. 23261.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $30.

A. Thomas Roger Dart, Alabama Petroleum Council, P.O. Box 4220, Montgomery, Ala. 36101.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $177.50. E. (9) $24.20.

A. Philip J. Daugherty, Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $5,632.25. E. (9) $346.36.

A. John B. Davenport, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $185.

A. Larry C. Davenport, Calorie Control Council, 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346.
B. Robert H. Kellen Co., 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346 (for Calorie Control Council, 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346).
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Daniel I. Davidson, Spiegel & McDiarmid, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Northern California Power Agency, 770 Kiely Boulevard, Santa Clara, Calif. 95051, and the cities of Alameda, Biggs, Gridley, Healdsburg, Lodi, Lompoc, Palo Alto, Redding, Roseville, Santa Clara, Ukiah, Calif., and associate member, Plumas-Sierra Rural Electric Cooperative.

A. John L. Davidson, Jr., The St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, 510 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63188.
B. The St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, 510 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63188.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. First Chicago Corp., 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

B. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 2600 River Road, Des Plaines, Ill. 60018.
D. (6) $4,350.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. Northwest Industries, Inc., 6300 Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill 60603.
B. Peoples Gas Co., 122 Southern Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
D. (6) $1,575.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603
B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60684.

A Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. Trans Union Corp., 90 Half Day Road, Lincolnshire, Ill. 60015.

A. David R. Davis, Indiana Petroleum Council, 714 Harrison Building, Indianapolis Ind. 46204.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Drew M. Davis, National Soft Drink Association, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Soft Drink Association, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $305.76. E. (9) $118.46.

A. Edward M. Davis, American Nuclear Energy Council, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.
B. American Nuclear Energy Council, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,887.51. E. (9) $183.19.

A. Kenneth E. Davis, 1899 L Street NW., No. 807, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Room & Haas Co., Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $225.73.

A. Ovid R. Davis, The Coca-Cola Co., P.O. Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Ga. 30301.
B. The Coca-Cola Co., P.O. Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Ga. 30301.
D. (6) $284. E. (9) $472.80.

A. R. Hilton Davis, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $453. E. (9) $43.80.

A. Robert W. Davis, Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) $1,300. E. (9) $1,216.

A. Walter L. Davis, United Food & Commercial Workers International Union, AFL–CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Food & Commercial Workers International Union, AFL–CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $750.

A. William Lee Davis, 299 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. Westvaco Corp., 299 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $227.50. E. (9) $225.15.

A. P. M. Davison, Jr., North Dakota Railway Lines, 418 East Rosser Avenue, P.O. Box 938, Bismarck, N. Dak. 58501.
B. North Dakota Railway Lines.
E. (9) $767.93.

A. J. Edward Day, 21 Dupont Circle, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Electronic Industries Association, Consumer Electronics Group, 2001 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. John Russell Deane III, 1825 K Street NW., Suite 1103, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Coalition of Automotive Associations, 1825 K Street NW., Suite 1103, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. John Russell Deane III, 1825 K Street NW., Suite 1103, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Specialty Equipment Market Association, 11530 East Slauson Avenue, Whittier, Calif. 90606.
E. (9) $20.

A. Deaver & Hannaford, Inc., 2030 M Street NW., Suite 403, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Venture Capital Association, 2030 M Street NW., No. 403, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,500. E. (9) $816.51.

A. Robert L. Debo, c/o Missouri Oil Council, 428 East Capitol, Suite 203, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Tony T. Dechant, National Farmers Union, Denver, Colo. 80251; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. The Farmers Educational & Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), Denver, Colo. 80251; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $7,500. E. (9) $83.19.

A. Mark O. Decker, National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $42.

A. Winston M. Decker, American Veterinary Medical Association, 1522 K Street NW., No. 828, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Veterinary Medical Association, 1522 K Street NW., No. 828, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $115.

A. Winston M. Decker, 1522 K Street NW., No. 828, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges, 1552 K Street NW., No. 828, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. DeHart Associates, Inc., 1505 22d Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., 1633 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $1,550. E. (9) $489.94.

A. DeHart Associates, Inc., 1505 22d Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. University of New Mexico, 152 Scholes Hall, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87131.

A. Myra J. DeLapp, 1901 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Security Pacific National Bank, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
D. (6) $684. E. (9) $110.

A. Dell, Craighill, Fentress & Benton, 888 17th Street NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Governor Roberto de la Madrid, Gobernador de Baja, California, P.O. Box 286, San Ysidro, Calif. 92073.
D. (6) $4,500. E. (9) $741.59.

A. Dell, Craighill, Fentress & Benton, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Sr. Jesus Almeida, N., Mexican National Confederation of Livestock Producers, 16th Street, No. 3200, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $160.58.

A. Garry DeLoss, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Environmental Policy Center, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $2,250.

A. Bradford T. Dempsey, 512 West Maple Avenue, No. 210, Vienna, Va. 22180.

A. Ray Denison, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $11,544. E. (9) $352.30.

A. John H. Denman, Missouri Oil Council, 428 East Capitol, Suite 203, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $440. E. (9) $509.50.

A. Daniel B. Denning, Gulf Oil Corp., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Gulf Oil Corp., P.O. Box 1166, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $7.

A. Wells Denyes, Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., P.O. Box 431, Kingsport, Tenn. 37662.
D. (6) $275. E. (9) $28.81.

A. Derrel B. DePasse, Container Corp. of America, 5000 Flat Rock Road, Philadelphia, Pa. 19127.
B. Container Corp. of America, 5000 Flat Rock Road, Philadelphia, Pa. 19127.
D. (6) $8,000.

A. Desautels Associates, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Suite 811, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Flavor & Extract Manufacturers Association of the United States, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $200.

A. Desautels Associates, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Suite 811, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., 1 Liberty Place, New York, N.Y. 10006.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Desautels Associates, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Suite 811, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $750.

A. R. Daniel Devlin, Trans World Airlines, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
D. (6) $330.

A. Ralph B. Dewey, Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1180, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 77 Beale Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94106.
D. (6) $553.50. E. (9) $432.03.

A. Charles J. DiBona, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $1,875.

A. John M. Dickerman, John Dickerman & Associates, Inc., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Lumber & Building Material Dealers Association, 1990 M Street NW., Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $13,154.29. E. (9) $636.10.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Agtek International, Inc., 189 Elm Street, New Canaan, Conn. 06840.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Fisheries Defense Committee, 2101 L Street NW., 10th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $7,200.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Atlantic Fisheries Association, Inc., P.O. Box 3552, Hampton, Va. 23663.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Custom Automotive Sound Association, Inc., 2101 L Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Holstein-Fresion Association of America, Holstein-Fresion Services, Inc., Suite 2500, 1500 Main Street, Springfield, Mass. 01115.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C 20037.
B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Kennecott Copper Corp., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $3,355.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, 444 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Mitsubishi International Corp., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Federation of Societies for Clinical Social Work, 698 West End Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10025.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Tex. 77001.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. United States Tour Operators Association, 1671 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.

A. John R. Dierker, 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. McDonnell Douglas Corp., P.O. Box 516, St. Louis, Mo. 63166.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $20.40.

A. Paula A. Dilley, Marathon Oil Co., 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio 45840.

A. Timothy V. A. Dilion, 1850 K Street NW., No. 380, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Westlands Water District, P.O. Box 5222, Fresno, Calif. 93755.
D. (6) $1,526.43. E. (9) $26.43.

A. Michael F. Dineen, Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co., Suite 206, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Lumbermens Mutual Casualty, Long Grove, Ill. 60049.
D. (6) $1,800.

A. Harley M. Dirks, American Medical Association, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.
D. (6) $2,887.50. E. (9) $20.85.

A. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky. 41076.
D. (6) $43,447.42. E. (9) $43,447.42.

A. Discover America Travel Organizations, Inc., 1899 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,104. E. (9) $2,104.

A. J. L. Disque, 556 Morris Avenue, Summit, N.J. 07901.
B. CIBA-GEIGY Corp., 556 Morris Avenue, Summit, N.J. 07901.
D. (6) $1,760. E. (9) $1,172.18.

A. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Airbus Industrie, Avenue Lucien Servanty, 31700 Blagnac, France.
D. (6) $11. E. (9) $14,193.72.

A. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. European Aerospace Corp., 1101 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20015.

A. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Government of Morocco, Rabat, Morocco.
D. (6) $11,557.50. E. (9) $5,786.70.

A. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Sofreavia, 75 rue la Boetie, Paris 8eme, France.
D. (6) $295. E. (9) $43.12.

A. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Thomson-CSF (Division Equipements Avioniques), 178 Boulevard Gabriel Péri, 92240 Malakoff, France.

A. H. A. Doersam, 517 Powell Drive, Annapolis, Md. 21401.
B. Household Finance Corp., 2700 Sanders Road, Prospect Heights, Ill. 60070.
D. (6) $1,485. E. (9) $1,033.60.

A. John D. Doherty, Jr., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Chase Manhattan Bank, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015.
D. (6) $220. E. (9) $32.69.

A. Hollis M. Dole, Atlantic Richfield, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
D. (6) $950.

A. David P. Dolgen, Seafarers International Union, 815 16th Street NW., Suite 510, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Seafarers International Union, 815 16th Street NW., Room 510, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,233.

A. Julie Domenick, 818 18th Street NW., Suite 750, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Municipal Labor Committee, 140 Park Place, New York, N.Y. 10007.
D. (6) $9,125.09. E. (9) $1,518.27.

A. Domestic Wildcatters Association, 900 First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. 77002.
D. (6) $10,000. E. (9) $1,023.35.

A. Frank Domurad, Public Citizen's Tax Reform Research Group, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Public Citizen's Tax Reform Research Group, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $600.

A. William J. Donovan, National Association of Federal Credit Unions, 1111 North 19th Street, Suite 700, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. National Association of Federal Credit Unions, 1111 North 19th Street, Suite 700, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $75.86.

A. Francis X. Dooley, 525 School Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. American Road & Transportation Builders Association, 525 School Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $175.

A. Joseph W. Dorn, Kilpatrick & Cody, Suite 400, 2033 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kilpatrick & Cody, Suite 400, 2033 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006 (for Furniture Rental Association of America (FRAA)).
E. (9) $50.

A. James A. Dorsch, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, Inc., 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.; 919 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.; 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. H. Eugene Douglas, 1970 Chain Bridge Road, McLean, Va. 22102.
B. Memorex Corp., San Tomas at Central Expressway, Santa Clara, Calif. 95052.
D. (6) $5,000.

A. Dow, Lohnes & Albertson, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Chicago Metropolitan Higher Education Council, et al.
D. (6) $2,850. E. (9) $10,649.24.

A. Dow, Lohnes & Albertson, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Security Marine Terminal Co.; Hampton Roads Co.
D. (6) $2,325. E. (9) $1,768.05.

A. Richard Morgan Downey, American Speech, Language, Hearing Association, 10801 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Md. 20852.
B. American Speech, Language, Hearing Association, 10801 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Md.
D. (6) $6,875. E. (9) $15.

A. John C. Doyle, Jr., Environmental Policy Center, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Environmental Policy Center, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. John P. Doyle, Jr., Bell Helicopter Textron, 1666 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Bell Helicopter Textron, 1666 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,466. E. (9) $450.47.

A. Robert H. Doyle, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Plumbing Manufacturers Institute, P.O. Box 484, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137.
D. (6) $41.65.

A. Robert H. Doyle, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Water Quality Association, 477 East Butterfield Road, Lombard, Ill. 60148.
D. (6) $332.50.

A. Nancy Drabble, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $3,416.66.

A. James E. Drake, American Medical Association, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.
D. (6) $2,984.85. E. (9) $104.08.

A. Andrew Drance, Room 402, 2020 North 14th Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.
B. Media General, Inc., 333 East Grace Street, Richmond, Va., 23219.
D. (6) $171.66. E. (9) $29.

A. Anthony V. Dresden, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Kevin J. Driscoll, American Bar Association, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $50.

A. Thomas E. Drumm, Jr., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Macmillan, Inc., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $1,800.

A. Lawrence M. Dubin, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. Peoples Gas Co., 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
D. (6) $1,575.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.
B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $7,533. E. (9) $4,513.88.

A. Morgan D. Dubrow, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $142.

A. Henry A. Dudley, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Republic of Turkey, 1606 23d Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.
D. (6) $4,200. E. (9) $649.83.

A. Francis J. Duggan, Association of American Railroads, 412 First Street SE, Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $728.06. E. (9) $429.04.

A. Mervin E. Dullum, 1629 K Street NW., Room 204, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Delta Air Lines, Inc., Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport, Atlanta, Ga. 30320.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $27.10.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Adolph Kizas, 2633 Fort Farnsworth Road, Alexandria, Va. 22303.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. East Bay Regional Park District, 11500 Skyline Boulevard, Oakland, Calif. 94169.
B. Delaware 5.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Huron-Clinton, 3050 Penobscot, Detroit, Mich. 48226.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Iva May Harvey, Route 7, Box 117, Blythe, Calif. 92225.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kenai Natives Association, Inc., P.O. Box 1210 Wildwood, Kenai, Alaska 99611.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Koniag, Inc., P.O. Box 746, Kodiak, Alaska.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Mid-West Consumers, P.O. Box 5089, Evergreen, Colo.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Western Fuels Association, Inc., 1835 K Street NW., No. 412, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Louise C. Dunlap, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Environmental Policy Center, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $250.

A. Douglas G. Dunn, Northern Natural Gas Co., 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Northern Natural Gas Co., 2223 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68102.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Mari Lee Dunn, American Council for Capital Formation, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Council for Capital Formation, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Stuart Dunwoody, 1990 M Street NW., Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Consumer Energy Council of America, 1990 M Street NW., Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. James A. Dupree, Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich. 48121.
D. (6) $1,625. E. (9) $751.38.

A. Joseph L. Duran, The First National Bank of Boston, 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
B. The First National Bank of Boston, 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
D. (6) $504.72 E. (9) $612.27.

A. L. L. Duxbury, Burlington Northern, Inc., Suite 506, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Burlington Northern, Inc., 176 East Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $959.04.

A. R. Ken Dyar, 1620 Southeast 127th Avenue, Vancouver, Wash. 98664.
B. Central Lincoln People's Utility District, 255 Southwest Coast Highway, Newport, Oreg. 97635.
D. (6) $1,600. E. (9) $1,354.

A. Jean F. Dye, 12700 Lake Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio 44107.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

A. Dennis J. Earhart, 1753 Euclid Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
B. Bonneville Associates, Inc., 200 East South Temple, Suite 300, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; The Western Regional Council, 200 East South Temple, Suite 300, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111.
D. (6) $4,348.26.

A. Blakeman Early, Sierra Club, 330 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Sierra Club, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94108.

A. Jack D. Early, The Madison Building, Suite 514, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 514, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Roy W. Easley, Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. East-West Trade Council, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,560. E. (9) $6.20.

A. Patricia E. Ebaugh, St. Joe Minerals Corp., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Suite 911, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. St. Joe Minerals Corp., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,375. E. (9) $28.94.

A. Donald R. Ebe, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 1800 K Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D. C. 20006.
B. Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron Ohio 44316.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Robert E. Ebel, ENSERCH Corp., 1205 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1014, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. ENSERCH Corp., 301 South Harwood Street, Dallas, Tex. 75201.
D. (6) $1,450. E. (9) $907.

A. Harold F. Eberle, Independent Insurance Agents of America, Inc., 1120 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Independent Insurance Agents of America, Inc., 85 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.
D. (6) $14,134.68. E. (9) $500.

A. N. Boyd Ecker, Mobil Oil Corp., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $40.50.

A. Jack Eckard Corp., P.O. Box 4689, Clearwater, Fla. 33518.

E. (9) $317.77.

A. Daniel J. Edelman, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 460, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Airline Passengers Association, Inc., P.O. Box 2758, Dallas, Tex. 75221.

A. Daniel J. Edelman, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 460, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Alaska Airlines, P.O. Box 68900, Seattle, Wash. 98188.

A. Daniel J. Edelman, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 460, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Seat Belt Council, P.O. Box 467, New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $126.36.

A. Daniel J. Edelman, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 460, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Utility Contractors Association, 815 15th Street NW., Suite 838, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $1,083.53.

A. Edelman International Corp., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 460, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. DGA International, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036; Airbus Industrie, 31700 Blagnac, Toulouse, France.
D. (6) $13,990. E. (9) $201.89.

A. Edelman International Corp., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 460, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Government of Turkey/Embassy of Turkey, 1606 23d Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $21,300. E. (9) $8,739.63.

A. Edelman International Corp., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Republic of Haiti/Embassy of Haiti, 4400 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Peter B. Edelman, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh & Jacobs, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. (for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., Inc.).

A. Peter B. Edelman, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh & Jacobs, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006 (for Republic of the Philippines).

A. William R. Edgar, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 517, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. General Aviation Manufacturers Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 517, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,451.92.

A. Arthur B. Edgeworth, Jr., United States League of Savings Associations, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Suite 801, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States League of Savings Associations, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill
D. (6) $3,112.50.

A. Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Ninth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $32,878.04. E. (9) $17,390.31.

A. Stephen L. Edmiston, Disabled American Veterans, 807 Maine Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky. 41076.
D. (6) $6,022.

A. Jonathan W. Edwards, 507 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. Blue Ribbon Sports, Inc., 8285 Southwest Nimbus Avenue, Beaverton, Oreg. 97005.

A. Jonathan W. Edwards, 507 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Warm Springs, Oreg. 97761.
E. (9) $100.

A. Jonathan W. Edwards, 507 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. The Navajo Nation, Window Rock, Ariz. 86515.
E. (9) $100.

A. Macon T. Edwards, National Cotton Council of America, 1030 15th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
D. (6) $2,062.50. E (9) $104.19.

A. H. Brent Egbert, 1800 K Street NW., Suite 920, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. BankAmerica Corp., Bank of America Center, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $177.21. E. (9) $217.28.

A. Charles E. Ehrhart, 1800 K Street NW., Suite 924, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ralston Purina Co., Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo. 63188.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $134.

A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr., 1875 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Tobacco Institute, 1875 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Sara Ehrman, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Room 412, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Room 412, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $2,625.

A. Electronic Data System Corp., 229 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
E. (9) $2,324.86.

A. George K. Eliades, Society of American Wood Preservers, Inc., 1401 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 205, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Society of American Wood Preservers, Inc., 1401 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 205, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $360.

A. J. Burton Eller, Jr. 425 13th Street NW., Suite 1020, Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. National Cattlemen's Association, 1001 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo. 80203.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Charles W. Elliott, Wisconsin Petroleum Council, 25 West Main Street, Room 703, Madison, Wis. 53703.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $116.67.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 5500 Quincy Street, Hyattsville, Md. 20784.
E. (9) $522.70.

A. Perry R. Ellsworth, National Council of Agricultural Employers, 1425 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 1425 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $13.

A. Roy Elson, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $4,200. E. (9) $1,400.

A. Joseph T. Elvove, P.O. Box 5039, Hilton Head Island, S.C. 29928.
B. Publicker Industries, Inc., 777 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
D. (6) $10,050. E. (9) $6,412.68.

A. Law offices of Northcutt Ely, Watergate 600 Building, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Ocean Mining Associates, Gloucester Point, Va.
D. (6) $6,000.

A. Carl F. Emde, Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., 1800 K Street NW., Suite 1016, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., P.O. Box 538, Allentown, Pa. 18105.
D. (6) $50.

A. Emerson Electric Co., 8100 Florissant, St. Louis, Mo. 63136.
E. (9) $1,751.

A. William Emerson, TRW, Inc., Suite 800, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. TRW, Inc., 23555 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44117.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Lowell J. Endahl, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $235.

A. Energy Action Educational Foundation, 1523 L Street NW., No. 302, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $675. E. (9) $1,996.91.

A. Energy Consumers and Producers Association, P.O. Box 1726, Seminole, Okla. 74868.
D. (6) $19,013.68. E. (9) $19,013.68.

A. Ralph Engel, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 1120, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Patricia Hanahan Engman, Bristol-Myers Co., 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Bristol-Myers Co., 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $500.

A. M. Dale Ensign, Husky Oil Co., 1800 M Street NW., Suite 295, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Husky Oil Co., P.O. Box 380, Cody, Wyo. 82414.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $112.23.

A. Environmental Policy Center, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $39,221. E. (9) $32,782.11.

A. James R. Enyart, Monsanto Co., 1101 17th Street NW., Suite 604, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Monsanto Co., 800 North Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. 63166.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $71.66.

A. Vickie L. Erickson, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Marketing Institute, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $600.

A. John M. Erskine, Jr., P.O. Box 3092, Houston, Tex. 77001.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), P.O. Box 3092, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $92.26. E. (9) $53.14.

A. George T. Esherick, United States Steel Corp., 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States Steel Corp., 600 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.
D. (6) $140. E. (9) $84.

A. Thomas E. Esterly, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $24.20.

A. John T. Estes, 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 700, Washington, D.C. 20036 .
B. Allied Chemical Corp., P.O. Box 3000–R, Morristown, N.J. 07960.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $20.

A. Ethyl Corp., 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 611, Washington, D.C. 20005.
E. (9) $1,800.

A. Frank E. Evans, c/o Davis, Graham & Stubbs, 1300 19th Street NW., No. 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Purgatoire River Water Conservation District, 430 East Main St., Trinidad, Colo. 81082.
D. (6) $2,405. E. (9) $680.70.

A. Joseph O. Evans, 4401 Lee Highway, Apt. 21, Arlington, Va. 22207.

A. Robert D. Evans, American Bar Association, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $50.

A. Fawn K. Evenson, 1611 North Kent Street, Suite 900, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Footwear Industries Association, 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $226.41.

A. Conrad H. C. Everhard, American Hawaiian Cruising Line, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, Suite 1840, New York, N.Y. 10005.
B. American Hawaiian Cruising Line, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005.
E. (9) $400.

A. Robbie Exley, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $27.40. E. (9) $27.40.

A. Robert R. Fahs, Cargill, Inc., 1050 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cargill, Inc., P.O. Box 9300, Minneapolis, Minn. 55440.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Families Associated for Inalienable Rights, Inc., 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $24,500. E. (9) $9,950.15.

A. Thomas B. Farley II, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $5,875. E. (9) $111.10.

A. The Farmers' Educational & Cooperative Union of America. Denver, Colo. 80251; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $107,033.50. E. (9) $50,517.09.

A. Robert S. Faron, LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae, 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4.02.

A. John W. Farquhar, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Marketing Institute, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Dolores L. Farr, American Nurses' Association, 1030 15th Street NW., Suite 408, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Nurses' Association, 2420 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64108.
D. (6) $2,640. E. (9) $144.71.

A. Penelope S. Farthing, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 750, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Allstate Enterprises, Inc., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill. 60062.

A. Penelope S. Farthing, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 750, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Allstate Insurance Cos., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill. 60062.

A. R. Roy Fausset, 1050 17th Street NW., No. 301, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Freeport Minerals Co., 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $250.

A. Clinton Fawcett, Coastal States Gas Corp., 9 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Tex. 77046.
B. Coastal States Gas Corp., 9 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Tex. 77046.
D. (6) $1,375. E. (9) $90.

A. Jane Fawcett-Hoover, The Proctor & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 1801 K Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Proctor & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
D. (6) $10.42.

A. Federation of American Controlled Shipping, 17 Battery Place North, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) $1,192.59. E. (9) $1,192.59.

A. Federation of American Hospitals, 1101 17th Street NW., No. 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $7,650. E. (9) $7,650.

A. Federation of American Scientists, 307 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
E. (9) $1,820.88.

A. John W. Feist, 900 17th Street NW., No. 1016, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kaiser Steel Corp., 900 17th Street NW., No. 1016, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $403.13.

A. Lois M. Felder, United Food & Commercial Workers International Union, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Food & Commercial Workers International Union, AFL–CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $723.90.

A. Fellowship Square Foundation, Inc., 11450 North Shore Drive, Reston, Va. 22090.

A. Kenneth E. Feltman, National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $400.

A. Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., 2101 L Street NW., Suite 203, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Committee for Humane Legislation, Inc., 11 West 60th Street, New York, N.Y. 10023.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $1,898.09.

A. Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., 2101 L Street NW., Suite 203, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Nutritional Foods Association, 7727 South Painter Avenue, Whittier, Calif. 90602.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $226.01.

A. Edward T. Fergus, Bache, Halsey, Stuart, Shields, Inc., 100 Gold Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.
B. Bache, Halsey, Stuart, Shields, Inc., 100 Gold Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.
D. (6) $700.

A. Jack Ferguson Associates, Inc., 203 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. Northwest Alaska Pipeline Co., P.O. Box 1526, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110.

A. Jack Ferguson Associates, Inc., 203 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. United States Borax & Chemical Corp., 3075 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90010.

A. James H. Ferguson, American Society for Personnel Administration, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 926, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Society for Personnel Administration, 30 Park Drive, Berea, Ohio 44017.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $1,626.

A. Vincent J. Ferri, 444 North Capitol Street NW., No. 820, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, 444 North Capitol Street NW., No. 820, Washington, D.C. 20001.

A. John L. Festa, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Blaine Fielding, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Samuel Stephen Fields, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. National Coalition to Ban Handguns, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $2,694.24. E. (9) $958.43.

A. Manuel D. Fierro, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 610 Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, 1500–1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver V6E 2H1, British Columbia, Canada.
D. (6) $10,625.01. E. (9) $360.

A. Stanley R. Fike, 511 Boston Avenue, Takoma Park, Md. 20012.
B. Fike Metal Products Corp., Blue Springs, Mo. 64015; Fike Chemicals, Inc., Box 546, Nitro, W.Va. 25143.
D. (6) $450.

A. Stanley S. Fine, 22 Light Street, Suite 402, Baltimore, Md. 21202.
B. Scientific Games Development Corp., 2625 Cumberland Parkway NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30339.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $10.

A. Matthew P. Fink, Investment Co. Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Investment Co. Institute, 1775 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $22.50. E. (9) $6.

A. Sheldon I. Fink, Sonnenschein, Carlin, Nath & Rosenthal, 8000 Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
B. First Wisconsin Mortgage Trust, 233 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
D. (6) $287.50. E. (9) $57.12.

A. Thomas D. Finnigan, Union Carbide Corp., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Union Carbide Corp., 270 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
E. (9) $82.

A. M. J. Fiocco, 1909 K Street NW., S–410, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Industrial Traffic League, 1909 K Street NW., S–410, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,062.50. E. (9) $35.

A. Firearms Lobby of America, 325 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $4,167.10. E. (9) $4,564.79.

A. First Class Mailers Association, Inc., 1101 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 107, Washington, D.C. 20037.
E. (9) $42.

A. First Congressional District Action Committee, 6 Maxfield Court, Barrington, R.I. 02806.
D. (6) $800. E. (9) $695.12.

A. The First National Bank of Boston, 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
E. (9) $5,427.10.

A. First National Boston Corp., 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.

A. Michael D. Fischer, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh & Jacobs, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. (for Republic of the Philippines).

A. Richard L. Fischer, 1000 16th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
D. (6) $306. E. (9) $48.15.

A. Charles L. Fishman, 633 East Capitol Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $5,500. E. (9) $4,250.

A. T. E. Fitzgerald, Jr., 18913 Quail Valley Boulevard, Gaithersburg, Md. 10760.
B. Household Finance Corp., 2700 Sanders Road, Prospect Heights, Ill. 60070.
D. (6) $1,427.50. E. (9) $700.13.

A. Five Freedoms, Inc., P.O. Box 656, Columbia, Md. 21045.

A. Hilliard J. Fjord, 602 Main Street, Suite 600, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
B. The Ohio River Co., 580 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $160.

A. Susan Garber Flack, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $19.35.

A. Daniel V. Flanagan, Jr., 1801 K Street NW., Suite 221, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 1 Market Plaza, San Francisco, Calif. 94105.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $616.37.

A. James J. Flanagan, New England Power Service Co., 25 Research Drive, Westborough, Mass. 01581.
B. New England Power Service Co., 25 Research Drive, Westborough, Mass. 01581.
D. (6) $955.68. E. (9) $121.10.

A. M. Kendall Fleeharty, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $1,120. E. (9) $17.32.

A. C. D. Fleet, Jr., 681 Lafayette, Denver, Colo. 80218.
B. N. B. Hunt, 2500 First National Bank of Dallas Building, Dallas, Tex. 75202.

A. Florida Gas Transmission Co., P.O. Box 44, Winter Park, Fla. 32790.

A. James F. Flug, 2904 Brandywine Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.
B. Energy Action Educational Foundation, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,000.18.

A. John J. Flynt, Jr., Smalley, Cogburn & Flynt, P.O. Drawer A, Griffin, Ga. 30224.
B. AVCO Corp., 1275 King Street, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
D. (6) $6,229.12. E. (9) $1,229.12.

A. Robert P. Fogarty, NAM, 3499 Ridgewood Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43220.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh & Jacobs, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Family Mutual Insurance Co., 3099 East Washington Avenue, Box 7430, Madison, Wis. 53707.
D. (6) $985. E. (9) $10.98.

A. Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh & Jacobs, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Cabot Corp. & Subsidiaries, 125 High Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
D. (6) $1,950.

A. Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh & Jacobs, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Insurance Association of Connecticut, 60 Washington Street, Hartford, Conn. 06106.
D. (6) $4,500.

A. Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh & Jacobs, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Republic of the Philippines.
E. (9) $3.

A. Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh & Jacobs, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., Inc., 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. Food & Beverage Trades Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $9,908.24. E. (9) $9,908.24.

A. Food Marketing Institute, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $11,000.

A. Foodservice & Lodging Institute, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $300.

A. E. David Foreman, Jr., Foreman & Associates, Suite 601, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ogden Corp., 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $8,000.

A. James W. Foristel, American Association of Ophthalmology, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Association of Ophthalmology, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,000.

A. Ira N. Forman, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Room 412, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Israel Public Affairs Committet, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Room 412, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $6,499.98.

A. Sallie H. Forman, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $700. E. (9) $153.72.

A. David H. Foster, Natural Gas Supply Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Natural Gas Supply Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,150. E. (9) $585.05.

A. Robert U. Foster, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $10,000. E. (9) $377.

A. Ebert E. Fournace, 3706 Eaton Road NW., Canton, Ohio 44708.

A. Albert A. Fox, Jr., 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Allied Chemical Corp., P.O. Box 3000—R, Morristown, N.J. 07960.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $25.

A. John G. Fox, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C 20036; 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007.

A. Richard J. Fox, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 1000 16th Street NW., No. 503, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
D. (6) $600. E.(9) $72.18.

A. Donald Fraher, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Handgun Control, Inc., 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $4,307.66. E. (9) $43.64.

A. William C. France, National Motorsports Committee of ACCUS, 1701 K Street NW., Suite 1204, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Motorsports Committee of ACCUS, 1701 K Street NW., Suite 1204, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. William H.G. France, National Motorsports Committee of ACCUS, 1701 K Street NW., Suite 1204, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Motorsports Committee of ACCUS, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Peter Franchot, Union of Concerned Scientists, 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Union of Concerned Scientists, 1208 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.
D. (6) $4,375.

A. Walter L. Frankland, Jr., 1717 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Silver Users Association, Inc., 1717 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $999.90. E. (9) $80.50.

A. George Franklin, Watergate 600, Suite 480, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Soft Drink Association, 1101 16 Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $75. E. (9) $4.

A. Thomas C. Franks, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $697.86.

A. Welby M. Frantz, American Movers Conference, 1117 North 19th Street, P.O. Box 9204, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Movers Conference, 1117 North 19th Street, P.O. Box 9204, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $225. E. (9) $105.16.

A. Donald A. Frederick, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,207.

A. Robert M. Frederick, The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $4,062.50.

A. Harry L. Freeman, American Express Co., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Express Co., American Express Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004.

A. James O. Freeman, U.S. League of Savings Associations, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Suite 801, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States League of Savings Associations, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,625. E. (9) $54.75.

A. David W. Freer, Western Oil & Gas Association, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Western Oil & Gas Association, 727 West 7th Street, Suite 850, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.
D. (6) $825.

A. Pamela B. Freer, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York City, N.Y. 10019.
B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York City, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $4,498. E. (9) $208.31.

A. Verrick O. French, National Retail Merchants Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Retail Merchants Association, 1000 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y. 10001.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $15.

A. Charles H. Fritzel, National Association of Independent Insurers, 499 South Capitol Street NW., Suite 409, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc., 444 North Capitol Street NW., Suite 409, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $4,800. E. (9) $188.41.

A. George L. Frick, Delaware Oil Men's Association, 20 East Division Street, Dover, Del. 19901.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Susan Friday, National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $1,260. E. (9) $71.64.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. The Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai, Idaho.
D. (6) $1,874.30. E. (9) $7.50.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. The Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Pine Ridge, S.D. 57770.
D. (6) $1,081.50. E. (9) $6.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Pueblo of Laguna, Laguna, N. Mex.
D. (6) $2,922. E. (9) $9.50.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Vought Corp., P.O. Box 5907, Dallas, Tex. 75222.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, Suite 1000, 600 New Hampshire Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $884.05.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Associations, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. James M. Friedman, 650 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio 44113.
B. Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., 55 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44113.

A. Joseph B. Friedman, 810 18th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Lucas, Friedman & Mann, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006 (for Republic of the Philippines).

A. John A. Friel, American Nurses' Association, 1030 15th Street NW., Suite 408, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Nurses' Association, 2420 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) $2,132. E. (9) $118.16.

A. Gary R. Frink, Watergate 600, Suite 480, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Radwaste Management Group, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Owen V. Frisby, The Chase Manhattan Bank, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Chase Manhattan Bank, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015.
D. (6) $420. E. (9) $53.08.

A. Charles H. Fritzel, National Association of Independent Insurers, 499 South Capitol Street SW., Suite 401, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 2600 River Road, Des Plaines, Ill. 60018.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $130.

A. Jeffrey A. Fritzlen, Tenneco Inc., 490 L'Enfant Plaza East, SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Tenneco, Inc., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Cornelius F. Froeb, Cities Service Co., 1660 L Street NW., Suite 207, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cities Service Co., 1660 L Street NW., Suite 207, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $240.

A. Gordon H. Fry, 3251 Old Lee Highway, Suite 501, Fairfax, Va. 22030.
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 3251 Old Lee Highway, Suite 501, Fairfax, Va. 22030.

A. David C. Fullarton, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $760.

A. Richard G. Fuller, National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va. 22031.
B. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va. 22031.
D. (6) $680.

A. Ronald K. Fuller, 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 517, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. San Diego Gas & Electric Co., 101 Ash Street, San Diego, Calif. 92112.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $105.

A. Claudia R. Fuquay, National Food Processors Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Food Processors Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $79.95.

A. Edward W. Furia, 3515 East Spring Street, Seattle, Wash. 98122.
B. Citizens Action Group, Kodiak, Alaska.

A. Edward W. Furia, 3515 East Spring Street, Seattle, Wash. 98122.
B. New England Fish Co., Pier 89, Seattle, Wash. 98119.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $250.

A. Edward W. Furia, 3515 East Spring Street, Seattle, Wash. 98122.
B. Weyerhaeuser Co., 2525 South 336th, Federal Way, Wash. 98003.
D. (6) $17,908. E. (9) $375.73.

A. Nancy H. Fussell, 1700 North Moore Street, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.
B. The Boeing Co., P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Wash. 98124.
D. (6) $30.41.

A. G-4 Children's Coalition, 7309 Delfield Street, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015.
D. (6) $557. E. (9) $500.

A. Terry Gabrielson, 490 L'Enfant Plaza SW., No. 3202, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corp., 2700 South Post Oak Road, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $450.

A. James E. Gaffigan, American Hotel and Motel Association, Suite 1006, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Hotel and Motel Association, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $807.70.

A. Norman S. Gaines, 2550 M Street NW., Suite 770, Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. RJR Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 2959, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102.
D. (6) $566.04.

A. Mark J. Gallagher, 1707 L Street NW., No. 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Committee for a Human Life Amendment, Inc., 1707 L Street NW., No. 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $7,281. E. (9) $839.

A. Robert M. Gants, 1101 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Constructors Association, 1101 15th Street NW., No. 1000, Washington, D.C. 20005.
E. (9) $12.

A. M. D. Garber, Jr., Phillips Petroleum Co., 2101 L Street NW., Sixth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla. 74004.

A. Gardner, Carton & Douglas, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 325, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Council of Industrial Boiler Owners, 11222 Silverleaf Drive, Fairfax Station, Va. 22039.
D. (6) $230.

A. Gardner, Carton & Douglas, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60603; 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Heizer Corp., 20 North Wacker Drive Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. Gardner, Carton & Douglas, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 325, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Howard Mobile Village, 701 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md., 21201.

A. Gardner, Carton & Douglas, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 325, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Elmer W. Kneip, 911 West Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Gardner, Carton & Douglas, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 325, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Marathon Oil Co., 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $60.

A. Gardner, Carton & Douglas, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 325, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Small Producers for Energy Independence, 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Gardner, Carton & Douglas, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 325, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Sealed Power Corp., 2001 Sanford Street, Muskegon, Mich. 49443.

A. Robert P. Gardner, Standard Brands Food Co., 1899 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Standard Brands Food Co., Standard Brands, Inc., 625 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $800.

A. Wendell P. Gardner, Jr., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 802, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Sears, Roebuck and Co., Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60684.
D. (6) $160. E. (9) $35.27.

A. Theodore J. Garrish, 1525 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Metal Detectors Manufacturers, Inc., 2814 National Drive, Garland, Tex. 75041.
D. (6) $4,650. E. (9) $2,406.12.

A. Theodore J. Garrish, 1525 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Outdoor Coalition, 8387 Tamarind Avenue, Fontana, Calif. 92335.

A. James J. Garry, Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc., 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.
B. Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc., 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.

A. W. Bradford Gary, 3M Co., 3M Center, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.
B. 3M Co., 3M Center, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.
E. (9) $10.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.
E. (9) $90.

A. Lillian B. Gaskin, American Bar Association, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $50.

A. Philip Gasteyer, United States League of Savings Associations, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Suite 801, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States League of Savings Associations, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,762.50.

A. James A. Gavin, Tenneco, Inc., 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Tenneco, Inc., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Tex. 77001.

A. Margaret L. Gehres, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $1,132.05. E. (9) $153.38.

A. Robert C. Gelardi, Calorie Control Council, 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346.
B. Robert H. Kellen Co., 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346 (Calorie Control Council, 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346).
D. (6) $1,600.

A. Morton A. Geller, The First National Bank of Boston, 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
B. The First National Bank of Boston, 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
D. (6) $459. E. (9) $406.02.

A. José A. Gemeil, 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 302, Washington, D.C 20036.
B. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates Inc., 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 302. Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Brazilian Coffee Institute, 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022).
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $540.

A. General Aviation Manufacturers Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 517, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $2,451.92.

A. Joseph G. Gerard, Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) $1,998. E. (9) $1,782.51.

A. Louis Gerber, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $4,018.99. E. (9) $38.

A. Dorothy F. Gevinson, The Proter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 1801 K Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
D. (6) $8.33.

A. Wayne Gibbens, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 503, Washhington, D.C. 20006.
B. Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, 1111 Thompson Building, Tulsa, Okla. 74103.
D. (6) $5,476. E. (9) $99.05.

A. Anne Marie Gibbons, American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Suite 212, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Suite 212, Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $400.

A. William G. Glery, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Foodservice and Lodging Institute, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $300.

A. William L. Gifford, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. General Electric Co., 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Conn. 06431.

A. Arthur P. Gildea, 274 Glenfield Court, Cincinnati, Ohio 45238.
B. Brewery & Soft Drink Workers National Conference, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, 1400 Renaissance Drive, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.

A. Michael Gildea, 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) $11,082.50.

A. John E. Giles, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Mark W. Gillaspie, Houston Natural Gas Corp., P.O. Box 1188, Houston, Tex. 77001.
B. Houston Natural Gas Corp., P.O. Box 1188, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $330.41. E. (9) $481.20.

A. Neal P. Gillen, American Cotton Shippers Association, 1707 L Street NW., Suite 460, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Cotton Shippers Association, 1707 L Street NW., Suite 460, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $15,000. E. (9) $1,417.73.

A. James T. Gillice, Alliance of American Insurers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Alliance of American Insurers, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
D. (6) $125.

A. Robert E. Ginther, Association of Local Transport Airlines, Suite 803, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Association of Local Transport Airlines, Suite 803, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $3,500.

A. Jonah Gitlitz, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Advertising Federation, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $181.32.

A. Michael J. Giuffrida, 1019 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Frozen Food Association, Inc., One Chocolate Avenue, P.O. Box 398, Hershey, Pa. 17033.
D. (6) $105. E. (9) $160.60.

A. George L. Gleason, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.
B. American Nuclear Energy Council, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,625. E. (9) $46.27.

A. John P. Gleason, Jr., 1750 Old Meadow Road, McLean, Va. 22102.
B. Brick Institute of America, 1750 Old Meadow Road, McLean, Va. 22102.

A. George T. Glover, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $265. E. (9) $354.25.

A. Godfrey Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., S-501, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $421.02.

A. Godfrey Associates, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., S-501, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., S-501, Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $230.80.

A. Horace D. Godfrey, 918 16th Street NW., S-501, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Godfrey Associates, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., S-501, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $4,800. E. (9) $191.22.

A. J. F. Godfrey, P.O. Box 186, Fort Worth, Tex. 76101.
B. The Western Co. of North America, P.O. Box 186, Fort Worth, Tex. 76101.
D. (6) $16.

A. Patrick L. Godfrey, National Association of Manufacturers, 711 Court A, Tacoma, Wash. 98402.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,400.

A. Harvey S. Gold, Velsicol Chemical Corp., 1015 15th Street NW., Suite 909, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Velsicol Chemical Corp., 341 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

A. Howard S. Goldberg, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc. for Airbus Industrie, Avenue Lucien Servanty, 31700 Blagnac, France), 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1.83.

A. Howard S. Goldberg, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for European Aerospace Corp., 1101 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005).

A. Howard S. Goldberg, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Sofreavia, 75 Rue La Boetie, Paris, 8eme France).
D. (6) $43.12.

A. Alan J. Goldenberg, Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc., 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.
B. Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc., 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.

A. Carl Goldfield, American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Suite 212, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Suite 212, Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $500.

A. Lloyd L. Golding, National Association of Truck Stop Operators, Inc., 700 North Fairfax Street, No. 505, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
B. National Association of Truck Stop Operators, Inc., 700 North Fairfax Street No. 505, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) $1,330.

A. Elliott Goldstein, Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy, Suite 970, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Dittler Brothers, Inc., P.O. Box 19833, Station N, Atlanta, Ga. 30325.
D. (6) $1,812.

A. Ruth Gonze, American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $100.

A. Don A. Goodall, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 401, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, N.J. 07470.
D. (6) $815. E. (9) $141.33.

A. Charles E. Goodell, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for European Aerospace Corp., 1101 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005).

A. Charles E. Goodell, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Government of Morocco, Rabat, Morocco).
D. (6) $495.

A. Charles E. Goodell, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Sofreavia, 75 rue la Boetie, Paris 8eme, France).

A. Charles E. Goodell, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (Thomson-CSF, (AVS), 178 Boulevard Gabriel Péri, 92240 Malakoff, France).

A. Vance V. Goodfellow, 307 Fourth Avenue South, P.O. Box 15047, Minneapolis, Minn. 55415.
B. Crop Quality Council, 307 Fourth Avenue South, P.O. Box 15047, Minneapolis, Minn. 55415.
D. (6) $8,646.99.

A. Vivian Goodier, National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,375. E. (9) $163.17.

A. Robert F. Goodwin, Meredith Corp., 1850 K Street NW., Suite 275, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Meredith Corp., 1850 K Street NW., Suite 275, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $40. E. (9) $17.

A. Frank D. Gorham III, 2550 M Street NW., Suite 770, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. RJR Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 2959, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102.
D. (6) $126. E. (9) $4.

A. Peter J. Gossens, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20036
B. National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $8,250. E. (9) $288.18.

A. John S. Gottschalk, 1412 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, 1412 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. George B. Gould III, National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $9,020.33.

A. Gould, Reichert & Strauss, 2613-20 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
B. Francis J. Rorke, et al.
E. (9) $25.77.

A. Government of El Salvador, Office of the President, San Salvador, El Salvador.
E. (9) $3,078.91.

A. Donald E. Graham, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Lawrence T. Graham, American Hotel and Motel Association, Suite 1006, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Hotel and Motel Association, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $807.69.

A. John K. Gram, Public Timber Purchaser Group, 714 Oregon Bank Building, Portland, Oreg. 97204.
B. Public Timber Purchasers Group, 714 Oregon Bank Building, Portland, Oreg. 79204.
D. (6) $1,650. E. (9) $356.96.

A. Edward Shawn Grandis, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Environmental Policy Center, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $900.

A. Allan Grant, American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.
D. (6) $1,750.

A. Wm. W. Grant, Utah International, Inc., 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Utah International, Inc., 550 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94104.
E. (9) $588.23.

A. James L. Granum, Southern Railway Co., 920 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Southern Railway Co., 920 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. James A. Gray, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22102.
B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22102.
D. (6) $1,234.50. E. (9) $25.

A. Robert Keith Gray, Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10017 (for Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, 1300 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004).
D. (6) $300.

A. Robert Keith Gray, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (for Motorola, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.).

A. Mark E. Grayson, National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Samuel A. Grayson, Union Pacific Railroad Co., 611 Idaho Building, 216 North Eighth, Boise, Idaho 83702.
B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge St., Omaha, Nebr. 68179.

A. Donald R. Greeley, Celanese Corp., 1101 17th Street NW., Suite 307, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Celanese Corp., 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $96.60.

A. George R. Green, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Marketing Institute, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $900.

A. James W. Green, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,057. E. (9) $305.40.

A. Mark Green, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $4,750.

A. Robert M. Greening, Jr., Public Power Council, 1310 Main Street, P.O. Box 1307, Vancouver, Wash. 98666.
B. Public Power Council, 1310 Main Street, P.O. Box 1307, Vancouver, Wash. 98666.
D. (6) $3,125. E. (9) $3,076.89.

A. Margit S. Greenspon, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $850.

A. Saunders Gregg, Entex, Inc., P.O. Box 2628, Houston, Tex. 77001.
B. Entex, Inc., P.O. Box 2628, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $785. E. (9) $1,804.06.

A. William G. Greif, Bristol-Myers Co., 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Bristol-Myers Co., 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $10,000.

A. Lori Gribbin, 1899 L Street NW., No. 807, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Rohm and Haas Co., Independence Hall West, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105.
D. (6) $500.

A. David R. Griffin, Tenneco, Inc., 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Tenneco, Inc., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Tex. 77001.

A. Harold H. Griffin, 1050 17th Street NW., No. 320, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Family Health Program, 2925 North Palo Verde Avenue, Long Beach, Calif. 90815.
D. (6) $2,437. E. (9) $300.28.

A. Edward G. Griffith, Atlantic Richfield Co., 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
D. (6) $450.

A. A. Jack Grimes, 8150 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1100, Vienna, Va. 22180.
B. National Pest Control Association, 8150 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1100, Vienna, Va. 22180.
D. (6) $219. E. (9) $48.

A. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20007.

A. David B. Gross, Shell Oil Co., Suite 200, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Shell Oil Co., P.O. Box 2463, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Frank N. Grossman, Santa Fe Industries, Inc., Suite 840, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Santa Fe Industries, Inc., 224 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60604.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $300.

A. Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 701, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,273.90. E. (9) $3,273.90.

A. Gail P. Grubb, 1156 15th Street, Suite 312, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Home Health Services Association, 1156 15th Street NW., Suite 312, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Kenneth J. Guido, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $900.

A. Gun Owners of America, Inc., 101 South Whiting Street, Alexandria, Va. 22301.
D. (6) $84,344.80. E. (9) $64,156.72.

A. Thomas M. Gunn, P.O. Box 516, St. Louis, Mo. 63166.
B. McDonnell Douglas Corp., P.O. Box 516, St. Louis, Mo. 63166.

A. William B. Gunter, Kilpatrick & Cody, Suite 400, 2033 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kilpatrick & Cody, Suite 400, 2033 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006 (for Furniture Rental Association of America).
E. (9) $50.

A. David Gusky, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $6,864.

A. C. James Hackett, American Plywood Association, P.O. Box 11700.
B. American Plywood Association, P.O. Box 11700, Tacoma, Wash. 98411.

A. James M. Hacking, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
B. National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
D. (6) $484.61. E. (9) $124.95.

A. Craig Hackler, 400 North Capitol Street, Suite 320, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. E. F. Hutton & Co., Inc., 1 Battery Park Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) $4,500.

A. Loyd Hackler, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $141.22.

A. William G. Haddeland, Minnesota Petroleum Council, 300 Northern Federal Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55102.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Ronald D. Hagen, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
B. National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
D. (6) $176.92.

A. Bruce N. Hahn, 9300 Livingston Road, Washington, D.C. 20022.
B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 9300 Livingston Road, Washington, D.C. 20022.

A. Thomas F. Hairston, Union Oil Co. of California, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Union Oil Co. of California, 461 South Boylston Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.
E. (9) $262.60.

A. Haley, Bader & Potts, 1730 M Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Pilots Rights Association, P.O. Box 7000, 367 Redondo Beach, Calif. 90277.
D. (6) $12,248.75. E. (9) $11,015.06.

A. Martin Ryan Haley & Associates, Inc., 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Helicopter Association of America, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C. 20005.

A. Martin Ryan Haley & Associates, Inc., 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Kansas Grain & Feed Dealers Association, 1722 North Plum, Hutchison, Kans. 67501.

A. Hall, Estill, Hardwick, Gable, Collingsworth & Nelson, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Williams Co., P.O. Box 2400, Tulsa, Okla. 74101.

A. Richard F. Hall, Union Oil of California, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Union Oil Co. of California, 461 South Boylston Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.
E. (9) $344.24.

A. Isabelle Hallahan, The American Dietetic Association, 430 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
B. The American Dietetic Association, 430 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $4,680. E. (9) $1,714.57.

A. Joseph Halow, North American Export Grain Association, Inc., 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. North American Export Grain Association, Inc., 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Belize Sugar Industries, Ltd., Belize City, Belize, Central America.
D. (6) $17,751.99. E. (9) $73.91.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Beneficial Foundation, 1300 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Government of Republic of Panama, Compania Azucarera La Estrella, S.A., and Azucarera Nacional, S.A., Panama City, Panama.
E. (9) $28.66.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $83.98.

A. Hamel Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. State of Alaska.

A. Hamel Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Sugar Association of the Caribbean, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
D. (6) $8,750. E. (9) $208.80.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Student Aid Funds, Inc., 200 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Bruce Hamilton, Sierra Club, Box 1078, Lander, Wyo. 82520.
B. Sierra Club, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94108.
D. (6) $2,175. E. (9) $1,247.51.

A. James L. Hamilton III, United States Steel Corp., 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States Steel Corp., 600 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.
D. (6) $324.

A. Philip W. Hamilton, 1901 L Street NW., Suite 711, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Wilson E. Hamilton & Associates, Inc., 1901 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Stanley Hamilton, Common Carrier Conference-Irregular Route, 1616 P Street NW., Suite 204, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Carrier Conference-Irregular Route, 1616 P Street NW., Suite 204, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $50.

A. Thomas A. Hammer, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for California Canning Peach Association).

A. Thomas A. Hammer, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for California Olive Association).

A. Thomas A. Hammer, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for California Raisin Advisory Board).

A. Thomas A. Hammer, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for MBPXL Corp.).
D. (6) $500.

A. Thomas A. Hammer, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for National Campground Owners Association).
D. (6) $500.

A. Thomas A. Hammer, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for SunMaid Raisin Growers of California.
D. (6) $750.

A. Thomas A. Hammer, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C 20036 (for Western Growers Association).
D. (6) $750.

A. Robert N. Hampton, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,856.

A. Handgun Control, Inc., 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $207,814.68. E. (9) $66,447.88.

A. Donald K. Hanes, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $540.

A. Christopher G. Hankin, 3251 Old Lee Highway, Suite 501, Fairfax, Va. 22030.
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 3251 Old Lee Highway, Suite 501, Fairfax, Va. 22030.
E. (9) $672.90.

A. George J. Hanks, Jr., Union Carbide Corp., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Union Carbide Corp., 270 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Elisabeth Hanlin, Johns-Manville Corp., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 214, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Johns-Manville Corp., Box 5108, Denver, Colo. 80217.
D. (6) $600.

A. Robert P. Hanrahan, 1101 Valley Road, Lake Forest, Ill. 60045.
B. Regional Transportation Authority, 300 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $4,500. E. (9) $1,626.21.

A. J. E. Hansen, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 601 West Golf Road, Mount Prospect, Ill. 60056.
D. (6) $350.

A. William E. Hardman, 9300 Livingston Road, Washington, D.C. 20022.
B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 9300 Livingston Road, Washington, D.C. 20022.

A. David T. Hardy, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $300.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $1.50.

A. Andrew E. Hare, 8316 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 600, Fairfax, Va. 22038.
B. National Right to Work Committee, 8316 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 600, Fairfax, Va. 22038.
D. (6) $425. E. (9) $214.

A. Bryce L. Harlow, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20007.
D. (6) $42.69.

A. Donald L. Harlow, Air Force Sergeants Association, Inc., 310 Riley Street, Falls Church, Va. 22046.
B. Air Force Sergeants Association, 4235 28th Avenue, Suite 713, Washington, D.C. 20031.

A. C. Wayne Harmon, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Gulf Oil Corp., P.O. Box 1166, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $58.45.

A. W. Risque Harper, National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Inc., 2021 K Street NW., Suite 303, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Inc., 2021 K Street NW., Suite 303, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $8,750. E. (9) $3,476.

A. Michael T. Harrigan, 2033 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. United States Olympic Committee, Box 4000, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80930.

A. Toni Harrington, Suite 905, 955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. American Honda Motor Co., Inc., 100 West Alondra, Boulevard, Gardena, Calif. 90247.
D. (6) $150. E. (9) $28.73.

A. Robert H. Harris, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. General Electric Co., 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Conn.
D. (6) $230.

A. Robert L. Harris, 818 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Aluminum Association, 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Saul J. Harris, 1111 19th Street NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Jim Harrison, Committee of Urban Program Universities, 1300 19th Street NW., No. 220, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Committee of Urban Program Universities, 1300 19th Street NW., No. 220, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,349.99. E. (9) $431.02.

A. Kay Harrold, National Abortion Rights Action League, 825 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Abortion Rights Action League, 825 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $226.14.

A. William C. Hart, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Columbia Gas Systems Service Corp., 20 Montchanin Road, Wilmington, Del. 19807.

A. Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford Plaza, Hartford, Conn. 06115.
E. (9) $7,100.

A. Charles D. Hartman, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Charles D. Hartman, 1050 17th Street NW., No. 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Texaco Inc., 2000 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N.Y. 10650.
D. (6) $574.46.

A. Robert S. Hartmann, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 833 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Norman B. Hartnett, Disabled American Veterans, 807 Maine Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky. 41076.
D. (6) $14,316. E. (9) $368.89.

A. David H. Hartquist, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. United States Fastener Manufacturing Group, 1505 East Ohio Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44060.

A. Clifford J. Harvison, National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Lewis B. Hastings, 1776 K Street NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Motorola, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $30.

A. Walter A. Hasty, Jr., The Proctor & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 1801 K Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Proctor & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
D. (6) $270.

A. Rodney E. Haugh, Rubber Manufacturers Association, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Rubber Manufacturers Association, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $480.

A. Charles W. Havens III, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 512, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Reinsurance Association of America, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 512, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Sidney G. Hawkes, The Mead Corp., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Mead Corp., Mead World Headquarters, Courthouse Plaza NE, Dayton, Ohio 45463.
D. (6) $450. E. (9) $69.

A. John H. Hawkins, Jr., Alabama Power Co., 600 North 18th Street, Birmingham, Ala. 35291.
B. Alabama Power Co., 600 North 18th Street, Birmingham, Ala. 35291.
D. (6) $8,814. E. (9) $6,765.54.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, Inc., 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.; 919 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.; 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert T. Hayden, United Steelworkers of America, 815 16th Street NW., Suite 706, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 5 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
D. (6) $7,544.73.

A. Jeffrey A. Hayman, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,219. E. (9) $21.57.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, Inc., 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $92.50. E. (9) $92.50.

A. Health Research Group, 2000 P Street NW., No. 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $979.80. E. (9) $979.80.

A. Patrick B. Healy, National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $543.75.

A. Heavy Specialized Carriers Conference, Inc., 1155 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward D. Heffernan, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Citizens for Management of Alaska Lands (CMAL), Anchorage, Alaska.
D. (6) $12,000.

A. Edward D. Heffernan, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Ductile Iron Pipe Research Association, Oak Brook, Ill.

A. John F. Heilman, Disabled American Veterans, 807 Maine Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky. 41076.
D. (6) $10,036. E. (9) $777.07.

A. Steven B. Hellem, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Richard L. Hellwege, Lear Siegler, Inc., 1911 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1002, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Lear Siegler, Inc., 4141 Eastern Avenue SE., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49508.
D. (6) $546. E. (9) $342.

A. Harry V. Helton, 1800 Southwest First, Suite 520, Portland, Oreg.
B. Reynolds Metals Co., 6601 West Broad Street, Richmond, Va. 23261.
E. (9) $6,925.52.

A. Noel Hemmendinger, Arter Hadden & Hemmendinger, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Arter Hadden & Hemmendinger, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006 (for Japan Iron & Steel Exporters Association, Tokyo, Japan; Banco do Brasil, New York.)
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $210.

A. Thomas R. Hendershot, Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell & Hippel, 2011 I Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Philadelphia Gas Works, 1518 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105.
D. (6) $11,323.21.

A. Carol C. Henderson, American Library Association, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Box 54, Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $535.

A. Douglas F. Henderson, Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 314, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association, 345 Petroleum Club Building, Denver, Colo. 80202.
E. (9) $123.04.

A. John B. Henderson, Textron, Inc., 40 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I. 02903.
B. Textron, Inc., 40 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I. 02903.
D. (6) $2,049. E. (9) $2,608.

A. Richard Dean Henderson, Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., No. 1008, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $20.

A. Henkel & Lamon, 229 Peachtree Street NE., 2500 Peachtree Center, Cain Tower, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
B. Colonial Life & Accident Insurance Co., P.O. Box 1365, Columbia, S.C. 29201.
D. (6) $3,850. E. (9) $198.33.

A. Henkel & Lamon, 229 Peachtree Street NE., Suite 255, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
B. The National Association of Pension, Consultants & Administrators, Inc., Suite 300, 3 Piedmont Center, Atlanta, Ga. 30305.

A. Henkel & Lamon, 229 Peachtree Street NE., 2500 Peachtree Center, Cain Tower, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
B. Small Business Council of America, Inc., 702 Longfellow Building, 1201 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $620.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. George F. Hennrikus, Jr., 201 North Washington Street, Arlington, Va. 22314.
B. The Retired Officers Association, 201 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) $4,122.

A. Donald A. Henriksen, 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.

A. Bruce Heppen, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $69.67. E. (9) $69.67.

A. Herrick, Allen & Davis, 1701 K Street NW., Suite 706, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Amusement & Music Operators Association, 35 East Wacker Drive, Suite 1940, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
D. (6) $687.50.

A. Esther Herst, 510 C Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 1250 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.
D. (6) $3,055. E. (9) $2,204.71.

A. Ted A. Heydinger, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $1,430. E. (9) $202.42.

A. Andrew I. Hickey, Jr., Federal National Mortgage Association, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.
B. Federal National Mortgage Association, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.
D. (6) $15,125. E. (9) $827.37.

A. Bert Ingalls Hickman, Jr., 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, No. 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Keefe Co., 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 505, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for American Family Assurance Co.).
D. (6) $5,625. E. (9) $560.54.

A. Bert Ingalls Hickman, Jr., 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Keefe Co., 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 505, Washington, D.C. 20036. (For the Cordage Institute).
D. (6) $3,375.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. Commonwealth Edison Co., 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. First Chicago Corp., 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 2600 River Road, Des Plaines, Ill. 60018.
D. (6) $4,350.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. Northwest Industries, Inc., 6300 Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. Peoples Gas Co., 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
D. (6) $1,575.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. Trans Union Corp., 90 Half Day Road, Lincolnshire, Ill. 60015.

A. Paul T. Hicks, c/o Rhode Island Petroleum Association, 154 Francis Street, Providence, R.I. 02903.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. J. Thomas Higginbotham, Mellon Bank, N.A., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.
B. Mellon Bank, N.A. and Mellon National Corp., Mellon Square, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $1,795.48.

A. Kevin M. Higgins, 9 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.
B. Avon Products, Inc., 9 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. Hill, Christopher & Phillips, 1900 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Michigan State Housing Development Authority, Plaza One, Fourth Floor, 401 South Washington Square, Lansing, Mich. 48909.

A. Hill, Christopher & Phillips, 1900 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015.
D. (6) $400.

A. Gerald "Jerry" Hill, No. 6 Executive Park Drive, Atlanta, Ga. 30329.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
E. (9) $7.

A. J. Eldred Hill, Jr., UBA, Inc., 1800 M Street NW., 460 South, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. UBA, Inc., 1800 M Street NW., 460 South, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. E. Joseph Hillings, National Airlines, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Airlines, Inc., P.O. Box 592055 AMF, Miami, Fla. 33159.
D. (6) $1,100. E. (9) $50.

A. Janet L. Hirshberg, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $100.

A. Sheila K. Hixson, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Dental Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Ralph W. Hoar, Jr., 3532 Highwood Drive SE., Washington, D.C. 20020.
B. National Committee for Automobile Crash Protection, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 201, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $10,500. E. (9) $14,593.95.

A. Lawrence S. Hobart, American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Claude E. Hobbs, Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., Westinghouse Building, Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
D. (6) $3,200. E. (9) $728.

A. Valery Hobbs, TRW, Inc., 2030 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. TRW, Inc., 23555 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44117.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Howard E. Hoelter, Illinois Petroleum Council, P.O. Box 5034, Springfield, Ill. 62705.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Glenn D. Hofer, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,725.

A. Irvin A. Hoff, 20 Live Oak Road, Hilton Head Island, S.C. 29928.
B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $375. E. (9) $433.41.

A. Ellen S. Hoffman, 1520 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Children's Defense Fund of the Washington Research Project, Inc.
D. (6) $1,028. E. (9) $466.83.

A. Herbert E. Hoffman, American Bar Association. 1880 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $50.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Hawaiian Cruising Line, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005.
E. (9) $5.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Direct Selling Association, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $9,244.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 3217 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Guam Power Authority, Agana, Guam.
D. (6) $937.50.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Wood Energy Institute, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Kelly Holley, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Howard Holcomb, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Independent Colleges & Universities, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,600. E. (9) $237.43.

A. John H. Holloman III, O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Pfizer Inc., 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. John H. Holloman III, O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Sperry-Rand Corp., 333 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, Minn.
D. (6) $500.

A. John H. Holloman III, O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Wendell M. Holloway, Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D.(6) $1,662. E. (9) $1,259.98.

A. Lee B. Holmes, United States League of Savings Associations, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Suite 801, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States League of Savings Associations, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $3,937.50.

A. Peter E. Holmes, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. General Electric Co., 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Conn. 06431.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Holt Cicatiello Neiswanger, Inc., 1441 Irving Street, Rahway, N.J. 07065.
B. New York Mercantile Exchange, 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $624.33.

A. E. Y. Holt, Jr., National Association of Federal Credit Unions, 1111 North 19th Street, Suite 700, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. National Association of Federal Credit Unions, 1111 North 19th Street, Suite 700, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Linwood Holton, American Council of Life Insurance, Inc., 1850 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Council of Life Insurance, Inc., 1850 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $200.

A. The Hormel Foundation, Austin, Minn. 55912.

A. Robert Jack Horn, 1819 H Street NW., Suite 950, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Detroit Edison Co., 2000 Second Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48226.
D. (6) $358. E. (9) $35.

A. Michael E. Horrell, American Nuclear Energy Council, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.
B. American Nuclear Energy Council, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,023.75. E. (9) $4.01.

A. John F. Horty, National Council of Community Hospitals (NCCH), 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Council of Community Hospitals, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Houdaille Industries, Inc., 1 Financial Plaza, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33394.
E. (9) $101,707.61.

A. Houger, Garvey, Schubert, Adams & Barer, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 850, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Pyrotechnics Association, 407 Campus Avenue, Chestertown, Md. 21620.

A. Houston Natural Gas Corp., P.O. Box 1188, Houston, Tex. 77001.
E. (9) $2,291.89.

A. C. T. Hoversten, 209 West 53d Street, Western Springs, Ill. 60558.
B. National Advertising Co., 6850 South Harlen Avenue, Argo Post Office, Bedford Park, Ill. 60501.

A. Arthur L. Howard, 1100 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20080.
B. Washington Gas Light Co., 1100 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20080.

A. Howell Corp., 800 Houston Natural Gas Building, Houston, Tex. 77002.

A. Donald L. Howell, First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. 77002.
B. Vinson & Elkins, First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. (for Slurry Transport Association).
D. (6) $11,787.50. E. (9) $1,713.14.

A. Joe L. Howell, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 750, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Allstate Enterprises, Inc., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill. 60062.

A. Joe L. Howell, 1700 Pennsyylvania Avenue NW., Suite 650, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Allstate Insurance Cos., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill. 60062.

A. John B. Howerton, ASARCO Inc., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Suite 206, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. ASARCO Inc., 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Karl T. Hoyle, Credit Union National Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Credit Union National Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $410.94.

A. Tony R. Huerta, National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $4,353.56.

A. Randall A. Huffman, Willkie Farr & Gallagher, 153 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Willkie Farr & Gallagher, 153 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $289.94.

A. David Emery Hughes, Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., 2211 Congress Street, Portland, Maine 04122.
B. Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., 2211 Congress Street, Portland, Maine 04122.
D. (6) $175.

A. Hughes, Hubbard & Reed, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $275. E. (9) $5.

A. Peter W. Hughes, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
B. National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
D. (6) $605.76.

A. William G. Hughes, National Association of Federal Veterinarians, Suite 836, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Federal Veterinarians, Suite 836, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $101.57.

A. Edward L. Huie, Suite 415, Wheaton Plaza North, Wheaton, Md. 20902.
B. National Association of Air Traffic Specialists, Inc., Suite 415, Wheaton Plaza North, Wheaton, Md. 20902.
D. (6) $5,431.14. E. (9) $1,107.14.

A. David C. Hull, National Cotton Council of America, 1030 15th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $5.78.

A. William J. Hull, Ohio Valley Improvment Association, Inc., 401 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.

A. Craig R. Hume, 1425 K Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20005; Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Keith R. Hundley, 1625 I Street NW., No. 902, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Weyerhaeuser Co., Tacoma, Wash. 98477.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $64.30.

A. Burt H. Hunley, Chevron U.S.A., Inc., 1700 K Street NW., Suite 1204, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Chevron U.S.A., Inc., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Suite 1204, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $175.

A. Acacia G. Hunt, Suite 850, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Bakers Association, Suite 850, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $51.25. E. (9) $2.50.

A. Richard M. Hunt, Suite 1009, Connecticut Building, 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. NL Industries, Inc., 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Robert C. Hunt, 1750 Old Meadow Road, McLean, Va. 22102.
B. Brick Institute of America, 1750 Old Meadow Road, McLean, Va. 22102.
D. (6) $30.02.

A. Milton F. Huntington, c/o Maine Petroleum Association, 283 Water Street, Augusta, Maine 04330.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. John Edward Hurley, 1101 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. John Edward Hurley, 1101 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 107, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Association for Free Enterprise, 1101 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 107, Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Robert R. Hurt, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1050, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Merck & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 2000, Rahway, NJ. 07065.
E. (9) $47.60.

A. Benjamin Melvin Hurwitz, Coastal States Gas Corp., 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 205, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Coastal States Gas Corp., 9 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Tex. 77046.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $50.

A. John F. Hussey, Monsanto Co., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Monsanto Co., 800 North Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. 63166.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $120.54.

A. Dewey M. Hutchins, Jr., Eastman Kodak Co., 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Eastman Kodak Co., 343 State Street, Rochester, N.Y. 14650.
D. (6) $375. E. (9) $159.

A. Philip A. Hutchinson, Jr., Volkswagen of America, Inc., 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Suite 2450, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Volkswagen of America, Inc., 27621 Parkview Boulevard, Warren, Mich. 48092.
D. (6) $250.

A. Randy Huwa, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,798.

A. David C. Hyer, c/o Ohio Petroleum Council, 88 East Broad Street, Suite 1960, Columbus, Ohio 43215.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert D. Hynes, Jr., National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $193.35.

A. John Iaccio, Seafarers International Union, AGLIW District, 815 16th Street NW., Room 510, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Seafarers International Union, AGLIW District, 815 16th Street NW., Room 510, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,125.

A. John K. Iglehart, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.
D. (6) $17,250. E. (9) $1,500.

A. Atilla S. Ilkson, National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, 430 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611; 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $71.75.

A. Independent Data Communications Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,722. E. (9) $1,722.

A. Independent Insurance Agents of America, Inc., 85 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.
E. (9) $21,129.04.

A. Independent Local Newspaper Association, 1050 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $7,500. E. (9) $7,500.

A. Independent United States Tanker Owners' Committee, 1612 K Street NW., Suite 510, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $17,006.02. E. (9) $17,006.02.

A. Deborah A. Insley, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Motors Corp.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $394.70.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
E. (9) $26,379.47.

A. International Maritime Associates, Inc., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $7.80.

A. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. 48214.
D. (6) $71,509. E. (9) $71,509.

A. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $1,492.91.

A. Investment Counsel Association of America, Inc., 127 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., 1500 First National Bank Building, Saint Paul, Minn. 55101.
D. (6) $18,520.83. E. (9) $8,579.12.

A. William A. Irvine, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 607, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Associated Third-Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 607, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $600.

A. John D. Isaacs, Council for a Livable World, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Council for a Livable World, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,278.12.

A. Joseph S. Ives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $133.

A. Robert A. Jablon, Spiegel & McDiarmid, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Fort Pierce Utilities Authority of the City of Fort Pierce, et al.

A. James K. Jackson, 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Federal Cartridge Co., 2700 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. Mary Jo Jacobi, 3M, 1101 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., 3M Center, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.
E. (9) $2,400.

A. E. A. Jaenke, 1735 I Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. E. A. Jaenke & Associates, Inc., 1735 I Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. E. A. Jaenke & Associates, Inc., 1735 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Cooperative League of the U.S.A., 1828 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $125.

A. E. A. Jaenke & Associates, 1735 I Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Distilled Spirits Committee for International Trade, 1819 H Street NW., Suite 400. Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $15.

A. E. A. Jaenke & Associates, Inc., 1735 I Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Farmland Industries, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $4.

A. E. A. Jaenke & Associates, 1735 I Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $6.

A. Leslie A. Janka, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Government of Morocco, Rabat, Morocco).
D. (6) $301.70. E. (9) $113.55.

A. Leslie A. Janka, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Thomson-CSF (AVS), 178 Boulevard, Gabriel Péri, 92240 Malakoff, France).

A. T. Destry Jarvis, 529 Tennessee Avenue, Alexandria, Va. 22305.
B. National Parks and Conservation Association, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
D. (6) $2,439.50.

A. Joseph A. Jeffrey, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $302.20. E. (9) $54.93.

A. Joseph S. Jenckes, Abbott Laboratories, 1730 M Street NW., Suite 808, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, North Chicago, Ill. 60064.
E. (9) $342.15.

A. Linda Jenckes, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, Inc., 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $92.50.

A. Jenkins, Nystrom & Sterlacci, 2033 M Street NW., Suite 504, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

A. James C. Jennings, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Jennings, Strouss & Salmon, 111 West Monroe, Phoenix, Ariz. 85003.
B. Shamrock Foods Co., 2228 North Black Canyon Road, Phoenix, Ariz. 85009.

A. W. Pat Jennings, Slurry Transport Association, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 3210, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Slurry Transport Association, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 3210, Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Chris L. Jensen, c/o Florida Petroleum Council, 111 North Gadsden Street, Tallahassee, Fla. 32301.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $502.50. E. (9) $819.88.

A. Norman A. Jensvold, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $450.

A. A. W. Jessup, 1899 L. Street NW., No. 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036
B. Exxon Corp., 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.
E. (9) $212.16.

A. Guy E. Jester, J. S. Alberici Construction Co., 2150 Kienlen Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63121.
B. Association for the Improvement of the Mississippi River, 10 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 63103.

A. Charles E. Joeckel, Jr., Disabled American Veterans, 807 Maine Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky. 41076.
D. (6) $6,693. E. (9) $1,417.40.

A. Ronald P. Johnson, Columbia Gas System Service Corp., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Columbia Gas System Service Corp., 20 Montchanin Road, Wilmington, Del. 19807.
D. (6) $175. E. (9) $384.60.

A. Bob Johnson, National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,234. E. (9) $239.56.

A. Bruce T. Johnson, The Bowery Savings Bank, 110 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. Bowery Savings Bank, 110 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $7,669. E. (9) $5,132.

A. Calvin P. Johnson, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, Inc., 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. David H. Johnson, c/o Mississippi Petroleum Council, P.O. Box 42, Jackson, Miss. 39205.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Jess Johnson, Jr., Shell Oil Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Shell Oil Co., One Shell Plaza, P.O. Box 2463, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $500.

A. John B. Johnson, Alabama Petroleum Council, P.O. Box 4220, Montgomery, Ala. 36101.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $519.80.

A. Rady A. Johnson, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Standard Oil Co., 200 Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
D. (6) $688. E. (9) $233.21.

A. Reuben L. Johnson, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, Denver, Colo. 80251; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $7,107.70. E. (9) $302.87.

A. Richard W. Johnson, Jr., 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Box 43, Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S.A., P.O. Box 33610, San Antonio, Tex. 78233.
D. (6) $2,953.44. E. (9) $408.86.

A. Spencer A. Johnson, Paperboard Packaging Council, 1800 K Street NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Paperboard Packaging Council, 1800 K Street NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Stanley L. Johnson, 1050 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Texaco, Inc., 2000 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N.Y. 10650.
D. (6) $80.

A. William Johnson, Consumers Power Co., 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1120, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Consumers Power Co., 212 West Michigan Avenue, Jackson, Mich. 49201.
D. (6) $600.

A. James D. Johnston, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48202.
D. (6) $3,600. E. (9) $2,347.42.

A. Joint Corporate Committee on Cuban Claims, c/o Lone Star Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 5050, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
D. (6) $32,250. E. (9) $1,170.

A. Allan R. Jones, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $952 71.

A. Charles W. Jones, Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $300.

A. Gerald Jones, Paralyzed Veterans of America, 4330 East-West Highway, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20014.
B. Paralyzed Veterans of America, 4330 East-West Highway, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20014.
D. (6) $24,560.

A. James E. Jones, Appalachian Power Co., 40 Franklin Road SW., Roanoke, Va. 24022.
B. Appalachian Power Co., 40 Franklin Road SW., Roanoke, Va. 24022.

A. James E. Jones, Jr., 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Alliance of American Insurers, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
D. (6) $875. (E) (9) $149.

A. Norvill Jones, 1630 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Reynolds Metals Co., 6601 West Broad Street, Richmond, Va. 23261.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $111.67.

A. De Soto Jordan, Electronic Data Systems Corp., 229 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Electronic Data Systems Corp., 229 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $484. E. (9) $96 30.

A. Donald L. Jordan, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Alliance of American Insurers, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $125.

A. James V. Jordan III, P.O. Box 2563, Birmingham, Ala. 35202.
B. Southern Natural Gas Co., P.O. Box 2563, Birmingham, Ala. 35202.

A. Jeffrey H. Joseph, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $1,365. E. (9) $60.45.

A. Marjorie J. Josiah, 1620 I Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Visa U.S.A., Inc., 3000 Clearview Way, San Mateo, Calif. 94403.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. James N. Juliana, 1750 New York Avenue SW., Suite 340, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Braniff International, P.O. Box 61747, Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, Texas 75261.

A. Robert E. Juliano, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, 120 East Fourth Street, Suite 1300, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
D. (6) $9,999.96. E. (9) $1,015.65.

A. Kaiser Steel Corp., 900 17th Street NW., No. 1016; Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $592.80.

A. Donald J. Kaniewski, Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL–CIO, 905 16th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL–CIO, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $5,224.98. E. (9) $340.55.

A. Charles W. Karcher, 1780 Guildhall, Cleveland, Ohio 4415.
B. The Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

A. Gene Karpinski, 133 C Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $3,249.90.

A. Joseph E. Karth, Suite 4400, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. American League for Exports and Security Assistance, Inc., Suite 4400, 475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $12,500.

A. Joseph E. Karth, Suite 4400, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. General Electric Co., 777 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $3,500. E. (9) $1,629.

A. Joseph E. Karth, Suite 4400, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. TADCO Enterprises, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006; Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Decatur, Ill. 62525.
D. (6) $3,500.

A. Linda E. Katz, 3350 Huntley Square Drive, No. T–2, Temple Hills, Md. 20031.
B. Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., 352 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

A. Milton M. Kaufmann, The Fund for Animals, Inc., 19102 Roman Way, Gaithersburg, Md. 20760.
B. The Fund for Animals, Inc., 140 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Kathryn Kavanagh-Baran, 2030 M Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,399.96.

A. Everett E. Kavanaugh, The Cosmetic Toiletry & Fragrance Association Inc., 1133 15th Street NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. The Cosmetic Toiletry & Fragrance Association, Inc., 1133 15th Street NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Thomas O. Kay, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, Government Affairs Office, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $796.83.

A. William J. Keating 725 15th Street NW., Washingtcn, D.C. 20005.
B. National Grain & Feed Association, P.O. Box 28328, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Howard B. Keck, The Superior Oil Co., 555 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
B. The Superior Oil Co., 555 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
E. (9) $300.

A. Keck, Mahin & Cate, 8300 Sears Tower, 233 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
B. Schwinn Bicycle Co., 1856 North Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60639.
D. (6) $55.

A. W. M. Keck, Jr., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1110, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067.

A. Patricia Keefer, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $6,200.01.

A. David C. Keehn, Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., 1800 K Street NW., Suite 1016, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., P.O. Box 538, Allentown, Pa. 18105.
D. (6) $45.50.

A. Keith B. Keener, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $150.

A. Keiki Kehoe, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Environmetal Policy Center, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $5.

A. Jefferson D. Keith, 8150 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1100, Vienna, Va. 22180.
B. National Pest Control Association, 8150 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1100, Vienna, Va. 22180.

A. Robert H. Kellen, Calorie Control Council, 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346.
B. Robert H. Kellen Co., 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346 (for Calorie Control Council, 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346).
D. (6) $1,650.

A. Candace Keller, Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 701, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 701, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,700.

A. John B. Kelley, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Avco Corp., 1275 King Street, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Michael T. Kelley, One Farragut Square NW., Suite 606, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Houston Natural Gas Corp. One Farragut Square NW., Suite 606, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Paul J. Kelley, 2727 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz. 85004.
B. U-Haul International, Inc., 2727 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz. 85004.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $2,207.39.

A. Ty Kelley, National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Inc., 1911 Jefferson Davis Highway, No. 504, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Inc., 1911 Jefferson Davis Highway, No. 504, Arlington, Va. 22202.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Stephen S. Kellner, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1120, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $179.32. E(9) $98.75.

A. Carol A. Kelly, American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., Suite 300, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $416.40. E. (9) $25.

A. Ernest B. Kelly III, Communications Satellite Corp, 950 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Communications Satellite Corp., 950 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $382.41.

A. Harold V. Kelly, 1101 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44101.

A. John J. Kelly, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,672.91.

A. Jeremiah J. Kenney, Jr., Union Carbide Corp., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Union Carbide Corp., 270 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
E. (9) $115.70.

A. Peter B. Kenney, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $900. E. (9) $206.

A. Robert T. Kenney, 1050 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Texaco, Inc., 2000 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N.Y. 10650.

A. Paul A. Kerschner, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
B. National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
D. (6) $603.12.

A. Robert M. Ketchel, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW,. Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Gilbert W. Keyes, P.O. Box 3999, Seattle, Wash. 98124.
B. The Boeing Co., P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Wash. 98124.
D. (6) $53.22. E. (9) $145.91.

A. Richard F. Kibben, 200 Park Avenue, Suite 2222, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. The Business Rountable, 200 Park Avenue, Suite 2222, New York, N.Y. 10017.
A. William S. Kies, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Marketing Institute, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $750.

A. Kilpatrick & Cody, Suite 400, 2033 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Furniture Rental Association of America, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $6,635. E. (9) $88.72.

A. Kimberly-Clark Corp., North Lake Street, Neenah, Wis. 54956.
E. (9) $1,155.30.

A. Richard H. Kimberly, Kimberly-Clark Corp., Executive Suite, 3390 Peachtree Road NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30326.
B. Kimberly-Clark Corp., North Lake Street, Neenah, Wis. 54956.
D. (6) $85.20. E. (9) $665.92.

A. James L. Kimble, American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 415, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 145, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $143.09.

A. Edward H. King, Walgreen Co., 200 Wilmot Road, Deerfield, Ill. 60015.
B. Walgren Co., 200 Wilmot Road, Deerfield, Ill. 60015.

A. G. Jack King, Allegheny Airlines, Inc., Washington National Airport, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Allegheny Airlines, Inc., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. King & Spalding, 2500 Trust Co. Tower, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
B. Tri-South Mortgage Investors, 1532 Dunwoody Village Parkway, Atlanta, Ga. 30338; Great American Management and Investment, 2850 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30303; CMEI, Inc., 300 Interstate North, Atlanta, Ga. 30339.
D. (6) $15,320. E. (9) $868.99.

A. Charles L. King, American Council of Life Insurance, Inc., 1850 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Council of Life Insurance, Inc., 1850 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $220.

A. John M. Kinnaird, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $7,500.

A. Janie A. Kinney, 1015 18th Street NW., Suite 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Twin Coasts Newspaper, Inc., The Journal of Commerce, 110 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $19.

A. Alan G. Kirk II, Potomac Electric Power Co., 1900 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20068.
B. Potomac Electric Power Co., 1900 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20068.

A. John R. Kirk, Bingham, Dana & Gould, 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
B. The First National Bank of Boston, 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.

A. Kirkland & Ellis, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

A. Saul B. Klaman, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $415.38.

A. Catherine B. Klarfeld, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh & Jacobs, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006 (for Republic of the Philippines).

A. Arthur E. Klauser, Dow Corning Corp., 1800 M Street NW., Suite 710 South, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Dow Corning Corp., Midland, Mich. 48640.

A. Richard P. Kleeman, Association of American Publishers, Inc., 1707 L Street NW., Suite 480, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of American Publishers, Inc., 1707 L Street NW., Suite 480, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Joann Klimschot, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,600.

A. Richard A. Kline, 1150 17th Street NW., Suite 609, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Council of Active Independent Oil and Gas Producers, 1150 17th Street NW., Suite 609, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,781.

A. William H. Knapp, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $530. E. (9) $28.

A. John P. Knierim, 115 West Seventh Street, Fort Worth, Tex. 76102.
B. Texas Electric Service Co., 115 West Seventh Street, Fort Worth, Tex. 76102.
D. (6) $80.47. E. (9) $45.25.

A. Gary D. Knight, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $65.94. E. (9) $6.

A. Keith R. Knoblock, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $56.74. E. (9) $3.

A. John C. Knott, Burlington Northern, Inc., Burlington Northern Station, Casper, Wyo. 82601.
B. Burlington Northern, Inc., 176 East Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

A. C. Neal Knox, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,375.

A. Philip M. Knox, Jr., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 802, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Sears, Roebuck and Co., Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60684.

A. Ruth E. Kobell, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, Denver, Colo. 80251; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $3,530.78. E. (9) $90.92.

A. Bradley R. Koch, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $126.80.

A. George W. Koch, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

A. Robert M. Koch, 3251 Old Lee Highway, Suite 501, Fairfax, Va. 22030.
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 3251 Old Lee Highway, Suite 501, Fairfax, Va. 22030.
E. (9) $18.40.

A. William H. Kolberg, 1850 K Street NW., Suite 390, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Union Camp Corp., 1850 K Street NW., Suite 390, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $562.60.

A. Ann Kolker, National Women's Political Caucus, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Women's Political Caucus, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $2,820. E. (9) $120.

A. Kominers, Fort, Schlefer & Boyer, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Colt Industries, Inc., 430 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $2,600.

A. Nicholas Kominus, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $937.50. E. (9) $24.16.

A. Stephen Koplan, AFL–CIO, 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) $12,582.89. E. (9) $44.39.

A. Horace R. Kornegay, Suite 800, 1875 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1875 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Kenneth S. Kovack, United Steelworkers of America, 815 16th Street NW., Suite 706, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Steelworkers of America, Five Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
D. (6) $7,544.73.

A. Chris Koyanagi, National Council of Community Mental Health Centers, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW., No. 322, Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. National Council of Community Mental Health Centers, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW., No. 322, Washington, D.C. 20007.
D. (6) $3,344. E. (9) $50.

A. E. J. Krabacher, Cincinnati Milacron, Inc., 4701 Marburg Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45209.
B. Cincinnati Milacron, Inc., 4701 Marburg Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45209.
D. (6) $8,600. E. (9) $1,070.

A. Mylio S. Kraja, National Legislative Commission, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $8,283. E. (9) $1,267.16.

A. Amos Kramer, Kansas Petroleum Council, 1414 Merchants Bank Building, Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kans. 66612.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Stephen W. Kraus, American Council of Life Insurance, Inc., 1850 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Council of Life Insurance, Inc., 1850 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $10.

A. Raymond R. Krause, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 580, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Pfizer, Inc., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $112.33.

A. Lawrence E. Kreider, Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. L. Wayne Krug, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Union Co. of California, 461 South Boylston Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.

A. James S. Krzyminski, National Council of Farmers Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $560.

A. M. J. Kuehn, American Plywood Association, P.O. Box 11700.
B. American Plywood Association, P.O. Box 11700.

A. Lloyd R. Kuhn, Aerospace Industries Association, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $10,392. E. (9) $1,242.99.

A. Thomas R. Kuhn, American Nuclear Energy Council, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.
B. American Nuclear Energy Council, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,875.01. E. (9) $99.99.

A. Kurrus, Dyer, & Jacobi, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $17,011.50. E. (9) $2,265.90.

A. Daniel M. Kush, CertainTeed Corp., 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. CertainTeed Corp., P.O. Box 860, Valley Forge, Pa. 19482.
D. (6) $330. E. (9) $72.94.

A. Kutak, Rock & Huie, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., 11th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Citibank, N.A., 399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10043.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $66.67.

A. Kutak Rock & Hule, The Omaha Building, 1650 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68102.
B. E. F. Hutton & Co., Inc., One Battery Park Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004.
E. (9) $238.

A. Kutak Rock & Hule, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., 11th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Indiana National Corp., One Indiana Square, Indianapolis, Ind. 46266.
E. (9) $6.

A. Kutak Rock & Hule, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., 11th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Old Stone Bank, 150 South Main Street, Providence, R.I. 02901.
E. (9) $6.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $4,979. E. (9) $5,707.

A. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $24,286.99.

A. Philip A. Lacovara, Hughes, Hubbard & Reed, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Bristol-Myers Co., 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $3.

A. Philip A. Lacovara, Hughes, Hubbard & Reed, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Merck & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 2000, Rahway, N.J. 07065.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $3.

A. Philip A. Lacovara, Hughes, Hubbard & Reed, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Pfizer, Inc., 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $3.

A. Bruce C. Ladd, Jr., The Upjohn Co., 1660 L Street NW., Suite 205, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Upjohn Co., 7000 Portage Road, Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001.
E. (9) $900.95.

A. Walter B. Laessig, 1101 17th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $450.

A. Sandra LaFevre, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 304, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nationwide Insurance Co. & Affiliates, 1 Nationwide Plaza, Columbus, Ohio 43216.
D. (6) $500.

A. Sarah M. Laird, League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. League of Women voters of the United States, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. $(6) $3,316. E. (9) $22.

A. Lake Carriers' Association, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44113.

A. James H. Lake, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. California Westside Farmers, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. James H. Lake, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Potato Council, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. James H. Lake, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Califorina Canning Peach Association).

A. James H. Lake, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson & Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Chicago Mercantile Exchange).

A. David F. Lambert III., Suite 1101, 2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Automotive Occupant Protection Association, Suite 1101, 2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
D. (6) $10,000. E. (9) $82.14.

A. David R. Lambert, The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,648.

A. S. J. Lanahan, Wilmer & Pickering, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Estate of Mary Adams, P.O. Box 1208, Savannah, Ga. 31402.
D. (6) $2,800. E. (9) $4.55.

A. David W. Landsidle, National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $225.

A. Karl S. Landstrom, 510 North Edison Street, Arlington, Va. 22205.
B. Geothermal Resources International, Inc., 4676 Admiralty Way, Suite 503, Marina del Rey, Calif. 90291.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $10.

A. Lane & Edson, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 400 South, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. City of Baltimore, Mayor William Donald Schaefer, Office of the Mayor, 250 City Hall, Baltimore, Md. 21202.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Lane & Edson, Suite 400–S, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Leased Housing Association, Suite 400–S, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $450.

A. Michael S. Lang, American Productivity Center, Inc., 1700 West Loop South, Suite 210, Houston, Tex. 77027.
B. American Productivity Center, Inc., 1700 West Loop South, Suite 210, Houston, Tex. 77027.

A. Robin W. Lanier, National Retail Merchants Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y. 10001.
D. (6) $132. E. (9) $9.

A. James J. LaPenta, Jr., LIUNA, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL–CIO, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $3,903.09. E. (9) $305.45.

A. Clifford C. LaPlante, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Conn.

A. J. Stephen Larkin, International Paper Co., 1620 I Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. International Paper Co., 1620 I Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $55.50.

A. Reed E. Larsen, 8316 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 600, Fairfax, Va. 22038.
B. National Right to Work Committee, 8316 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 600, Fairfax, Va. 22038.
D. (6) $135. E. (9) $15.

A. Lawrence C. Laser, Cities Service Co., 1660 L Street NW., Suite 207, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cities Service Co., 1600 L Street NW., Suite 207, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Latham, Watkins & Hills, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Republic National Bank, 5200 North Shepherd, Houston, Tex. 77018.
D. (6) $561.06.

A. Theodore A. Lattanzio, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $600.

A. Kathryn Lavriha, League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $964. E. (9) $6.

A. Ivan L. Lawyer, GCC Beverages, Inc., 7777 Northwest 41 Street, Miami, Fla. 33159.
B. GCC Beverages, Inc., 7777 Northwest 41 Street, Miami, Fla. 33159.
D. (6) $14,500. E. (9) $1,843.20.

A. Kenneth L. Lay, 641 Via Lugano, Winter Park, Fla. 32789.
B. Florida Gas Transmission Co., P.O. Box 44, Winter Park, Fla. 32790.

A. League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $16,065. E. (9) $16,065.

A. Kevin R. Leary, National Parking Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Parking Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,125. E. (9) $26.02.

A. John I. Le Berre, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $8.

A. LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae, 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005; 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Underwriters at Lloyd's London, c/o Wm. G. Hockensmith, 409 McClure Building, Frankfort, Ky. 40601; c/o John Smith, Lord, Bissell & Brook, 115 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
E. (9) $4.02.

A. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Gino Morena Enterprises, P.O. Box 191, South San Francisco, Calif. 94080.
D. (6) $1,825. E. (9) $1,500.

A. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Northern California Naval Civilian Employees Council, P.O. Box 2321, Alameda, Calif.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $3,300.

A. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Panama Canal Pilots Association, P.O. Box 601, Balboa, C.Z.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $3,000.

A. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Somalia Democratic Republic, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
E. (9) $7,300.

A. Robert L. Leggett, 400 North Capitol Street, Suite 323, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001 (for Somali Democratic Republic, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037).

A. Joseph M. Leigh, 13800 Northeast Sixth Avenue, Apt. 4, North Miami, Fla. 33161.
B. Senior Pilots Association, P.O. Box 530164, Miami, Fla. 33153.
E. (9) $322.28.

A. Robert J. Leigh, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Adhesive & Sealant Council, Inc., 1500 North Wilson Boulevard, Room 1117, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Alarm Industry Telecommunications Committee of the National Burglar & Fire Alarm Association, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Association of Nurse Anesthetists, 619 West Higgins Road, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Express Co., 1700 K Street NW., No. 702, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Dental Assistants Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Suite 1130, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Telecom of Maryland, Inc., 5110 College Avenue, College Park, Md. 20740.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. City & Regional Magazine Association, 2033 M Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Fireman's Fund American Life Insurance Co., 1600 Los Gamos Drive, San Rafael, Calif. 94911.
D. (6) $2,913.50.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. General Atomic Co., 2021 K Street NW., Suite 709, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,075.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20007.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Intraocular Lens Manufacturers Association, 1420 Crestview Avenue, Seal Beach, Calif. 90740.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. MCI Communications Corp., 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $4,000.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Glass Dealers Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 802, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Macaroni Manufacturers Association, P.O. Box 336, Palatine, Ill. 60067.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Manufactured Housing Federation, 2033 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,800.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. TRT Telecommunications Corp., 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Turner Broadcasting System, Inc., 1018 West Peachtree Street, NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30309.

A. Leighton, Conklin & Lemov, 2033 M Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Whey Products Institute, 130 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. Joseph L. Leitzinger, 900 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98164.
B. Simpson Timber Co., 900 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98164.
D. (6) $675. E. (9) $340.31.

A. Gilbert LeKander, 1629 K Street NW., No. 801, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Montana Power Co., 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont. 59701; Washington Water Power Co., Box 3727, Spokane, Wash. 99220.
D. (6) $450.

A. Lynette B. Lenard, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 700S, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. 48640.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $50.

A. Barbara S. Leonard, The Consumer Bankers Association, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1410, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Consumer Bankers Association, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1410, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $249.29.

A. Earl T. Leonard, Jr., The Coca-Cola Co., P.O. Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Ga. 30301.
B. The Coca-Cola Co., P.O. Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Ga. 30301.
D. (6) $560. E. (9) $751.10.

A. Lloyd Leonard, League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,338. E. (9) $17.

A. Steven H. Lesnik, Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co., Long Grove, Ill. 60049.
B. Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co., Long Grove, Ill. 60049.
D. (6) $300.

A. Dale Lestina, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,884.34. E. (9) $170.25.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc., 660 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
D. (6) $2,319. E. (9) $39.28.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. General Electric Co., Gas Turbine Division, 1 River Road, Building 500, Room 228, Schenectady, N.Y. 12345.
D. (6) $132.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association for Hospital Development (NAHD), 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $200.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Council of Community Hospitals (NCCH), 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $100.

A. Morris J. Levin, 1050 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroad Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Morris J. Levin, 1050 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Independent Local Newspaper Association, Suite 240, 1050 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $7,500.

A. Harry LeVine, Jr., General Electric Co., 777 14th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. General Electric Co., 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Conn.
D. (6) $270.

A. Roger N. Levy, Independent Insurance Agents of America, Inc., 1120 19th Street, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Independent Insurance Agents of America, Inc., 85 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.
D. (6) $8,960.

A. B. P. Lewallen, United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,379.18.

A. E. David Lewis, Society of American Wood Preservers, Inc., 1401 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 205, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Society of American Wood Preservers, Inc., 1401 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 205, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $110. E. (9) $90.

A. Lewis, Rice, Tucker, Allen & Chubb, 611 Olive Street, Suite 1400, St. Louis, Mo. 63101.
B. The St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, 510 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63188.
D. (6) $1,175. E. (9) $604.63.

A. Robert G. Lewis, 1012 14th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), Denver, Colo. 80251; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,975.38. E. (9) $28.01.

A. Stuart A. Lewis, 1800 M Street, NW., Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of Reserve City Bankers, 1800 M Street, NW., Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $200.

A. Ronald L. Leymeister, American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Wm. J. Lhota, Ohio Power Co., 301 Cleveland Avenue SW., Canton, Ohio 44702.
B. Ohio Power Co., 301 Cleveland Avenue SW., Canton, Ohio 44702, a subsidiary of American Electric Power Co., Inc., 2 Broadway, New York, NY 10004.

A. Herbert Liebenson, National Small Business Association, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Small Business Association, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $4,500. E. (9) $1,200.

A. Herbert Liebenson, Small Business Legislative Council, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Small Business Legislative Council, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2.500. E. (9) $1,200.

A. William C. Lienesch, 238 10th Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. National Parks & Conservation Association, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
D. (6) $829.08. E. (9) $24.25.

A. William Lilley III, American Express Co., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Express Co., American Express Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004.

A. Edward J. Lincoln, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $100.

A. Charles W. Linderman, Slurry Transport Association, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 3210, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Slurry Transport Association, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 3210, Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $125.

A. Kathleen M. Linehan, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Gulf Oil Corp., P.O. Box 1166, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.

A. Zel E. Lipsen, 1725 DeSales Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20035.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $500.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $509. E. (9) $393.55.

A. Andrew Litsky, National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $550.

A. Livestock Marketing Association, 4900 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64112.
E. (9) $535.26.

A. H. Richard Lloyd, Jr., General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $88.35.

A. Robert H. Loeffler, Morrison & Foerster, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Pouch M, State Capitol, Juneau, Alaska 99811.
D. (6) $297.

A. Loews Corp., 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.
E. (9) $4,500.

A. Law Offices of Sheldon I. London, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Suite 401, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Hardware Manufacturers Association, 117 East Palatine Road, Palatine, Ill. 60067.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Robert W. Long, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $114.64. E. (9) $4.

A. Loomis, Owen, Fellman & Howe, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Association of Bituminous Contractors, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Loomis, Owen, Fellman & Howe, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Classroom Publishers Association, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Loomis, Owen, Fellman & Howe, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Industrial Diamond Association, 59 East Main Street, Moorestown, N.J. 08057.

A. Loomis, Owen, Fellman & Howe, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Casualty & Surety Agents, 5225 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Loomis, Owen, Fellman & Howe, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Water Well Association, 500 West Wilson Bridge Road, Northington, Ohio 43085.

A. Loomis, Owen, Fellman & Howe, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Optical Manufacturers Association, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Loomis, Owen, Fellman & Howe, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Textile Rental Services Association of America, 1150 East Hallandale Beach Boulevard, Hallandale, Fla. 33009.

A. Edward J. Lord, The American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $5,709. E. (9) $363.86.

A. Philip J. Loree, 17 Battery Place North, New York, N.Y. 10004.
B. Federation of American Controlled Shipping, 17 Battery Place North, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) $200.

A. Judith A. Lorenson, 1960 Lake Clay Drive, Chesterfield, Mo. 63017.
B. Chromalloy American Corp., 120 South Central Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63105.
D. (6) $7,500. E. (9) $11.55.

A. Robert E. Losch, 1716 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
B. American Dredging Co., P.O. Box 328, Fort Washington, Pa. 19034, et al.
D. (6) $10,000. E. (9) $2,503.58.

A. Robert E. Losch, 1716 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
B. Pelican Terminal Corp., 500 Jefferson Building, Suite 2025, Houston, Tex. 77002; Port of Galveston (Galveston Wharves) P.O. Box 328, Galveston, Tex. 77550.
D. (6) $12,501. E. (9) $1,858.53.

A. James F. Lovett, Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., Westinghouse Building, Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $200.

A. Robert C. Lower, Alston, Miller & Gaines, 1200 C. & S. National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
B. Board of Trade Clearing Corp., 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

A. Robert C. Lower, Alston, Miller & Gaines, 1200 C. & S. National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
B. Rosenthal & Co., 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

A. William C. Lowrey, Shell Oil Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Shell Oil Co., P.O. Box 2463, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Gerald M. Lowrie, American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $4,000.

A. Freddie H. Lucas, General Motors Corp., 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $701.05.

A. Lucas, Friedman & Mann, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, c/o Ernest Sickey, Tribal Chairman, Elton, La. 70532.
E. (9) $200.

A. Lucas, Friedman & Mann, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Republic of the Philippines.

A. William F. Ludlam, Sr., P.O. Box 5282, Virginia Beach, Va. 23455.
B. American Revolution Bicentennial Association Licensees, P.O. Box 10, Cocoa Beach, Fla. 32931.
E. (9) $1,267.

A. Kathy Luhn, 1899 L Street NW., Suite 403, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., 1899 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $58. E. (9) $9.

A. C. Lance Lujan, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,884.34. E. (9) $51.25.

A. Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co., Long Grove, Ill. 60049.
E. (9) $3,271.73.

A. Milton F. Lunch, National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Christian J. Lund, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. United Technologies Corp., United Technologies Building, Hartford, Conn. 06101; 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $10,000. E. (9) $14.10.

A. Lund Levin & O'Brien, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Federation of American Controlled Shipping, 17 Battery Place North, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $9.95.

A. Lund Levin & O'Brien, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Product Liability Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $9.99.

A. Lund Levin & O'Brien, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 2 North Ninth Street, Allentown, Pa. 18101.
D. (6) $3,764. E. (9) $433.27.

A. Lund Levin & O'Brien, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Shanghai Power Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del. 19801.
D. (6) $651.50. E. (9) $18.04.

A. Timothy Lynch, American Natural Resources System, 1899 L Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Natural Service Co., 1 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48226.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $450.

A. Richard Lyng, American Meat Institute, P.O. Box 3556, Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. American Meat Institute, P.O. Box 3556, Washington, D.C. 20007; 1600 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.
D. (6) $500.

A. William T. Lyons, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 280N, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. CIBA-GEIGY Corp., Ardsley, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,250. E. (9) $1,418

A. Timothy C. MacCarthy, Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc., 1909 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc., 300 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich. 48202.
D. (6) $320.

A. Russell MacCleery, National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $225.

A. Jack A. MacDonald, National Council of Health Care Services, 1200 15th Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Council of Health Care Services, 1200 15th Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $731.25. E. (9) $281.42.

A. James E. Mack, National Confectioners Association, 5101 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 506, Washington, D.C. 20016.
B. National Confectioners Association, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
D. (6) $18,375. E. (9) $310.65.

A. James H. Mack, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22102.
B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22102.
D. (6) $896.75. E. (9) $500.

A. Duncan H. Mackenzie, 3019 Goat Hill Road, Bel Air, Md. 21014.
D. (6) $128. E. (9) $245.90.

A. John P. Mackey, Ad Hoc Committee in Defense of Life, Inc., 810 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20045.
B. Ad Hoc Committee in Defense of Life, Inc., 150 East 35th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.
D. (6) $5,900.72. E. (9) $2,753.44.

A. Thomas J. Mader, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $4,650.

A. Edward C. Maeder, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Government of Morocco, Rabat, Morocco).
D. (6) $1,750. E. (9) $305.21.

A. Susan G. Magaw, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 903, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Potato Chip/Snack Food Association, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 903, Arlington, Va. 22202.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $9.25.

A. James Timothy Mahoney, Sierra Club, 330 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Sierra Club, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94108.
D. (6) $5,625.

A. John F. Mahoney, American Medical Association, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.
D. (6) $3,865.44. E. (9) $40.55.

A. Robert L. Maier, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $40. E. (9) $4.

A. Andre Maisonpierre, Alliance of American Insurers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Alliance of American Insurers, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. J. Wilson Malloy, Jr., Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., P.O. Box 431, Kingsport, Tenn. 37662.
D. (6) $625. E. (9) $21.

A. Carter Manasco, 5932 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va. 22101.
B. National Coal Association, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $9,624.99. E. (9) $65.40.

A. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $450.

A. Forbes Mann, 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 1004, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. The LTV Corp., 1525 Elm Street, Dallas, Tex. 75222.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $550.

A. James H. Mann, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Lucas, Friedman & Mann, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Republic of the Philippines).

A. Phillip L. Mann, Fulbright & Jaworski, 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Kenneth Lewis, 3300 Northwest Yeon Avenue, Portland, Oreg. 97210.
D. (6) $5,331.19. E. (9) $153.81.

A. Armand G. Manson, 1666 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Bell Aerospace Textron, 1666 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,684. E. (9) $2,684.

A. March for Life, Inc., P.O. Box 2950, Washington, D.C. 20013.
D. (6) $13,861.59. E. (9) $15,600.87.

A. Charles T. Marck, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 700 South, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. 48640.
D. (6) $1,000. E. $250.

A. David J. Markey, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $405.59.

A. Lawrence D. Markley, P.O. Box 3518, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
B. Chugach Electric Association, Inc., P.O. Box 3518, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
E. (9) $23.79.

A. John C. Marlin, 309 West Nevada, Urbana, Ill. 61801.
B. Central States Resource Center, P.O. Box 477, Urbana, Ill. 61801.
D. (6) $2,505. E. (9) $288.11.

A. Howard D. Marlowe, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $4,909.20. E. (9) $183.30.

A. D. V. Maroney, Jr., 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL–CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Jack D. Maroney, 1300 American Bank Tower, Austin, Tex. 78701.
B. Texas Medical Association, 1801 North Lamar Boulevard, Austin, Tex. 78701.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $80.

A. Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. ADP Pension Services, Inc., 180 Newport Center Drive, Newport Beach, Calif. 92663.
D. (6) $3,850.

A. Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Abbotts Dairies Division of Fairmont Foods Co., 333 West Loop North, Houston, Tex. 77024.
D. (6) $3,750.

A. Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $8,275.

A. J. Paull Marshall, Association of American Railroads, 412 First Street SE., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $280.50. E. (9) $343.47.

A. David O. Martin, Kimberly-Clark Corp., North Lake Street, Neenah, Wisc. 54956.
B. Kimberly-Clark Corp., North Lake Street, Neenah, Wis. 54956.
D. (6) $145. E. (9) $87.58.

A. John B. Martin, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
B. National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
D. (6) $457.69.

A. Katherine E. Martin, Association of American Railroads, 412 First Street SE., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $336.75. E. (9) $167.05.

A. Larry K. Martin, Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $150.

A. Thomas A. Martin, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $225.

A. Steven A. Martindale, Trammell, Rand, Nathan & Lincoln, 1730 K Street, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Government of Morocco; Rabat, Morocco).
D. (6) $900.

A. Joseph J. Martyak, Union Carbide Corp., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Union Carbide Corp., 270 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
E. (9) $72.59.

A. Maryland Savings-Share Insurance Corp., 901 North Howard Street, Baltimcre, Md. 21201.
E. (9) $58.34.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, The Farragut Building, No. 520, 900 17th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Japanese Trade Committee, 900 17th Street NW., No. 520, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., Suite 520, The Farragut Building, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017
D. (6) $250.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, The Farragut Building, No. 520, 900 17th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Nisei Lobby, The Farragut Building, No. 520, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, Masaoka-Ishikawa and Associates, Inc., 900 17th Street NW., Suite 520, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, P.O. Box 848, Nogales, Ariz. 85621.
D. (6) $500.

A. W. A. Mason, 442 Ontario, Shreveport, La.
B. Southwestern Electric Power Co., P.O. Box 21106, Shreveport, La. 71156.

A. Cliff Massa III, National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $250.

A. William F. Massmann, Dr Pepper Co., P.O. Box 225086, Dallas, Tex. 75265.
B. Dr Pepper Co., P.O. Box 5096, Dallas, Tex. 75265.

A. Charles D. Matthews, National Ocean Industries Association, 1100 17th Street NW., No. 410, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Ocean Industries Association, 1100 17th Street NW., No. 410, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $688.38. E. (9) $688.39.

A. Herbert S. Matthews, Box 72, Mechanicsville, Md. 20659.
B. Jacksonville Transportation Authority, P.O. Box 5150, Jacksonville, Fla. 32207.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $268.23.

A. Herbert S. Matthews, Box 72, Mechanicsville, Md. 20659.
B. Martin-Marietta Aerospace, 6801 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, Md. 20034.
D. (6) $4,200. E. (9) $423.34.

A. Herbert S. Matthews, Box 72, Mechanicsville, Md. 20659.
B. National Motorsports Committee of ACCUS, 1701 K Street NW., Suite 1204, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Robert A. Matthews, Railway Progress Institute, 700 North Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
B. Railway Progress Institute, 700 North Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) $562.50.

A. Joanne E. Mattiace, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 802, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Sears, Roebuck and Co., Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60684.

A. Roberrt R. Mattson, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

A. C. V. and R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Georgia Power Co., 270 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
A. C. V. and R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Joint Government Liaison Committee, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Samuel L. Maury, United States Steel Corp., 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States Steel Corp., 600 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.
D. (6) $153.04. E. (9) $53.91.

A. Thomas H. Maxedon, Kentucky Petroleum Council, 4010 Dupont Circle, Louisville, Ky. 40207.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Albert E. May, Council of American-Flag Ship Operators, 1625 K. Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Council of American-Flag Ship Operators, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $555. E. (9) $2.24.

A. James C. May, Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20007.

A. Arnold Mayer, United Food and Commercial Workers International Union (AFL–CIO), 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Room 502, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, AFL–CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Room 502, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $11,765. E. (9) $420.

A. Mayer, Brown & Platt, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 De Sales Street NW., Washingtn, D.C. 20036.

A. Mayer, Brown & Platt, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Brunswick Corp., 1 Brunswick Plaza, Skokie, Ill. 60076.

A. Mayer, Brown & Platt, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The ERISA Industry Committee, Suite 500, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $125. E. (9) $3.50.

A. Mayer, Brown & Platt, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Nokota Co., P.O. Box 1633, 316 North Fifth Street, Bismarck, N. Dak. 58501.

A. MBPXL Corp., 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $1,000.

A. H. Wesley McAden, 1707 L Street NW., Suite 650, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. J. G. Boswell Co., 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $885.

A. H. Wesley McAden, 1707 L Street NW., Suite 650, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Salyer Land Co., P.O. Box 488, Corcoran, Calif. 93212.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $885.

A. J. R. McAlpin, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Armco, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $305.

A. Ann McBride, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $6,816. E. (9) $66.

A. John A. McCahill, 2033 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B United States Olympic Committee, Box 4000, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80930.
E. (9) $58.20.

A. Julie P. McCahill, Mead Corp., Suite 715, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Mead Corp., Mead World Headquarters, Courthouse Plaza NE., Dayton, Ohio 45463.

A. William C. McCamant, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $300.

A. John A. McCart, Public Employee Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Public Employee Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,579.17.

A. McCarty & Noone, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East, Suite 3306, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. American Medical Technologists, 710 Higgins Road, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.
D. (6) $540. E. (9) $34.67.

A. James R. McCaul, International Maritime Associates, Inc., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Maritime Associates, Inc., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $7.80.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Avon Products, Inc., Nine West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cities Service Co., Box 300, Tulsa, Okla. 74102.
E. (9) $205.09.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Coca-Cola Co., P.O. Box 1734, Atlanta, Ga. 30301.
E. (9) $26.51.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Estate of Chester H. Roth, Parker, Chapin, Flattau & Klimpl, 530 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10036.
E. (9) $1.98.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Gulf & Western Industries, Inc., One Gulf & Western Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10023.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Mobil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
E. (9) $365.42.

A. Joel C. McConnell, Jr., Independent Bankers Association of America, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 203, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Independent Bankers Association of America, 1168 South Main, Sauk Centre, Minn. 56378.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $1,000.

A. Richard M. M. McConnell, National Association of Federal Credit Unions, 1111 North 19th Street, Suite 700, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. National Association of Federal Credit Unions, 1111 North 19th Street, Suite 700, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. John L. McCormick, Environmental Policy Center, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Environmental Policy Center, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $2,250.

A. Robert F. McCormick, Tyler & Reynolds, One Boston Place, Boston, Mass. 02108.
B. Electro Signal Lab, Inc., 1022 Hingham Street, Rockland, Mass. 02370.

A. Sally McCormick, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Robert E. McCoy, 1899 L Street NW., No. 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Exxon Corp., 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. E. L. McCulloch, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 819 Railway Labor Building, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.
D. (6) $284.60. E. (9) $85.20.

A. Albert L. McDermott, American Hotel & Motel Association, Suite 1006, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $1,633.88.

A. Marianne McDermott, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Jack McDonald, 6845 Elm Street, No. 500, McLean, Va. 22101.
B. Jack McDonald Associates, Inc., 6845 Elm Street, No. 500, McLean, Va. 22101 (for Lear Siegler, Inc., 3171 South Bundy Drive, Santa Monica, Calif. 90406).
D. (6) $6,000.

A. Jack McDonald, 6845 Elm Street, No. 500, McLean, Va. 22101.
B. Jack McDonald Associates, Inc., 6845 Elm Street, No. 500, McLean, Va. 22101 (for The Sugar Association of America, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005).
D. (6) $6,000.

A. Jack McDonald Associates, Inc., 6845 Elm Street, No. 500, McLean, Va. 22101.
B. Citizens for Management of Alaska Lands, P.O. Box 3256 DT, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.
D. (6) $4,000.

A. Jack McDonald Associates, Inc., 6845 Elm Street, No. 500, McLean, Va. 22101.
B. Lear Siegler, Inc., 3171 South Bundy Drive, Santa Monica, Calif. 90406.
D. (6) $12,000. E. (9) $12,000.

A. Jack McDonald Associates, Inc., 6845 Elm Street, No. 500, McLean, Va. 22101.
B. Northrop Corp., 1800 Century Park East, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067.
D. (6) $4,999.98. E. (9) $2,450.

A. Jack McDonald Associates, Inc., 6845 Elm Street, No. 500, McLean, Va. 22101.
B. The Sugar Association of America, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $12,000. E. (9) $12,000.

A. James McDonald, 6845 Elm Street, No. 500, McLean, Va. 22101.
B. Jack McDonald Associates, Inc., 6845 Elm Street, No. 500, McLean, Va. 22101 (for Lear Siegler, Inc., 3171 South Bundy Drive, Santa Monica, Calif. 90406).
D. (6) $6,000.

A. James McDonald, 6845 Elm Street, No. 500, McLean, Va. 22101.
B. Jack McDonald Associates, Inc., 6845 Elm Street, No. 500, McLean, Va. 22101 (for Northrop Corp., 1800 Century Park East, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067).
D. (6) $2,250.

A. Michael D. McDonald, Maryland Petroleum Association, 60 West Street, Annapolis, Md. 21401.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Patrick W. McElhoes, United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,379.18.

A. Joseph A. McElwain, 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont. 59701.
B. Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont. 59701.
E. (9) $93.86.

A. P. Anne McGhee, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Marketing Institute, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $450.

A. Robert M. McGlotten, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $13,026. E. (9) $367.55.

A. Jerome J. McGrath, Interstate Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Interstate Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW, Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $500.

A. F. Howard McGuigan, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $13,026. E. (9) $492.63.

A. Peter E. McGuire, National Association of Retired and Veteran Railway Employees, Inc., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. National Association of Retired and Veteran Railway Employees, Inc., P.O. Box 6060, Kansas City, Kans. 66106; Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006; International Union of Police Association, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,999.98. (E) $389.22.

A. John J. McHale, Jr., 1817 Biltmore Street NW., Apartment A, Washington, D.C. 20009.
B. Consolidated Rail Corp., P.O. Box 23451, L'Enfant Plaza, Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Clarence M. McIntosh, Jr., Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $1,115.20.

A. Lyn R. McIntosh, American Nuclear Energy Council, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.
B. American Nuclear Energy Council, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,050. E. (9) $23.16.

A. Robert S. McIntyre, Public Citizen's Tax Reform Research Group, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Public Citizen's Tax Reform Research Group, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $937.50.

A. William F. McKenna, 1800 M Street NW., No. 950 North, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Silver, Freedman, Housley, Taff & Goldberg, 1800 M Street NW., No. 950 North, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Susan M. McKenzie, National Treasury Employees Union, 1730 K Street NW., Suite 1101, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Treasury Employees Union, 1730 K Street NW., Suite 1101, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $5,964. E. (9) $155.13.

A. C. A. "Mack" McKinney, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Box 43, Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the United States of America, P.O. Box 33610, San Antonio, Tex. 78298.
D. (6) $6,544.57. E. (9) $9,640.03.

A. John S. McLees, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $790.65. E. (9) $136.25.

A. William F. McManus, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. General Electric Co., Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Conn. 06431.
D. (6) $260. E. (9) $152.30.

A. Jane Pierson McMichael, American Federation of Government Employees, 1325 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, 1325 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $9,231.60. E. (9) $13,917.62.

A. C. W. McMillan, 425 13th Street NW., Suite 1020, Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. National Cattlemen's Association, 1001 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo. 80203.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. James D. McMillan, Suite 1100, 1899 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Exxon Corp., 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Craig L. McNeese, P.O. Box 1700, Houston, Tex. 77001.
B. Houston Lighting and Power Co., P.O. Box 1700, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $975. E. (9) $776.37.

A. Robert B. McNeil, Slurry Transport Association, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 3210, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Slurry Transport Association, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 3210, Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $125.

A. James A. McPherson, Mo-Ark Basins Flood Control and Conservation Association, P.O. Box 1160, Kansas City, Kans. 66117.
B. Mo-Ark Basins Flood Control and Conservation Association, P.O. Box 1160, Kansas City, Kans. 66117.

A. George G. Mead, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $6,000.

A. Joseph J. Meder, Interlake, Inc., 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1160, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Interlake, Inc., Commerce Plaza, 2015 Spring Road, Oak Brook, Ill. 60521.
D. (6) $7,380. E. (9) $2,441.07.

A. David O. Meeker, Jr., The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. William H. Megonnell, Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $380. E. (9) $73.80.

A. Louis L. Meier, Jr., American Society of Civil Engineers, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Society of Civil Engineers, United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $525. E. (9) $185.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $13,026.

A. F. A. Meister, Jr., 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Footwear Industries Association, 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $350. E. (9) $830.40.

A. Memorex Corp., 1970 Chain Bridge Road, McLean, Va. 22102.
B. Memorex Corp., San Tomas at Central Expressway, Santa Clara, Calif. 95052.
D. (6) $9,000.

A. Ellis E. Meredith, American Apparel Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Apparel Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
E. (9) $23.54.

A. Edward L. Merrigan, 6000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. Central Gulf Lines, Inc., International Trade Mart, No. 2 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. 70130.
D. (6) $6,250. E. (9) $130.81.

A. Edward L. Merrigan, 6000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. John Tudor, 18 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
E. (9) $175.32.

A. Edward L. Merrigan, 6000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. National Association of Recycling Industries, Inc., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $8,333. E. (9) $856.27.

A. Edward L. Merrigan, 6000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. Wolf Trap Foundation, 1624 Trap Road, Vienna, Va. 22180.
E. (9) $13.40.

A. Tanya K. Metaksa, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $787.50. E. (9) $8.

A. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Metzger, Shadyac & Schwarz, 1 Farragut Square South, Ninth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Melex U.S.A., Inc., 120 Front Street, Raleigh, N.C. 27609.

A. M. Barry Meyer, 818 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Aluminum Association, 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. James G. Michaux, 1801 K Street NW., Suite 903, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Federated Department Stores, Inc., 7 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
D. (6) $500.

A. Ronald A. Michioli, 425 13th Street NW., Suite 1020, Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. National Cattlemen's Association, 1001 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo. 80203.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $38.28.

A. Michigan Knife Co., 120 Pere Marquette Street, Big Rapids, Mich. 49307.
E. (9) $694.13.

A. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 1111 Thompson Building, Tulsa, Okla. 74103.
D. (6) $1,612.14. E. (9) $11,204.80.

A. Joy Midman, National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospital, 1701 K Street NW., No. 1205, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Evan M. Migdail, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Suite 409, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc., 444 North Capitol Street NW., Suite 409, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $68.42.

A. Sharon Mihnovets, 2809 South Joyce Street, Arlington, Va. 22202.

A. Roy H. Millenson, Association of American Publishers, 1707 L Street NW., Room 480, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of American Publishers, 1707 L Street NW., Room 480, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,050. E. (9) $78.91.

A. A. Stanley Miller, 910 16th Street, Room 402, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Federation of American Controlled Shipping, 17 Battery Place North, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) $200.

A. Dale Miller, 1200 16th Street NW., No. 305, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Gulf Intracoastal Canal Association, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) $262.50 E. (9) $15.33.

A. Dale Miller, 1200 16th Street NW., No. 305, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Texasgulf, Inc., Stamford, Conn.
D. (6) $450. E. (9) $689.25.

A. Robert H. Miller, Tenneco, Inc., 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 2202, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Tenneco, Inc., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Tex. 77001.
E. (9) $104.79.

A. Stella L. Miller, National Paint & Coatings Association, Inc., 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Paint & Coatings Association, Inc., 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $250.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 2500 Q Street NW., 105, Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Tosco Corp., 10100 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $113.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. H. E. Butt Grocery Co., P.O. Box 9216, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78408.
D. (6) $1,940. E. (9) $485.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Hercules, Inc., 910 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. 19899.
D. (6) $870.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Lincoln National Life Insurance Co., 1301 South Harrison Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 46801.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Litton Industries, Inc., 360 North Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210.
D. (6) $6,560. E. (9) $85.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Lockheed Corp., Burbank, Calif. 91520.
D. (6) $1,300.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Medical Area Service Corp., Holyoke Center, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.
D. (6) $1,950. E. (9) $489.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Outdoor Amusement Business Association, 4600 West 77th Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 55435.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund, 601 West Fifth Avenue, Suite 700, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
D. (6) $2,665.

A. Millman, Renfrow & Jaffe, 1730 M Street NW., Suite 908, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Senior Citizens, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
E. (9) $42.25.

A. Wayne L. Millsap, Suite 2300, Clayton Inn Center, 7777 Bonhomme Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63105.
B. Seven-Up Bottling Co. of St. Louis, Mo., 555 Brown Road, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) $245. E. (9) $15.

A. Edward J. Milne, Jr., 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $317. E. (9) $393.11

A. Thomas F. Mitchell, Georgia-Pacific Corp., 1875 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Georgia-Pacific Corp., 900 Southwest Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oreg. 97204.
E. (9) $350.

A. Richard Mizrack, 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. Fallek-Lankro Corp., Tuscaloosa, Ala.

A. Michael S. Moe, Tenneco, Inc., 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Tenneco, Inc., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Tex. 77001.

A. Robert M. Moliter, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. General Electric Co., 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Conn. 06431.
D. (6) $106.

A. Michael J. Molony, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $60.

A. John S. Monagan, Whitman & Ransom, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Connecticut Bankers Association, 100 Constitution Plaza, No. 956, Hartford, Conn. 06103.

A. John S. Monagan, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 650, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States Olympic Committee, Olympic House, 1750 East Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80909.
D. (6) $10,309. E. (9) $19.93.

A. Elizabeth R. Monro, Air Transport Association of America, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $837.50.

A. Michael Monroney, TRW, Inc., Suite 800, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. TRW, Inc., 23555 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44117.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 530, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., 1 Montgomery Ward Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60671.

A. G. Merrill Moody, Association of American Railroads, 412 First Street SE., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $243.43. E. (9) $213.85.

A. Alan J. Moore, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., Suite 840, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60604.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Clarence W. Moore, 407 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Fla. 33139.
B. National Barrel & Drum Association, 910 17th Street NW., 912, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. Joy E. Moore, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,750. E. (9) $437.89.

A. Powell A. Moore, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 424, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Tax Reduction Movement, 6363 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90048.
D. (6) $80.

A. Powell A. Moore, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 424, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Electrolert, Inc., 475 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Powell A. Moore, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 424, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Theater Owners, 1500 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10026.

A. Powell A. Moore, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 424, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Southern Natural Gas Co., P.O. Box 2563, Birmingham, Ala. 35202.
D. (6) $630.

A. Powell A. Moore, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 424, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Thomson-CSF, 178, bd Gabriel-Peri, 92240 Malakoff, France.
D. (6) $880.

A. Mark E. Moran, 1407 A North Van Dorn Street, Alexandria, Va.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. (for Government of Morocco, Rabat, Morocco).
D. (6) $2,340. E. (9) $105.

A. Earl J. Morgan, 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. McDonnell Douglas Corp., P.O. Box 516, St. Louis, Mo. 63166.

A. Jo V. Morgan, Jr., 1050 17th Street NW., No. 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The American Humane Association, P.O. Box 1266, Denver, Colo. 80201.
D. (6) $1,800.

A. John Morgan, Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $588. E. (9) $10.25.

A. Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 800N, Washington, D.C., 20036.
B. Committee on Capital Formation Through Dividend Reinvestment.
D. (6) $142.50. E. (9) $95.

A. James A. Morrill, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, Government Affairs Office, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $474.44.

A. Helen Dubino Morrison, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (for the Budd Co., Troy, Mich.).
D. (6) $2,400.

A. Helen Dubino Morrison, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (for Navajo Indian Nation, Window Rock, Ariz. 86515).
D. (6) $3,600.

A. William C. Morrison, 2001 North Adams Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.

B. Meat Importers Council of America, Inc., 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $875.

A. George E. Morrow, 705 Union Planters Bank Building, Memphis, Tenn. 38103.
B. Briarcrest Baptist School System, Inc., 842 Sweetbriar, Memphis, Tenn. 38138.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $15.

A. George R. Moses, 400 North Capitol Street, Suite 323, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001 (for Northern California Naval Civilian Employees Council, P.O. Box 2321, Alameda, Calif.).
D. (6) $2,050.

A. George R. Moses, 400 North Capitol Street, Suite 323, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001 (for Somali Democratic Republic, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037).
D. (6) $4,000.

A. Sol Mosher, Crown Zellerbach, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 215, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Crown Zellerbach, 1 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94119.
E. (9) $54.

A. John E. Moss, 3300 19th Street, Sacramento, Calif. 95818.
B. National Committee for Automobile Crash Protection, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 201, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $902.85.

A. Lynn E. Mote, Northern Natural Gas Co., 1133 15th Street NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Northern Natural Gas Co., 2223 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68102.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc., 300 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich. 48202.
D. (6) $592.33. E. (9) $592.33.

A. Roger L. Mozingo, The Tobacco Institute, 1875 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Tobacco Institute, 1875 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Karen Mulhauser, National Abortion Rights Action League, 825 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Abortion Rights Action League, 825 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $293.44.

A. William G. Mullen, National Newspaper Association, 1627 K Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Newspaper Association, 1627 K Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $5,625. E. (9) $13.50.

A. Mullin, Connor & Rhyne, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Alberto de la Vega-Ripol, c/o Imperme, P.O. Box 75, Marbella (Malaga), Spain.
E. (9) $6.44.

A. Tracy Mullin, National Retail Merchants Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y. 10001.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $15.

A. Robert J. Mullins, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, Denver, Colo., 80251; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $4,707.70 E. (9) $11.12.

A. Municipal Labor Committee, 140 Park Place, New York N.Y. 10007.
D. (6) $34,727.86. E. (9) $34,727.86.

A. Anne G. Murphy, 6009 34th Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20015,.
B. Public Broadcasting Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $10,575. E. (9) $659.45.

A. Richard E. Murphy, 2020 K Street NW, No. 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Service Employees International Union, AFL–CIO, CLC, 2020 K Street NW., No. 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $87.46.

A. Richard W. Murphy, National Food Processors Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Food Processors Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $625. E. (9) $47.75.

A. William T. Murphy, Jr., American Natural Resources System, 1899 L Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Natural Service Co., 1 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48226.
D. (6) $2500. E. (9) $1200.

A. William E. Murray, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20035.
D. (6) 179.50.

A. Harold D. Muth, 1600 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1101, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1600 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1101, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $25.

A. Fred J. Mutz, American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington. D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,500. E. (9) $35.

A. Gary D. Myers, The Fertilizer Institute, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington. D.C. 20036.
B. The Fertilizer Institute, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $1,025.59.

A. Kenneth D. Naden, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Masachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,162.

A. Law Offices of Timothy D. Naegele, 1850 K Street N.W., 1280, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. BayBanks, Inc., 77 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.

A. Gerald P. Nagy, National Home Furnishings Association, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Home Furnishings Association, 405 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654.
D. (6) $560.

A. John J. Nangle, National Association of Independent Insurers, 499 South Capitol Street SW., Suite 401, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 499 South Capitol Street SW., Suite 401, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Bernard Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of Independent Corrugated Converters, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Bernard Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., No. 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Computer & Communications Industry Association, 1500 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Bernard Nash, Blum & Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., No. 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Merck & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 2000, Rahway, N.J. 07065.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $8.

A. Bernard Nash, 1015 18th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Northwest Pipeline Corp., P.O. Box 1526, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110.

A. Bernard Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., Suite 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Zenith Radio Corp., 1000 Milwaukee Avenue, Glenview, Ill. 60025.

A. Hardy L. Nathan, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Marketing Institute, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Raymond Nathan, 4242 East-West Highway, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015.
B. American Ethical Union, 2 West 64th Street, New York, N.Y. 10023.
D. (6) $555. E. (9) $242.97.

A. National Abortion Rights Action League, 825 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $373,289.44. E. (9) $42,927.41.

A. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $71. E. (9) $71.

A. National Air Carrier Association, 1730 M Street NW., Suite 710, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 615 Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $767.50. E. (9) $1,478.11.

A. National Association for Humane Legislation, Inc., P.O. Box 11675, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33733.
D. (6) $4.

A. National Association for Neighborhood Schools, Inc., P.O. Box 14887, Columbus, Ohio 43214.
D. (6) $3,844.28. E. (9) $3,734.15.

A. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.
D. (6) $43,368.61. E. (9) $7,306.84.

A. National Association of Air Traffic Specialists, Inc., Suite 415, Wheaton Plaza North, Wheaton, Md. 20902.
D. (6) $103,719.48. E. (9) $6,538.28.

A. National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Inc., 1911 Jefferson Davis Highway, No. 504, Arlington, Va. 22202.
E. (9) $1,947.

A. The National Association of Federal Veterinarians, Suite 836, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
E. (9) $249.55.

A. National Association of Free Enterprise, 1101 New Hampshire Avenue NW.. No. 107, Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, 8401 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 911, Washington, D.C. 20015.
D. (6) $1,750. E. (9) $1,230.

A. National Association of Independent Colleges & Universities, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $184,890.40. E. (9) $92,875.95.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $2,509,304.90. E. (9) $77,839.78.

A. The National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $70,172.53. E. (9) $70,172.53.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1724 K Street NW., Suite 1202, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. National Association of Mutual Insurance Cos., 7931 Castleway Drive, Indianapolis, Ind. 46250.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $12,904.32. E. (9) $12,904.32.

A. National Association of Pension Consultants & Administrators, Inc., 3 Piedmont Center, Suite 300, Atlanta, Ga. 30305.
D. (6) $900.

A. National Association of Personnel Consultants, 1012 14th Street NW., 15th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,874.43. E. (9) $6,600.

A. National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $600.

A. National Association of Realtors, 430 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611; 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
E. (9) $45,261.99.

A. National Association of Truck Stop Operators, 700 North Fairfax Street, No. 505, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) $5,785.44. E. (9) $5,785.44.

A. National Association of Wheat Growers, 415 Second Street NE., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $25,836.22. E. (9) $31,027.67.

A. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va. 22031.
D. (6) $10,997.06. E. (9) $4,382.49.

A. National Business Aircraft Association, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $8,799.50. E. (9) $9,202.50.

A. National Campground Owners Association, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $1,000.

A. National Cattlemen's Association, 1001 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo. 80203.
E. (9) $3,538.28.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,096,753.10. E. (9) $29,367.69.

A. The National Coalition to Ban Handguns, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $83,425.04. E. (9) $95,048.53.

A. National Committee for a Human Life Amendment, Inc., 1707 L Street NW., No. 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $34,904.76. E. (9) $10,486.47.

A. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
E. (9) $38.65.

A. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 12285.
D. (6) $13,809.10. E. (9) $13,809.10.

A. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 1425 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,750. E. (9) $2,847.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperative, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $83,891. E. (9) $100,715.

A. National Council of Health Care Services, 1200 15th Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $3,705.70. E. (9) $1,935.79.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $10,537.41. E. (9) $10,537.41.

A. The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Club, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $295,908. E. (9) $6,161.55.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $26,165.25. E. (9) $26,165.25.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, 490 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 150 West 20th Avenue, San Mateo, Calif., 94403.
D. (6) $139,459. E. (9) $139,459.

A. National Food Processors Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $4,625. E. (9) $2,379.98.

A. National Grain & Feed Association, 725 15th Street NW., P.O. Box 28328, Washington, D.C. 20005.
E. (9) $5.30.

A. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $10,625. E. (9) $6,398.

A. National Guard Association of the United States, 1 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $620,855.20. E. (9) $1,434.65.

A. National Home Furnishings Association, 405 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654.
E. (9) $935.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $7,737. E. (9) $13,069.60.

A. National Industrial Traffic League, 1909 K Street NW., S-410, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $2,975.

A. National Leased Housing Association, Suite 400-S, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $450. E. (9) $450.

A. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 3251 Old Lee Highway, Suite 501, Fairfax, Va. 22030.
D. (6) $6,589.74. E. (9) $6,589.74.

A. National Maritime Council, 1742 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $120,694.47. E. (9) $5,310.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $6,475.43. E. (9) $5,475.43.

A. National Motorsports Committee of ACCUS, 1701 K Street NW., Suite 1204, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $832.62.

A. National Newspaper Association, 1627 K Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $15,906.50. E. (9) $15,906.50.

A. National Oil Jobbers Council, Inc., 1707 H Street NW., 11th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $140,348.72. E. (9) $22,632.88.

A. National Parking Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $9,488.85.

A. National Pest Control Association, 8150 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1100, Vienna, Va. 22180.
D. (6) $6,300. E. (9) $267.

A. National Potato Council, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. National Product Liability Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
D. (6) $3,342. E. (9) $27,145.58.

A. National Railway Utilization Corp., 1100 Centre Square East, 1500 Market Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.
E. (9) $1,015.

A. National Realty Committee, Inc., 2033 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,083. E. (9) $2,083.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y. 10001.
E. (9) $5,271.

A. National Right to Life Committee, Inc., 529 14th Street NW. No. 341, Washington, D.C. 20045.
D. (6) $88,616. E. (9) $6,661.74.

A. National Right to Work Committee, 8316 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 600, Fairfax, Va. 22038.
D. (6) $4,730. E. (9) $4,730.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $4,038.30.

A. National Savings & Loan League, 1101 15th Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $14,424. E. (9) $1,988.04.

A. National School Transportation Association, P.O. Box 324, Fairfax, Va. 22030; 9001 West Braddock Road, Springfield, Va. 22151.
D. (6) $3,313.30 E. (9) $3,313.30.

A. National Security Traders Association, 55 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10004.
E. (9) $2,080.10.

A. National Small Business Association, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $1,746.48.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $12,500. E. (9) $13,450.

A. National Soft Drink Association, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,665. E. (9) $19,340.24.

A. National Solid Wastes Management Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 930, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $1,000.

A. National Tax Equality Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 615, Washington, D.C. 20036
D. (6) $5,086.50. E. (9) $8,095.67.

A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
E. (9) $2,390.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,225. E. (9) $1,225.

A. National Water Resources Association, 955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW., Suite 1202, Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $5,865. E. (9) $7,275.

A. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill. 60201.
D. (6) $1,706.61. E. (9) $1,988.81.

A. Natural Gas Supply Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $75,000. E. (9) $6,205.06.

A. Alexander W. Neale, Jr., Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,455. E. (9) $75.05.

A. Alan M. Nedry, 1801 K Street NW., Suite 1041, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Southern California Edison Co., P.O. Box 800, Rosemead, Calif. 91700.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $50.

A. Mary Elizabeth Neese, National Savings & Loan League, 1101 15th Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Savings & Loan League, 1101 15th Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $108.04.

A. Gordon E. Nelson, 12005 Millstream Drive, Bowie, Md. 20715.
B. Farm Water Alliance, 955 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Suite 1101, Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $15,000. E. $1,051.20.

A. L. James Nelson, National Association of Manufacturers, 222 South Prospect Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $30.80.

A. Lloyd A. Nelson 12200 Brookhaven Drive, Silver Spring, Md. 20902.
B. Fellowship Square Foundation, Inc., 11450 North Shore Drive, Reston, Va. 22090.

A. Robert W. Nelson, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $190.

A. A. S. Nemir Associates, Suite 1230, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. Brazilian Sugar & Alcohol Institute, I.A.A,. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
D. (6) $25,800. E. (9) $400.17.

A. Michael P. Neumann, 3251 Old Lee Highway, Suite 501, Fairfax, Va. 22030.
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 3251 Old Lee Highway, Suite 501, Fairfax, Va. 22030.

A. Robert B. Neville, 1850 K Street NW., Suite 850, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Restaurant Association, 1850 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006; 1 IBM Plaza, Suite 2600, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $5.

A. Louis H. Nevins, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $4,375. E. (9) $2,037.66.

A. Bill Newbold, Bill Newbold & Associates, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, No. 809, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Bill Newbold & Associates (for American Protestant Hospital Association, 1 Woodfield Place, Suite 311, 1701 East Woodfield Drive, Schaumburg, Ill. 60195).
D. (6) $15,000.

A. Bill Newbold, Bill Newbold & Associates, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, No. 809, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Bill Newbold & Associates (for Texas Children's Hospital, St. Lukes Episcopal Hospital, P.O. Box 20269, Houston, Tex. 77025).
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Bill Newbold, Bill Newbold & Associates, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, No. 809, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Bill Newbold & Associates (for Texas Hospital Association, P.O. Box 15587, Austin, Tex. 78761).
D. (6) $3,000.

A. E. J. Newbould, 1130 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Clay Pipe Institute, P.O. Box 310, Crystal Lake, Ill. 60014.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $17.15.

A. Kathryn L. Newman, Republic Steel Corp., 1101 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44101.

A. Thomas E. Newman, National Association of Manufacturers, 2 Militia Drive, Lexington, Mass. 02173.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $250.

A. Janet G. Newport, National Oil Jobbers Council, Inc., 1707 H Street NW., 11th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Oil Jobbers Council, Inc., 1707 H Street NW., 11th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $3,875. E. (9) $145.71.

A. M. Ray Niblack, 1101 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Bankers Insurance Co. of Florida, 600 Brickell Avenue, Miami, Fla. 33131.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $168.49.

A. Nicholas John Nichols, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 1620 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.
E. (9) $8,246.

A. F. Clayton Nicholson, Box 15, Route 1, Henryville, Pa. 18332.
B. Northern Helex Co., 2223 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68102.
D. (6) $2,087. E. (9) $643.40.

A. John B. Nicholson, 1101 17th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $150.

A. Melissa A. Nielson, Kennecott Copper Corp., 1111 19th Street NW., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Kennecott Copper Corp., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $172.

A. Donald R. Niemi, Caterpillar Tractor Co., 100 Northeast Adams Street, Peoria, Ill. 61629.
B. Caterpillar Tractor Co., 100 Northeast Adams Street, Peoria, Ill. 61629.
D. (6) $570. E. (9) $687.11.

A. Patrick J. Nilan, American Postal Workers Union, AFL–CIO 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Postal Workers Union, AFL–CIO, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $12,785.54. E. (9) $4,175.40.

A. Stewart E. Niles, Jr., 225 Baronne Street, 18th Floor, New Orleans, La. 70112.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America.
D. (6) $1,596. E. (9) $181.87.

A. Nan Fielding Nixon, 309 4th Street SE., Apt. 7, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Office of Government and Community Affairs, Grays Hall, 16, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.
D. (6) $7,395. E. (9) $637.88.

A. NL Industries, Inc., 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.
E. (9) $2,000.

A. Robert W. Nolan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $100.

A. H. Christopher Nolde, Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
B. Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
D. (6) $300.

A. Charles M. Noone, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East, Suite 3306, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. National Association of Small Business Investment Co., 618 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $226.09.

A. M. Kathryn Nordstrom, National Food Processors Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Food Processors Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $13.70.

A. Richard B. Norment IV, National Association of Manufacturers, 1719, Route 10, Parsippany, N.J. 07054.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $600.

A. North American Car Corp., 222 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
E. (9) $12,663.47.

A. North American Export Grain Association, Inc., 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $1,200.

A. Northeast Utilities Service Co., Selden Street, Berlin, Conn. 06037.
E. (9) $1,499.13.

A. Clifford F. Northrup, Credit Union National Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Credit Union National Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $170.01.

A. Nossaman, Krueger & Marsh, 445 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071; 1850 K Street NW., Suite 215, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Montco, Billings, Mont. 59107; Nance Cattle Co., Birney, Mont. 59012.

A. Nossaman, Krueger & Marsh, 445 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071; 1850 K Street NW., Suite 215, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ocean Energy Council, Box 57198, Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. N.O.S.I. (Not One Square Inch), 4082 Howard Avenue, Los Alamitos, Calif.

A. Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc., Suite 600, 6000 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, Md. 20852.

A. Franklin W. Nutter, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 512, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Reinsurance Association of America, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 512, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Mark J. Nuzzaco, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22102.
B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22102.
D. (6) $418.75. E. (9) $250.

A. Seward P. Nyman, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C. 20015.
D. (6) $850.

A. Hubert K. O'Bannon, 1544 33d Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Consolidated Rail Corp., P.O. Box 23451, L'Enfant Plaza, Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. George O'Bea, Jr., 815 16th Street NW., Suite 304, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Paperworkers International Union, 815 16th Street NW., Suite 304, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Coleman C. O'Brien, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Suite 801, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States League of Savings Associations, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,062.50. E. (9) $78.70.

A. John F. O'Brien, Connecticut Petroleum Council, 410 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn. 06103.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Raymond O'Brien, International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., 320 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $25.

A. Rosemary L. O'Brien, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 402, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. CF Industries, Inc./Energy Cooperative, Inc., Salem Lake Drive, Long Grove, Ill. 60047.
D. (6) $500.

A. G. H. Ochenrider, Grumman Aerospace Corp., 1600 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, N.Y. 11714.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $773.

A. William B. O'Connell, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
B. United States League of Savings Associations, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $335.75.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Clinical Laboratory Association, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Family Life Assurance Co., P.O. Box 1459, Columbus, Ga. 31902.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Public Transit Association, 1100 17th Street NW. Washington, D.C.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Automotive Parts & Accessories Association. Inc., 1025 Cennecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Charles River Breeding Laboratories, Inc., 251 Ballardvale Street, Wilmington, Mass. 01887.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. O' Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. First National Monetary Corp., 4000 Town Center, 15th Floor, Southfield, Mich. 48075.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Hennepin County, 2300 Government Center, Minneapolis, Minn. 55487.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Hospital Financing Study Group, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Investors Diversified Services, Inc., Suite 2900, IDS Tower, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. JWK International Corp., 7617 Little River Turnpike, Annandale, Va. 22003.
D. (6) $300.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Committee for Quality Health Care, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $375.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Pfizer, Inc., 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Save Loring Committee, 222 Main Street, Limestone, Maine 04750.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Securities Industry Association, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East, SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $3,851.43.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Sperry-Rand Corp., 333 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, Minn.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C 20006.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,504.13.

A. L. L. O'Connor, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
B. Profit Sharing Council of America, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. Leonard F. O'Connor, The First National Bank of Boston, 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
B. The First National Bank of Boston, 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.

A. Larry A. Oday, Combined Insurance Co. of America, Suite 630, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Combined Insurance Co. of America, 5050 Broadway, Chicago, Ill. 60640.
D. (6) $750.

A. Thomas A. O'Day, Alliance of American Insurers, 1776 F Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Alliance of American Insurers, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
D. (6) $155. E. (9) $116.

A. T. J. Oden, National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,250. E. (9) $793.96.

A. Robert C. Odle, Jr., International Paper Co., 1620 I Street NW., No. 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. International Paper Co., 1620 I Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $100.

A. Ashton J. O'Donnell, 89 Fair Oaks Lane, Atherton, Calif. 94025.
B. Bechtel Inc., 50 Beale Street, P.O. Box 3965, San Francisco, Calif. 94119.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 716, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Philippine Sugar Commission, Quezon City, Philippines.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $1,262.59.

A. Patrick E. O'Donnell, J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $90.

A. Bradford C. Oelman, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Fiberglas Tower, Toledo, Ohio 43659.
B. Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Fiberglas Tower, Toledo, Ohio 43659.

A. Therese Ogle, National Abortion Rights Action League, 825 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Abortion Rights Action League, 825 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,720.37.

A. Jane O'Grady, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $12,219. E. (9) $87.43.

A. Bartley O'Hara, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $9,472.32.

A. James G. O'Hara, Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Federation of Teachers, Eleven Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $750.

A. James G. O'Hara, Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. General Motors Corp., 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,275. E. (9) $8.

A. Matthew D. O'Hara, General Mills, Inc., 1629 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. General Mills, Inc., P.O. Box 1113, Minneapolis, Minn. 55440.
D. (6) $197.80.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Grain & Feed Association, P.O. Box 28328, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Nancy J. Olson, Johns-Manville Corp., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 214, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Johns-Manville Corp., Box 5108, Denver, Colo. 80217.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $16.30.

A. William J Olson, 1819 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The National Foundation/March of Dimes, 1275 Mamaroneck Avenue, White Plains, N.Y. 10605.
D. (6) $3,514.52. E. (9) $129.52.

A. William J. Olwell, United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, AFL–CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, AFL–CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $3,493.28. E. (9) $115.45.

A. Olwine, Connelly, Chase, O'Donnell & Weyher, 299 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. U.S. Industries, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $30.10.

A. Samuel Omasta, 3251 Old Lee Highway, Suite 501, Fairfax, Va. 22030.
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 3251 Old Lee Highway, Suite 501, Fairfax, Va. 22030.

A. O'Melveny & Myers, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Bank of America, Bank Investment Securities Division, Bank of America Center, 10th Floor, San Francisco, Calif. 94104.

A. O'Melveny & Myers, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co., 555 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94104.

A. O'Melveny & Myers, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Citizens for Government Fairness, P.O. Box 269, El Centro, Calif. 92243.

A. O'Melveny & Myers, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc., 45 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94104.
D. (6) $15,000.

A. O'Melveny & Myers, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. O'Melveny & Myers, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. INA Corp., 1850 K Street NW., Suite 840, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $30.

A. O'Melveny & Myers, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., 350 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94104.
D. (6) $15,000.

A. R. E. Omohundro, National Association of Federal Veterinarians, Suite 836, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Federal Veterinarians, Suite 836, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $116.41.

A. O'Neill, Forgotson & Roncalio, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Motorola, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. O'Neill, Forgotson & Roncalio, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Paraho Development Corp., 300 Enterprise Building, Grand Junction, Colo. 81501.

A. O'Neill, Forgotson & Roncalio, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Texas Oil and Gas Corp., Fidelity Union Tower, Dallas, Tex. 75201.

A. O'Neill, Forgotson & Roncalio, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Texas Utilities Services, Inc., 2001 Bryan Tower, Dallas, Tex. 75201.

A. O'Neill, Forgotson & Roncalio, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Philip C. Onstad, Control Data Corp., 500 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
B. Control Data Corp., 500 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
D. (6) $50. E. (9) $50.

A. Charles Orasin, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Handgun Control, Inc., 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $3,876.95. E. (9) $88.75.

A. John L. Oshinski, United Steelworkers of America, 815 16th Street NW., Suite 706, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Steelworkers of America, Five Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
D. (6) $7,627.64.

A. J. Denis O'Toole, American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $880.

A. Roland A. Ouellette, General Motors Corp., 1660 L Street NW., No. 501, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48202.
D. (6) $3,600. E. (9) $4,633.89.

A. Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, Inc., 1901 L Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Joseph A. Overton III, TRW, Inc., 2030 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. TRW, Inc., 23555 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44117.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Thomas J. Owens, 207 Olympic National Building, Seattle, Wash. 98101.
B. Mutual Savings Banks Association of Washington, 207 Olympic National Building, Seattle, Wash. 98104.
D. (6) $8,700. E. (9) $5,214.85.

A. William H. Owens, Jr., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Dental Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Raymond S. Page, Jr., Mill Creek Terrace, Gladwyne, Pa. 19035.
B. Campbell Soup Co., Campbell Place, Camden, N.J. 08101.

A. Henry S. Palau, The Retired Officers Association, 201 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
B. The Retired Officers Association, 201 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) $651.

A. J. J. Panella, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 700 South, Washington, D.C.
B. The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. 48640.
D. (6) $700. E. (9) $250.

A. John N. Pannullo, National Utility Contractors Association, 815 15th Street NW., Suite 838, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Utility Contractors Association, 815 15th Street NW., Suite 838, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $800. E. (9) $1,000.

A. Fred Panzer, 1875 I Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Tobacco Institute, 1875 I Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $100.

A. Paperboard Packaging Council, 1800 K Street NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. G. Oliver Papps, New Jersey Petroleum Council, 170 West State Street, Trenton, N.J. 08608.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Herschell E. Parent, Arkansas Petroleum Council, 302 Commercial National Bank Building, Little Rock, Ark. 72201.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $243.32. E. (9) $364.24.

A. Ann L. Parenteau, National Association of Federal Credit Unions, 1111 North 19th Street, Suite 700, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. National Association of Federal Credit Unions, 1111 North 19th Street, Suite 700, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Carl A. Parker, 449 Stadium Road, Port Arthur, Tex. 77640.
B. Government of Republic of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia.
D. (6) $4,000.

A. Tom E. Paro, Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $191.35.

A. Linda K. Parson, Cities Service Co., 1660 L Street NW., Suite 207, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cities Service Co., 1660 L Street NW., Suite 207, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $72.

A. Robert D. Partridge, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $280.

A. Howard G. Paster, United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW, 1757 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214.
D. (6) $14,024.84. E. (9) $121.45.

A. Richard M. Patterson, 1800 M. Street NW., Suite 700–S, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Dow Chemical Co., Midland Mich. 48640.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $239.50.

A. Thomas Patterson, National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $231.

A. Kenton H. Pattie, National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va. 22031.
B. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va. 22031.
D. (6) $2,457.81.

A. David J. Pattison, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, Inc., 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.; 919 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.; 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Ad Hoc Committee on Section 602, 1101 16th Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $495. E. (9) $359.85.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Alaska Housing Financing Corp., P.O. Box 1020, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.
D. (6) $1,650.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Imported Automobile Dealers Association, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Maritime Association, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $41.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Society of Association Executives, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Armco Steel Corp., General Offices, Middletown, Ohio 45042.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Association of Oil Pipelines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Association of Trial Lawyers of America, 1050 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Bath Iron Works Corp., 700 Washington Street, Bath, Maine 04530.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Benamy International, Inc., 3937 Oakcliff Industrial Court NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30340.
D. (6) $857.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Bixby Ranch Co., 523 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90014.
D. (6) $11,121.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Boating Industry Association, 401 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60601; National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, P.O. Box 5555, Grand Central Station, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,974. E. (9) $217.68.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Bradford National Corp., 80 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $450.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Central American Sugar Council, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Chippewa-Cree Tribe, Rocky Boy Reservation, Box Elder, Mont. 59521.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Chrysler Corp., P.O. Box 1919, Detroit, Mich. 48288.
D. (6) $8,262. E. (9) $1,224.50.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Committee for Expanded Trade, 2550 M Street NW., Eighth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $1,110.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Committee of Railroad Shippers, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $2,131.50. E. (9) $1,550.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1018, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $300.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Diagnostic Imaging and Therapy Systems Division, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $75.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette, Inc., 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Handicraft Designs, Inc., 87 Commerce Drive, Talford, Pa. 18969.
D. (6) $857.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Hobby Industry of America, 319 East 54th Street, Elmwood, N.J. 07407.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Independent U.S. Tanker Owners Committee, 1612 K Street NW., Suite 510, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc., 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,152.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B Landmark Services, Inc., 900 Ohio Drive SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. LOOP, Inc., 1010 Common Street, 250 Bank of New Orleans Building, New Orleans, La. 70112.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Louisiana Pacific Corp., 1300 Southwest Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oreg. 97201.
D. (6) $825.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Mars, Inc., 1651 Old Meadow Road, McLean, Va. 22101.
D. (6) $2,661. E. (9) $123.25.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Mocatta Metal Corp., 35 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) $241. E. (9) $136.50.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. New Process Co., 220 Hickory Street, Warren, Pa. 16366.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Northwest Energy Corp., 315 East 200 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111.
D. (6) $28,554.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Ocean Minerals Co., 465 North Bernardo, Mountain View, Calif. 94040.
D. (6) $5,980.50.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Penn Central Corp., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $450.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Pepsico, Inc., Purchase, N.Y. 10577.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $12.80.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Jack Philip and Son., Inc., 724 Dupont Plaza Center, Miami, Fla. 33131.
D. (6) $6,048. E. (9) $117.10.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Publicker Industries, 14th Floor, Packard Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.
D. (6) $378.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Pyrotechnic Signal Manufacturing Association, Inc., 1730 K Street NW., Suite 1300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1050.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Ralston Purina Co., Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo. 63188.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Readers Digest Association, Inc., Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570.
D. (6) $4,000.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Retail Tax Committee, 2550 M Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $630. E. (9) $150.73.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. St. Joe Minerals Co., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Suite 911, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. State of Alaska, Suite 345, 444 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,680.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. State of Louisiana, Department of Conservation, P.O. Box 44275, Baton Rouge, La. 70804.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Tax Corporation of America, 2441 Honolulu Avenue, Montrose, Calif. 91020.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. United Brands Co., 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.
D. (6) $300.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. U.S. Industries, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $150.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $225.

A. Andrew R. Paul, Suite 920, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Gulf & Western Industries, Inc., 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $25.

A. Richard A. Paysor, 274 Falling Leaves Court, Creve Coeur, Mo. 63141.
B. Chromalloy American Corp., 120 South Central Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63105.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $335.

A. Peabody, Rivlin, Lambert & Meyers, 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Michigan Knife Co., 120 Pere Marquette Street, Big Rapids, Mich. 49307.
D. (6) $164. E. (9) $8.

A. Barbara Jo Pease, Shell Oil Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Shell Oil Co., P.O. Box 2463, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $500.

A. James M. Peirce, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,187.67.

A. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., Two North Ninth Street, Allentown, Pa. 18101.
E. (9) $4,197.27.

A. Dominic V. Pensabene, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Chevron U.S.A., Inc. (a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of California), 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $375.

A. Gregory M. Pensabene, Santa Fe Industries, Inc., Suite 840, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Santa Fe Industries, Inc., 224 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60604.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Barbara Pequet, 1921 Kalorama, Road NW., No. 103, Washington, D.C. 20008.
B. National Consumers League, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $85.

A. Elinor Peretsman, 55 Tain Drive, Great Neck, N.Y. 11021.
B. United Action for Animals, Inc. 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $3,883.50. E. (9) $669.54.

A. Perito, Duerk, Carlson and Pinco, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Foremost-McKesson, Inc., Crocker Plaza, One Post Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94100.
D. (6) $1,548.75. E. (9) $30.70.

A. Tony Perkins, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $100.

A. Jeffry L. Perlman, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $560. E. (9) $260.43.

A. John P. Perrin, American Osteopathic Association, 1611 North Kent Street, No. 803–A, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Osteopathic Association, 1611 North Kent Street, Suite 803–A, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $2,218.85. E. (9) $2,500.

A. Susan Perry, American Public Transit Association, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Public Transit Association, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,500. E. (9) $113.

A. Tom E. Persky, National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $250.

A. John Joseph Pesch, 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1208, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Northrop Corp., 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1208, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $685. E. (9) $330.

A. Harold Peterson, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.
B. National R.E.A. Telephone Association, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.
D. (6) $1,300. E. (9) $348.82.

A. Kenneth Peterson, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $13,286.96. E. (9) $260.96.

A. Mary B. Peterson, General Motors Corp., 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48202.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,444.37.

A. Michael J. Petrina, Jr., 2365 South Queen Street, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Paul F. Petrus, Mobil Oil Corp., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Henry S. Pfianz, Pilots Lobby, 11 Sixth Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Pilots Lobby, 11 Sixth Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
E. (9) $1,915.

A. Henry S. Pfianz, Pfianz & Associates, 9111 Grandhaven Avenue, Upper Marlboro, Md. 20870.
B. Zantop International Airlines, Inc., Willow Run Airport, Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197.
D. (6) $4,250. E. (9) $483.25.

A. John E. Pfieger, Time, Inc., 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Time, Inc., Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020.
D. (6) $1,700.

A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. John P. Philbin, Mobil Oil Corp., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $24.

A. John D. Phillips, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $11,220. E. (9) $237.

A. Scott H. Phillips, Howell Corp., 800 Houston Natural Gas Building, Houston, Tex. 77002.
B. Howell Corp., 800 Houston Natural Gas Building, Houston, Tex. 77002.

A. Sam Pickard, Monsanto Co., 1101 17th Street NW., Suite 604, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Monsanto Co., 800 North Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. 63166.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $61.02.

A. Ace Pickens, 1300 American Bank Tower, Austin, Tex. 78701.
B. Texas Medical Association, 1801 North Lamar Boulevard, Austin, Tex. 78701.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $80.

A. Pierce, Atwood, Scribner, Allen, Smith & Lancaster, One Monument Square, Portland, Maine 04101.
B. Great Northern Paper Co., et al., 75 Prospect Street, Stamford, Conn. 06901.
D. (6) $560. E. (9) $36.

A. Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Satellite Business Systems, 8003 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22101.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Pierson, Semmes, Crolius & Finley, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. American Land Title Association, 1828 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $640.

A. Rena S. Pies, 1611 North Kent Street, No. 900, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Footwear Industries Association, 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
E. (9) $28.

A. Pilots Rights Association, P.O. Box 7000–367, Redonda Beach, Calif. 90277.
D. (6) $14,620. E. (9) $27,701.

A. David E. Piper, Pacific Northwest Generating Co., 10570 Southeast Washington, Portland, Oreg. 97216.
B. Pacific Northwest Generating Co., 10570 Southeast Washington, Portland, Oreg. 97216.

A. Pitney Bowes, 69 Wheeler Drive, Stamford, Conn. 06904.

A. Peter K. Pitsch, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 530, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., One Montgomery Ward Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60671.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., P.O. Box 3640, Lubbock, Tex. 79452.

A. James L. Pledger, National Savings and Loan League, 1101 15th Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Savings and Loan League, 1101 15th Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Ronald L. Plesser, Blum & Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., Suite 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Twin Coasts Newspaper, Inc., The Journal of Commerce, 110 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $18.

A. Robert Plett Associates, Ltd., 1200 18th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Michael M. Pocost, c/o N.Y.S. Petroleum Council, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Frances A. Pollak, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 1800 K Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio 44316.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Richard P. Pollock, Critical Mass Energy Project, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Critical Mass Energy Project, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $237.50.

A. Nathaniel Polster, 2120 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. American Cancer Society, Inc., 777 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, Research To Prevent Blindness, Inc., 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $5,146.67. E. (9) $5,216.46.

A. Judith A. Pond, Ralston Purina Co., 1800 K Street NW., Suite 924, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ralston Purina Co., Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo. 63188.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $104.

A. Robert F. Pontzer, Lear Stegler, Inc., 1911 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1002, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Lear Siegler, Inc., 3171 South Bundy Drive, Santa Monica, Calif. 90406.
E. (9) $21.97.

A. Henry E. Poole, 9 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.
B. Avon Products, Inc., 9 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $674.50.

A. Raymond K. Pope, 1639 K Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. AMFAC, Inc., 50 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94108.
D. (6) $4,375. E. (9) $557.25.

A. Population Resource Center, Inc., 622 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,294. E. (9) $1,026.

A. S. J. Poray-Tucholski, P.O. Box 1681, Whittier, Calif. 90609.
B. Bermejo River Project Development Association.

A. Joan E. Porte, National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. Phillip Porte & Associates, Inc., 1301 Arlington Ridge Road, Suite 208, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. American Association for Respiratory Therapy, 1720 Regal Row, Dallas, Tex. 75235.
D. (6) $4,500. E. (9) $182.32.

A. Garry C. Porter, 11356 Southeast Black Road, Olalla, Wash. 98359.
B. The Boeing Co., P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Wash. 98124.
D. (6) $328. E. (9) $245.

A. Positive Action Committee, Inc., 1800 West Eighth Street, Wilmington, Del. 19805.
D. (6) $244.48. E. (9) $338.20.

A. Everett O. Post, National Association of Service Contractors, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Service Contractors, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $14.05.

A. Alonzo M. Poteet, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $10.50.

A. Potter International, Inc. 900 17th Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Rockwell International, Inc., 600 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219.
D. (6) $8,750.

A. Potter International, Inc., 900 17th Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Western Shipbuilding Association, P.O. Box 3976, San Francisco, Calif. 94119.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Ramsay D. Potts, Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, 1800 M Street NW., 900–S, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Investment Co. Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $900. E. (9) $10.

A. John M. Powderly, United Steelworkers of America, 815 16th Street NW., Suite 706, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Steelworkers of America, Five Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
D. (6) $7,544.73.

A. Richard M. Powell, International Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20014.
B. International Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20014.

A. Robert D. Powell, 734 15th Street NW., Suite 401, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Business Aircraft Association, One Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Carlton H. Power, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
D. (6) $106.25.

A. John J. Power, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $6,297.41. E. (9) $2,184.45.

A. Graydon R. Powers, Jr., Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $200.

A. William C. Prather, United States League of Savings Associations, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
B. United States League of Savings Associations, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
D. (6) $745.

A. James T. Prendergast, 250 East 87th Street, New York, N.Y. 10028.
B. Staff Builders, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. William B. Prendergast, Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc., 1300 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc., 1300 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $271.97.

A. Brainard E. Prescott, 670 Main Street, East Aurora, New York, N.Y. 14052.
B. Security New York State Corp., One East Avenue, Rochester, N.Y. 14638.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $503.88.

A. Lloyd T. Preslar, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Airbus Industrie, Avenue Lucien Servantry, 31700 Blagnac, France).

A. Lloyd T. Preslar, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for European Aerospace Corp., 1101 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Lloyd T. Preslar, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Government of Morocco, Rabat, Morocco).

A. Lloyd T. Preslar, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Sofreavia, 75 rue la Boetie, Paris 8eme, France).

A. Paul F. Preston, National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, 9225 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $2,406.25. E. (9) $27.01.

A. Preston Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Fisheries Development Corp., 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) $885.

A. Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher, 919 18th Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,090.

A. Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher, 919 18th Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Organization for the Protection and Advancement of Small Telephone Cos., 1104 Gary Court, Wheaton, Ill. 60187.
D. (6) $3,822.

A. Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher, 919 18th Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. State of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska.
D. (6) $1,087.50.

A. Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher, 919 18th Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. State of Washington, Department of Ecology, Olympia, Wash.
D. (6) $260.

A. Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher, 919 18th Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Transportation Institute, 923 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $550.

A. Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher, 919 18th Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States Cruises, Inc., 2200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98121.
D. (6) $2,210.

A. Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher, 919 18th Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. WOMETCO Enterprises, Inc., 306 North Miami Avenue, Miami, Fla. 33128.
D. (6) $1;383.50.

A. Forrest J. Prettyman, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Association of Bank Holding Cos., 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $668.75.

A. Patricia Pride, Financial Accounting Standards Board, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Financial Accounting Standards Board, High Ridge Park, Stamford, Conn. 06905.
D. (6) $151.13. E. (9) $72.03.

A. Susan E. Pridgen, Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc., 1300 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc., 1300 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

A. Arnold J. Prima, Jr., The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Jerry C. Pritchett, Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc., 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 750, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc., 5530 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite 750, Washington, D.C. 20015.

A. Pro-Life Congressional District 11, P.O. Box 727, San Carlos, Calif. 94070.
D. (6) $1,885. E. (9) $780.

A. Pro-Life Congressional District Action Committee IND-2, 208 Tinkler, Laxette, Ind. 47901.
D. (6) $147. E. (9) $153.94.

A. Profit Sharing Council of America, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. The Proprietary Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $8,124.98.

A. Gerald R. Prout, Burson-Marsteller, 1800 M Street NW., No. 750S, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Burson-Marsteller, 1800 M Street NW., No. 750S, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Gould, Inc., Electric Motor Division, 1831 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63160.
D. (6) $19,990. E. (9) $1,461.29.

A. Jerry Z. Pruzan, Atlantic Richfield Co., 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
D. (6) $300.

A. Public Citizen's Tax Reform Research Group, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $1,537.50. E. (9) $4,902.19.

A. Public Employee Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $25,870.39. E. (9) $28,375.40.

A. Public Timber Purchasers Group, 714 Oregon Bank Building, 319 Southwest Washington Street, Portland, Oreg. 97204.
D. (6) $43,634.08. E. (9) $5,882.44.

A. Philip N. Pulizzi, Jr., 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $25.

A. David E. Pullen, Johns-Manville Corp., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 214, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Johns-Manville Corp., Box 5108, Denver, Colo. 80217.
D. (6) $600.

A. Purcell & Nelson, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Business Roundtable, 200 Park Avenue, No. 2222, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $229.50.

A. Earle W. Putnam, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5026 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Howard Pyle III, 2550 M Street NW., Suite 770, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. R. J. Reynolds Industries Inc., P.O. Box 2959, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102.
D. (6) $362.64.

A. Robert N. Pyle, P.O. Box 3731, Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Independent Bakers Association, P.O. Box 3731, Washington, D.C. 20007.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. E. R. Quesada, P.O. Box 23551, L'Enfant Plaza Station, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. L'Enfant Plaza Properties, Inc., P.O. Box 23551, L'Enfant Plaza Station, Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $800.

A. Clifford H. Raber, McDonald's Corp., 1 McDonald's Plaza, Oak Brook, Ill. 60521.
B. McDonald's Corp., 1 McDonald's Plaza, Oak Brook, Ill. 60521.
D. (6) $240.

A. David Racer, National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $81.45. E. (9) $81.45.

A. Alex Radin, American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $495.52.

A. Richard W. Rahn, American Council for Capital Formation, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Council for Capital Formation, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $406.25.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $38,230. E. (9) $38,230.

A. Railway Progress Institute, 700 North Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

A. Gretchen P. Ralph, 303 Kimry Moor, Fayetteville, N.Y. 13066.
B. National Committee for Symphony Orchestra Support, 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 313, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,500. E. (9) $40.08.

A. Randall, Bangert & Thelen, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $975.

A. Donald A. Randall, 1625 K Street NW., Suite 1205, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Automotive Service Councils, Inc., 188 Industrial Drive, Suite 112, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126.
D. (6) $373.95.

A. Donald A. Randall, 1625 K Street NW., Suite 1205, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association for Milk Marketing Reform, 1625 K Street NW., Suite 1206, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Gary B. Randall, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $126.

A. Wm. J. Randall, Suite 821, 1515 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. City of Independence, Mo., 103 North Main Street, Independence, Mo. 64050.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $1,332.

A. Wm. J. Randall, Suite 821, 1515 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Clifford R. Kirby, Jr., 6916 Lake Drive, Raytown, Mo. 64133; Keith Artman & Soil, Inc., Route 1, Box 188, Excelsior Springs, Mo. 64024.
E. (9) $60.

A. Wm. J. Randall, Suite 821, 1515 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. United States Railway Association, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $390.

A. R. Ray Randlett, 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Allied Chemical Corp., P.O. Box 3000–R, Morristown, N.J. 07960.
D. (6) $140. E. (9) $25.

A. Arthur G. Randol III, 1899 L Street NW., No. 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Exxon Corp., 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y., 10020.
E. (9) $281.94.

A. Jerry F. Rapp, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Bristol Myers Co., 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $500.

A. D. Michael Rappoport, Salt River Project, P.O. Box 1980, Phoenix, Ariz. 85001.
B. Salt River Project, P.O. Box 1980, Phoenix, Ariz. 85001.
D. (6) $2,250. E. (9) $2,103.76.

A. G. David Ravencraft, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 507, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Ashland Oil, Inc., P.O. Box 391, Ashland, Ky. 41101.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. W. Randall Rawson, 3251 Old Lee Highway, Suite 501, Fairfax, Va. 22030.
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 3251 Old Lee Highway, Suite 501, Fairfax, Va. 22030.
E. (9) $363.03.

A. G. William Ray, NCAAEDA, 815 15th Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. NCAAEDA, 815 15th Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $141.90.

A. J. Gene Raymond, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $754.90.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex. 75225.
B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex. 75225.
D. (6) $150.

A. Susan E. Recce, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $575. E. (9) $30.75.

A. Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., 1633 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $744,981. E. (9) $96,250.

A. Dwight C. Reed, National Soft Drink Association, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Soft Drink Association, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $216.36.

A. John H. Reed, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Suite 409, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc., 444 North Capitol Street NW., Suite 409, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $8,000. E. (9) $161.57.

A. Jerry Rees, Suite 300, 415 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. National Association of Wheat Growers, 415 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $1,049.40

A. Thomas M. Rees, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 403, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. California Savings & Loan League, 9800 South Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90045.

A. Thomas M. Rees, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 403, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Fluor Corp., 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Thomas M. Rees, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 403, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Imperial Resources Association, P.O. Box 119, Brawley, Calif. 92227.

A. Robert S. Reese, Jr., American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $1,440.65.

A. J. Ronald Reeves, Allegheny Airlines, Inc., Washington National Airport, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Allegheny Airlines, Inc., Washington National Airport, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $196.86.

A. John T. Reggitts, Jr., Rural Delivery No. 2, Boonton Avenue, Boonton, N.J. 07005.

A. Frank D. Register, National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States, Inc., 11800 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Va. 22091.
B. National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States, Inc., 11800 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Va. 22091.
D. (6) $50. E. (9) $8.50.

A. Reid & Priest, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $72.

A. Reid & Priest, 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.
B. Shanghai Power Co., P.O. Box 50, Boise, Idaho 83728.

A. Jerry E. Reider, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Emerson Electric Co., 8100 Florissant, St. Louis, Mo. 63136.
E. (9) $53.55.

A. John A. Reilly, Private, 25th Floor, 530 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10036.
B. Estate of Bert N. Adams, P.O. 4215, Yuma, Ariz. 85364.
E. (9) $5.

A. J. E. Reinke, Eastern Airlines, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Eastern Air Lines, Inc., 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
E. (9) $55.

A. Harry O. Reinsch, 1310 Jones Street, Apt. 902, San Francisco, Calif. 94109.
B. Bechtel Power Corp., 50 Beale Street, P.O. Box 3965, San Francisco, Calif. 94119.

A. W. W. Renfroe, 69 Fountain Place-Wilkinson Street, Frankfort, Ky. 40601.
B. Kentucky Railroad Association, 69 Fountain Place-Wilkinson Street, Frankfort, Ky. 40601.

A. Diane Rennert, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of American Publishers, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $950. E. (9) $463.93.

A. Jamie Replogle, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $25.75.

A. The Retired Officers Association, 201 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) $6,129.

A. Allan R. Rexinger, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Proprietary Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $7,999.98. E. (9) $125.

A. Nancy C. Reynolds, 300 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. The Bendix Corp., 300 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $280. E. (9) $105.

A. William L. Reynolds, National Savings & Loan League, 1101 15th Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Savings & Loan League, 1101 15th Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Austin T. Rhoads, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation.

A. Rice Genocide Research, P.O. Box 7307, Washington, D.C.; 3046 Roosevelt Street, Detroit, Mich. 48216.
E. (9) $213.19.

A. M. Lee Rice, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. Ogden Corp., 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Theron J. Rice, Conoco, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW., No. 1000, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Conoco, Inc., High Ridge Park, Stamford Conn. 06904.

A. Alan H. Richardson, American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Mark E. Richardson, 1900 L Street NW., Suite 710, Washington, D.C. 20010.
B. The Business Roundtable, 1901 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $9,000.

A. Russell W. Richardson, Lear Siegler, Inc., Suite 1002, 1911 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Lear Siegler, Inc., 3171 South Bundy Drive, Santa Monica, Calif. 90406.

A. Bruce Rickerson, American Society of Civil Engineers, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Society of Civil Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $235.87.

A. Lowell J. Ridgeway, North Dakota Petroleum Council, 314 Thayer Avenue, Box 1395, Bismarck, N.D. 58501.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Peter S. Ridley, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $525.

A. Siert F. Riepma, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1202, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1202, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. E. Philip Riggin, National Legislative Commission, The American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $5,169. E. (9) $217.87.

A. Douglas V. Rigler, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh & Jacobs, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006 (for Republic of the Philippines).

A. Morris A. Riley, American Medical Association, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. John S. Rippey, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Association of Bank Holding Cos., 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $601.88. E. (9) $31.

A. Carol A. Risher, Association of American Publishers, Inc., 1707 L Street NW., Suite 480, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of American Publishers, Inc., 1707 L Street NW., Suite 480, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $84.32.

A. Nancy J. Risque, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 650, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Standard Oil Co., Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

A. James E. Ritchie, 499 South Capitol Street SW., No. 400, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Gaming Industry Association of Nevada, Inc., 1 East First Street, No. 1007, Reno, Nev. 89501.
D. (6) $2,800. E. (9) $1,248.06.

A. James E. Ritchie, 499 South Capitol Street SE., No. 400, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. National Association of Off-Track Betting, P.O. Box 446, Batavia, N.Y. 14020.

A. James E. Ritchie, 499 South Capitol Street SW., No. 400, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Nevada Resort Association, 732 East Sahara Avenue, Las Vegas, Nev. 89104.
D. (6) $4,200. E. (9) $1,874.64.

A. Stark Ritchie, American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Roadside Business Association, 9001 West Braddock Road, Room 310, Springfield, Va. 22151.
D. (6) $1,815. E. (9) $1,815.

A. Brinton P. Roberts, Choate, Hall & Stewart, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass. 02109.
B. New England Tank Industries of New Hampshire, Inc., 135 First Street, Cambridge, Mass.

A. Perry A. Roberts, 8100 Florissant, St. Louis, Mo. 63136.
B. Emerson Electric Co., 8100 Florissant, St. Louis, Mo. 63136.
E. (9) $1,187.77.

A. William S. Roberts, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $70.

A. Betty S. Robinson, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), 1757 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214.
D. (6) $8,340.26. E. (9) $57.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $245.90.

A. John K. Robinson, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
E. (9) $141.52.

A. Howard W. Robison, 3903 Franklin Street, Kensington, Md. 20795.
B. Consolidated Rail Corp., P.O. Box 23451, L'Enfant Plaza, Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $2,250.

A. Antoinette K. Roche, General Atomic Co., 2021 K Street NW., Suite 709, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. General Atomic Co., San Diego, Calif.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $25.

A. Betty P. Rocker, Seafarers International Union of NA, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Seafarers International Union of NA, 675 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11232.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $51.90.

A. Thomas G. Roderick, Consolidated Natural Gas Service Co., Inc., 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Consolidated Natural Gas Service Co., Inc., 4 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

A. Ted V. Rodgers, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 304, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nationwide Insurance Cos. & Affiliates, 1 Nationwide Plaza, Columbus, Ohio 43216.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $380.

A. Mitchell Rofsky, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $1,884.62.

A. Bruce N. Rogers, General Motors Corp., 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48202.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $1,722.35.

A. Donald L. Rogers, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Association of Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,270.63.

A. James T. Rogers, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Marketing Institute, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $600.

A. Margaret Rogers, Printing Industries of America, Inc., 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Printing Industries of America, Inc., 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $66.

A. Terrence L. Rogers, American Federation of Government Employees, 1325 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, 1325 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $5,506.20. E. (9) $283.33.

A. Rogers & Wells, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Tax Equity for Americans Abroad, BCM 4700, London WC1V 6XX, England.

A. Richard A. Rohrbach, 1625 I Street NW., No. 809, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Boise Cascade Corp., 1625 I Street NW., No. 809, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $16,050.

A. John F. Rolph III, American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Kenneth S. Rolston, Jr., 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Pulpwood Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Tatiana Roodkowsky, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $448.32.

A. James E. Rooks, Jr., 1216 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Speiser, Krause & Madole, 1216 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Vera C. Clemente, No. 36 Roberto Clemente Street, Ext. San Agustin, Rio Piedras, P.R. 00926; Margarita C. Matias, Yagrumo AD–3, Valle Arriba Heights, Carolina, P.R.; Mrs. Maria Lozano, 519th Street, QC–1, Urb Country Club, Rio Piedras, P.R.).

A. Nicholas Roomy, Jr., P.O. Box 1986, Charleston, W. Va. 25327.
B. Appalachian Power Co., P.O. Box 1986, Charleston, W. Va. 25327 (a subsidiary of the American Electric Power Co., Inc., 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004).

A. Rose, Schmidt, Dixon, Hasley, Whyte & Hardesty, 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Institute of Makers of Explosives, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $70,960. E. (9) $4,805.

A. Walda W. Roseman, National Public Radio, 2025 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Public Radio, 2025 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $10,000. E (9) $1,043.13.

A. Albert B. Rosenbaum III, National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Harvey Rosenfield, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $1,601.92.

A. Barry A. Ross, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $170.

A. Seymour N. Ross, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Thomson-CSF (AVS), 178 Boulevard Gabriel Péri, 92240 Malakoff, France).

A. William F. Ross, SC Petroleum Council, 716 Kennan Building, Columbia, S.C. 29201.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Alan J. Roth, Spiegel & McDiarmid, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Fort Pierce Utilities Authority of the City of Fort Pierce, Gainesville-Alachua County Regional Electric Water & Sewer Utilities, Sebring Utilities Commission, cities of Homestead, Kissimmee, Lakeland, Starke, Tallahassee, Fla.

A. Barry N. Roth, The Williams Cos., 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Williams Cos., P.O. Box 2400, Tulsa, Okla. 74101.

A Marcus Roth, National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $3,265.06.

A. Edwin Rothschild, 1696 Westwind Way, McLean, Va. 22101.
B. Energy Action Educational Foundation, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Donald D. Rounds, South Dakota Petroleum Council, P.O. Box 669, Pierre, S. Dak. 57501.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $493. E. (9) $619.75.

A. William C. Rountree, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 650, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Standard Oil Co., Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.
D. (6) $250.

A. Rouss & O'Rourke, Lawyers Building, 231 East Vermijo, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903.
B. Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar, S.A. de C.V., (UNPASA) Balderas 36, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.
D. (6) $3,375. E. (9) $2,597.03.

A. Eugene F. Rowan, J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. George S. Royal, American Movers Conference, 1117 North 19th Street, P.O. Box 9204, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Movers Conference, 1117 North 19th Street, P.O. Box 9204, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. John W. Rowland, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Kathryn Coe Royce, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $575. E. (9) $97.49.

A. James S. Rubin, Allied Chemical Corp., 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Allied Chemical Corp., P.O. Box 3000–R, Morristown, N.J. 07960.
D. (6) $2,250. E. (9) $50.

A. Steven J. Rukavina, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20007.
D. (6) $181.50.

A. Leonard H. Ruppert, New Jersey Petroleum Council, 170 West State Street, Trenton, N.J. 08608.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Albert R. Russell, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis Tenn. 38112.

A. R. M. Russell, 2170 Piedmont Road NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30324.
B. Orkin Exterminating Co., Inc., 2170 Piedmont Road NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30324.
D. (6) $940. E. (9) $600.

A. Wally Rustad, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $25.

A. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, Inc., 1660 L Street NW., No. 514, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Association of Bioanalysts, International Society of Clinical Laboratory Technicians, 614 Paul Brown Building, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) $420. E. (9) $163.60.

A. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, Inc., 1660 L Street NW., No. 514, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $163.80.

A. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, Inc., 1660 L Street NW., No. 514, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Optometric Association, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $290.86.

A. Sheryl P. Rutledge, 1100 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20080.
B. Washington Gas Light Co., 1100 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20080.

A. Ella Marice Ryan, J. C. Penney Co., 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $100.

A. John F. Ryan, International Telephone & Telegraph Corp, 1707 L Street NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 320 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $147. E. (9) $5.50.

A. Lyle Ryter, 499 South Capitol Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. American Security Council, 499 South Capitol Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $1,463.

A. Charles J. Sabatier, Paralyzed Veterans of America, 4330 East West Highway, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20014.
B. Paralyzed Veterans of America, 4330 East West Highway, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20014.

A. Fred J. Sacco, New Jersey Petroleum Council, 170 West State Street, Trenton, N.J. 08608.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Arthur B. Sackler, National Newspaper Association, 1627 K Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Newspaper Association, 1627 K Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $83.

A. The St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, 510 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63188.
E. (9) $1,779.63.

A. Robert P. St. Louis, 1700 North Moore Street, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.
B. The Boeing Co., P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Wash. 98124.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $765.04.

A. Frank Max Salinger, Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association, 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association, 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $334.64.

A. Frank P. Sanders, The Flying Tiger Line, Inc., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Flying Tiger Line, Inc., Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $200.

A. Frank P. Sanders, The Signal Cos., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Signal Cos., Inc., 9665 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212.
D. (6) $500.

A. Charles E. Sandler, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $5,000.

A. David Sandler, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW., No. 322, Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. National Council of Community Mental Health Centers, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW., No. 322, Washington, D.C. 20007.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $150.

A. Peter G. Sandlund, Room 400, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Council of European & Japanese National Shipowners' Associations, 17/18 Bury Street, London EC3A 5AH, England.
D. (6) $300.

A. Donald E. Santarelli, 2033 M Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Kings River Water Users Committee.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,836.09.

A. Albert C. Saunders, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. W. P. Sayles, P.O. Box 841, Abilene, Tex. 79604.
B. West Texas Utilities Co., P.O. Box 841, Abilene, Tex. 79604.

A. Henry Schacht, California Canners & Growers, 3100 Ferry Building, San Francisco, Calif. 94106.
B. California Canners & Growers, 3100 Ferry Building, San Francisco, Calif. 94106.
D. (6) $3,600. E. (9) $1,439.33.

A. Harold A. Schaitberger, International Association of Fire Fighters, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. International Association of Fire Fighters, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $8,346.

A. Kenneth D. Schanzer, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $168. E. (9) $231.24.

A. Jay T. Scheck, Jr., Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich. 48121.
D. (6) $499.99. E. (9) $435.18.

A. Allan D. Schimmel, 639 South Carolina Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Consolidated Rail Corp., P.O. Box 23451, L'Enfant Plaza, Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $1,206.

A. Jacques T. Schlenger, 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md. 21201.
B. Maryland Savings-Share Insurance Corp., 901 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md. 21201.
E. (9) $58.34.

A. Allan D. Schlosser, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $400.

A. Richard M. Schmidt, Jr., 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of American Publishers, Inc., 1707 L Street NW., Suite 480, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $500.

A. Robert L. Schmidt, National Cable Television Association, Inc.. 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $227.

A. Lee H. Schmolke, the Energy Committee of America, 6132 Southwest Valley Avenue, Beaverton, Oreg. 97005.
B. Lee H. Schmolke & Associates, the Energy Committee of America, 6132 Southwest Valley Avenue, Beaverton, Oreg. 97005.
E. (9) $572.53.

A. Andy Schneider, National Health Law Program, 1424 16th Street NW., No. 304, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Health Law Program, Inc., 2401 Main Street, Santa Monica, Calif. 90405.
D. (6) $375. E. (9) $460.22.

A. Mahlon C. Schneider, Green Giant Co., Hazeltine Gates, Chaska, Minn. 55318.
B. Green Giant Co., Hazeltine Gates, Chaska, Minn. 55318.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $465.61.

A. Michael M. Schoor, National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Anthony Schopp, Machinery Dealers National Association, 1110 Spring Street, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.
B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1110 Spring Street, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

A. Robert I. Schramm, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 909, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Superior Oil Co. & Superior Farming Co., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. A. Kolbet Schrichte, 1850 K Street NW.. Suite 850, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Restaurant Association, 1850 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006; 1 IBM Plaza, Suite 2600, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

A. N. Donald Schroeder, Maryland Petroleum Association, 60 West Street, Annapolis, Md. 21401.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Stanley W. Schroeder, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.
E. (9) $90.

A. Mark Schultz, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $6,470. E. (9) $12.

A. William B. Schultz, Public Citizen Litigation Group, Suite 700, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Public Citizen, Inc., Box 19404, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $420. E. (9) $10.

A. Robert L. Schulz, c/o Iowa Petroleum Council, 1012 Fleming Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $411.25. E. (9) $499.25.

A. Donald H. Schwab, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $4,050. E. (9) $593.48.

A. Richard Schwartz, Boat/United States, 880 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Va. 22304.
B. Boat Owners Association of The United States, 880 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Va. 22304.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Carl F. Schwensen, 415 Second Street NE., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. National Association of Wheat Growers, 415 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $2,676.36.

A. William F. Schwind, Jr., Marathon Oil Co., 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio 45840.

A. Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,650. E. (9) $6,312.97.

A. Harold B. Scoggins, Jr., 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $63.

A. David A. Scott, c/o Mississippi Petroleum Council, P.O. Box 42, Jackson, Miss. 39205.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. John W. Scott, The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $687.50.

A. Earl W. Sears, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
D. (6) $650. E. (9) $14.57.

A. Pamela Sederholm, Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association, Inc., 8224 Old Courthouse Road, Vienna, Va. 22180.
B. Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association, Inc., 8224 Old Courthouse Road, Vienna, Va. 22180.
D. (6) $800. E. (9) $300.

A. Ronald C. Seeley, 701 Fairview, Milford, Mich. 48042.
B. Estate of Bert N. Adams, et al., 1461 West 16th Place, Yuma, Ariz. 85164.
E. (9) $536.45.

A. Sadie E. Seeley, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $29.55. E. (9) $29.55.

A. Harry Richard Seibert, Jr., National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $275. E. (9) $20.

A. David Seldner, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Consulting Engineers Council, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $400.

A. Stanton P. Sender, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60684.
D. (6) $700. E. (9) $61.69.

A. Seven Months Session for Congress, 7201 Wood Hollow Drive, No. 337, Austin, Tex. 78731.
E. (9) $458.

A. J. Richard Sewell, 1111 19th Street NW., Suite 1102, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Florida Power & Light Co., P.O. Box 529100, Miami, Fla. 33152.
D. (6) $700. E. (9) $202.48.

A. Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather and Geraldson, 1800 M Street NW., No. 350N, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Dresser Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 718, Dallas, Texas 75221.

A. Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather and Geraldson, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Trans Union Corp., 90 Half Day Road, Lincolnshire, Ill. 60015.

A. Robert L. Shafer, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Pfizer, Inc., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $550. E. (9) $229.22.

A. James M. Shamberger, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 512, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Reinsurance Association of America, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 512, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Shamrock Foods Co., 2228 North Black Canyon Road, Phoenix, Ariz. 85009.

A. Lloyd D. Shand, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Monsanto Co., 800 North Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. 63166.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $27.43.

A. David Lewis Shapiro, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $1,481. E. (9) $40.

A. Harry D. Shapiro, 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md. 21201.
B. Maryland Savings-Share Insurance Corp., 901 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md. 21201.
E. (9) $58.34.

A. Rebecca D. Shapiro & Associates, 111 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Ak Chin Indian Community, Route 1, Box 12, Maricopa, Ariz. 85239.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $125.

A. Rebecca D. Shapiro & Associates, 111 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, P.O. Box 590, Eagle Butte, S. Dak. 57625.

A. Rebecca D. Shapiro & Associates, 111 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Colville Tribe, Box 150, Nespelem, Wash. 99155.
D. (6) $850. E. (9) $125.

A. Rebecca D. Shapiro & Associates, 111 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Makah Tribal Council, P.O. Box 115, Neah Bay, Wash. 98357.
D. (6) $500. E.(9) $125.

A. Rebecca D. Shapiro & Associates, 111 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Box 217, Cass Lake, Minn. 56633.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $125.

A. Rebecca D. Shapiro & Associates, 111 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Quinault Indian Nation, P.O. Box 1118, Taholah, Wash. 98587.
D. (6) $625. E. (9) $125.

A. Rebecca D. Shapiro & Associates, 111 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Yakima Indian Nation, P.O. Box 151, Toppenish, Wash. 98948.
D. (6) $835. E. (9) $75.

A. John J. Sharkey, 1629 K Street NW., Room 204, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Delta Air Lines, Inc., Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport, Atlanta, Ga. 30320.
D. (6) $986.50. E. (9) $52.34.

A. Karen Dolmatch Shaw, 1800 K Street NW., Suite 920, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. BankAmerica Corp., Bank of America Center, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $120.20. E. (9) $304.31.

A. Luther W. Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 501, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Paluszek & Leslie Associates, 1500 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036.
E. (9) $41.98.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, 1800 M Street NW., 900–S, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association for the Improvement of the Mississippi River, 10 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 63102.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, 1800 M Street NW., 900–S, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Atlas Minerals Division (Atlas Corp.), 2506 Prudential Plaza, Denver, Colo. 80202.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cayman Turtle Farm, Ltd., P.O. Box 645, Grand Cayman Island, Cayman Islands, British West Indies.
D. (6) $3,151.25.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, 1800 M Street NW., 900–S, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Emerson Electric Co., 8100 Florissant, St. Louis, Mo. 63136.
D. (6) $245. E. (9) $3.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Institute of Foreign Bankers, 200 Park Avenue, Suite 303, Rm. 23, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, 1800 M Street NW., 900–S, Washington, DC. 20036.
B. Investment Counsel Association of America, Inc., 127 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Radioactive Waste Management Group, c/o Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $4,717.28.

A. Shea & Gould, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. Guaranty Fuels, Inc., 1120 East Main Street, Independence, Kans. 67301.
E. (9) $89.

A. Shea & Gould, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. New Zealand Wool Board, 139–141 Featherstone Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

A. Maureen Shea, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $6,098.55. E. (9) $98.55.

A. Shearman & Sterling, 53 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Banc Northwest et al.
D. (6) $32,013.79.

A. John J. Sheehan, United Steelworkers of America, 815 16th Street NW., Suite 706, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 5 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
D. (6) $9,650.30.

A. John P. Sheffey, National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.
B. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.
D. (6) $1,110.64.

A. Jowanda Shelton, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Committee for Humane Legislation, 11 West 60th Street, New York, N.Y. 10023.
D. (6) $5,600.

A. Nelson Shields, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Handgun Control, Inc., 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $6,579.10. E. (9) $3.25.

A. Harvey A. Shipman, The Penn Central Corp., 2021 K Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Penn Central Corp., 245 Park Avenue, 44th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Fred B. Shippee, American Apparel Manufacturers Association, 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.

B. American Apparel Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Mary Frances Shlagel, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Union Oil Co. of California, 461 South Boylston Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.

A. W. Ray Shockley, American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,550. E. (9) $9.40.

A. Lisa Shulock, Union of Concerned Scientists, 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Union of Concerned Scientists, 1208 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.
D. (6) $2,825.

A. Norman D. Shutler, 1525 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Clayton Manufacturing Co., 4213 North Temple City Boulevard, El Monte, Calif. 91731.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $2,304.43.

A. Candice J. Shy, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1014, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. ENSERCH Corp., 301 South Harwood Street, Dallas, Tex. 75201.
D. (6) $900. E. (9) $607.

A. Lawrence E. Siegel, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,300. E. (9) $2.

A. Mark A. Siegel, Mark A. Siegel & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street NW., Suite 368, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Tadco Enterprises, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 1009, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $7,000. E. (9) $139.23.

A. Richard H. Siemsen, 8100 Florissant, St. Louis, Mo. 63136.
B. Emerson Electric Co., 8100 Florissant, St. Louis, Mo. 63136.
E. (9) $240.08.

A. Bernard H. Sieracki, Illinois Petroleum Council, 200 East Randolph Drive, Suite 7209, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Daniel W. Sigelman, 2000 P Street NW., No. 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Health Research Group, 2000 P Street NW., No. 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $450.

A. David Silver, Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $12.50.

A. Silver, Freedman, Housley, Taff Goldberg, 1800 M Street NW., No. 950 North, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Silver Users Association, Inc., 1717 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $255.25. E. (9) $2,748.43.

A. Althea T. L. Simmons, NAACP, 733 15th Street NW., Suite 410, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $4,000.

A. Stanley C. Simon, Simon & Twombly, 2 Turtle Creek Village, Dallas, Tex. 75219.
B. The Southland Corp., 2828 North Haskell Avenue, Dallas, Tex. 75204.
D. (6) $4,365. E. (9) $461.27.

A. Talmage E. Simpkins, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. AFL–CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 10001.
D. (6) $240. E. (9) $732.61.

A. Talmage E. Simpkins, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $1,132.50. E. (9) $159.27.

A. Robert C. Singer, The Soap and Detergent Association, 475 Park Avenue South at 32nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.
B. The Soap and Detergent Association, 475 Park Avenue South at 32nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Thomas K. Singer, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,388.90.

A. Richard L. Sinnott & Co., 2021 K Street NW., Suite 306, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Port of Oakland, Oakland, Calif. 94607.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. Donald E. Sinville, Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, 227 North Street, Manchester, N.H. 03104.
B. Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, Manchester, N.H. 03105.
E. (9) $679.47.

A. William J. Skinner, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc., 12601 Twinbrook Parkway, Rockville, Md. 20852.
D. (6) $375.04. E. (9) $172.81.

A. Barney J. Skladany, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,125.

A. Carstens Slack, Phillips Petroleum Co., 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla. 74004.

A. F. Slatinshek & Associates, Inc., 218 North Lee Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
B. Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, N.Y. 11714; United Technologies Corp., 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005; General Dynamics Corp., Pierre LacLede Center, St. Louis, Mo. 63105; Gould, Inc., Government Systems Group, Rolling Meadows, Ill. 60008.
D. (6) $800.

A. G. Bernard Slebos, United Airlines, 1825 K Street NW., No. 607, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Airlines, P.O. Box 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. William T. Slider, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, Government Affairs Office, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $932.34.

A. Frank Slover, Calorie Control Council, 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346.
B. Robert H. Kellen Co., 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346 (for Calorie Control Council, 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346).
D. (6) $1,950.

A. Slurry Transport Association, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., No. 3210, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Slurry Transport Association, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 3210, Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $52,000. E. (9) $2,722.76.

A. Small Business Council of America, Inc., 702 Longfellow Building, 1201 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $4,300. E. (9) $17,689.72.

A. Small Business Legislative Council, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $4,176.08.

A. Small Producers for Energy Independence, 1000 Sutton Place Building, Wichita, Kans. 67202.
D. (6) $48,868.53. E. (9) $5,881.

A. Stephan K. Small, Suite 3212, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Securities Industry Association, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $937.49.

A. Smathers, Symington & Herlong, 1700 K Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Horse Council, 1700 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $5,500. E. (9) $9.

A. Smathers, Symington & Herlong, 1700 K Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Inland Waterway Committee, 7733 Forsyth Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) $3,500.

A. Smathers, Symington & Herlong, 1700 K Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. City Gas Co. of Florida, 955 East 25th Street, Hialeah, Fla. 33013.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $6.

A. Smathers, Symington & Herlong, 1700 K Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Goldman Sachs, 55 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Smathers, Symington & Herlong, 1700 K Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Pennzoil Co., Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $6,000.

A. Donald E. Smiley, 1899 L Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Exxon Corp., 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $352.20.

A. John G. Smillie, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.
D. (6) $21,924.

A. Shell Oil Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Shell Oil Co., P.O. Box 2463, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $500.

A. Smith, Barney Real Estate Corp., 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.
E. (9) $3,700.

A. Carl Edward Smith, Electronic Data Systems Corp., 229 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Electronic Data Systems Corp., 229 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $572. E. (9) $48.35.

A. David S. Smith, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 1102, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Martin, Whitfield, Smith & Bebchick, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Douglas J. Smith and Associates, 2550 M Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Institute of Signage Research, 4020 Fabian Way, Palo Alto, Calif. 94304.
D. (6) $6,250. E. (9) $7,846.12.

A. Douglas J. Smith and Associates, 2550 M Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Electric Sign Association, 2625 Butterfield Road, Suite 310E, Oak Brook, Ill. 60521.
D. (6) $6,250. E. (9) $7,846.12.

A. Douglas J. Smith and Associates, 2550 M Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Sperry Gyroscope, Great Neck, N.Y. 11020.

A. Marie Odile Smith, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $225.76. E. (9) $225.76.

A. Michael P. Smith, New York State Bankers Association, 485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. New York State Bankers Association, 485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $721. E. (9) $808.

A. Nancy L. Smith, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson and Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for California Olive Association).

A. Nancy L. Smith, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson and Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for California Raisin Advisory Board).
D. (6) $500.

A. Nancy L. Smith, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson and Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for MBPXL Corp.).
D. (6) $500.

A. Nancy L. Smith, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson and Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for National Campground Owners Association).
D. (6) $500.

A. Nancy L. Smith, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson and Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for SunMaid Raisin Growers of California).
D. (6) $250.

A. Nancy L. Smith, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Nelson and Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Western Growers Association).
D. (6) $250.

A. P. Daniel Smith, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $550. E. (9) $74.60.

A. Robert Bland Smith, Jr., American Council of Life Insurance, Inc., 1850 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Council of Life Insurance, Inc., 1850 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $165.

A. Susan E. Smith, Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc., 1300 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc., 1300 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $54.30.

A. Talbott C. Smith, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. William H. Smith, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Assn., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Wayne H. Smithey, Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ford Motor Co., The American Road, Dearborn, Mich. 48121.
D. (6) $1,375. E. (9) $885.21.

A. Arthur V. Smyth, 1625 I Street NW., No. 902, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Weyerhaeuser Co., Tacoma, Wash. 98477.
D. (6) $900. E. (9) $23.45.

A. Frank B. Snodgrass, 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 306, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 306, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $850.02.

A. Norman J. Snow, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Rohr Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 878, Chula Vista, Calif. 92012.
D. (6) $640. E. (9) $173.73.

A. Snyder & Ball Associates, Inc., 1700 North Moore Street, No. 1610, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Aerojet-General Corp., 9100 East Flair Drive, El Monte, Calif. 91734.
D. (6) $50.

A. Snyder & Ball Associates, Inc., 1700 North Moore Street, No. 1610, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Gould, Inc., 10 Gould Center, Rolling Meadows, Ill. 60008.
D. (6) $192.

A. J. R. Snyder, United Transportation Union, 400 First Street NW., Suite 704, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. United Transportation Union, 400 First Street NW., Suite 704, Washington, D.C. 20001.
E. (9) $700.

A. John M. Snyder, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Suite 205, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, Bellefield Office Park, 1601 114th SE, Suite 151, Bellevue, Wash. 98004.
D. (6) $5,700.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, P.O. Box 3719, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C. 20007.
D. (6) $14,953.07. E. (9) $10,994.06.

A. Vincent R. Sombrotto, National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $2,949.35.

A. Edmund T. Sommer, Jr., Council of American-Flag Ship Operators, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Council of American-Flag Ship Operators, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. S. L. Sommer & Associates, Inc., 1800 North Kent Street, Suite 1104, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Northrop Corp., 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1208, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $589.

A. Sonosky, Chambers & Sachse, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Poplar, Mont. 59255.

A. Sonosky, Chambers & Sachse, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Shoshone Indian Tribe, Wind River Indian Reservation, Fort Washakie, Wyo. 82514.

A. Sonosky, Chambers & Sachse, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Fort Yates, N. Dak. 58538.

A. Shelby E. Southard, 1828 L Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cooperative League of the United States of America, 1828 L Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,900. E. (9) $875.

A. Souther, Spaulding, Kinsey, Williamson & Schwabe, 1200 Standard Plaza, Portland, Oreg. 97204.
B. American Greyhound Track Operators Association, 139 Southeast 14th Lane, Miami, Fla. 33131.
E. (9) $287.58.

A. Souther, Spaulding, Kinsey, Williamson & Schwabe, 1200 Standard Plaza, Portland, Oreg. 97204.
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $521.72.

A. Souther, Spaulding, Kinsey, Williamson & Schwabe, 1200 Standard Plaza, Portland, Oreg. 97204.
B. Public Power Council, 1310 Main Street, Vancouver, Wash. 98666.
D. (6) $2,845. E. (9) $5.67.

A. Southwest Homefurnishings Association, 4313 North Central Expressway, Dallas, Tex. 75205.

A. Larry Speakes, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Philip J. Spear, 8150 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1100, Vienna, Va. 22180.
B. National Pest Control Association, 8150 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1100, Vienna, Va. 22180.

A. Frank J. Specht, Schenley Distillers, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Schenley Distillers, Inc., 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. Specialty Equipment Market Association, 11530 East Slauson Avenue, Whittier, Calif. 90606.

A. John F. Speer, Jr., 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. International Assn. of Ice Cream Mfrs. & Milk Industry Production, 910 17th Street NW., Washinton, D.C. 20006.

A. Speiser, Krause & Madole, 1216 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Mrs. Vera C. Clemente, No. 36 Roberto Clemente Street, Ext. San Agustin, Rio Piedras, P.R. 00926; Mrs. Margarita Cardona Matias, Yagrumo AD–3, Valle Arriba Heights, Carolina, P.R.; Mrs. Maria Lozano, 519th Street QC–1, Urb. Country Club, Rio Piedras, P.R.

A. George Spiegel, Spiegel & McDiarmid, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Northern California Power Agency, 770 Kiely Boulevard, Santa Clara, Calif. 95051; cities of Alameda, Biggs, Gridley, Healdsburg, Lodi, Lompoc, Palo Alto, Redding, Roseville, Santa Clara, Ukiah, California; and associate member, Plumas-Sierra Rural Electric Cooperative.

A. Spiegel & McDiarmid, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Northern California Power Agency, et al.

A. Larry N. Spiller, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Consulting Engineers Council, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $900.

A. Joseph L. Spilman, Jr., 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $200.

A. Frederick C. Spreyer, Pacific Resources, Inc., 1990 M Street NW., Suite 560, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Pacific Resources, Inc., 1060 Bishop Street, P.O. Box 3379, Honolulu, Hawaii 96842.
D. (6) $500.

A. Earl C. Spurrier, 1101 17th Street NW., Suite 604, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Monsanto Co., 800 North Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. 63166.
E. (9) $225.

A. Squibb Corp., 40 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, 21 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Society of Anesthesiologists, 515 Busse Highway, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.
D. (6) $1,285.75 E. (9) $6.40.

A. Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, 21 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Collegiate Athletic Association, U.S. Highway 50 and Nall Avenue, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kans. 66222.
D. (6) $2,146.25. E. (9) $29.61.

A. Staff Builders, Inc., 122 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Elvis J. Stahr, National Audubon Society, Martin Dale, North, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
B. National Audubon Society, 950 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $13,650. E. $2,866.67.

A. Lynn E. Stalbaum, National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $2,093.75. E. (9) $168.15.

A. Joe A. Stamm, 1050 17th Street NW., No. 650, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Midland Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115.
D. (6) $312.50.

A. The Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Midland Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115.
E. (9) $3,282.29.

A. David P. Stang, Stang and Svendson, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. J. Ray McDermott and Co., Inc., 1010 Common Street, New Orleans, La. 70160.
D. (6) $91.28.

A. David P. Stang, Stang and Svendson, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ocean Minerals Co., P.O. Box 4531, Mountain View, Calif. 94040.
D. (6) $637.59.

A. David P. Stang, Stang and Svendson, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Fred J. Russell, P.O. Box 54228, Los Angeles, Calif. 90054.

A. Melvin L. Stark, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
D. (6) $6,000.

A. John M. Starke III, Phillips Petroleum Company, 1825 K Street NW., No. 1107, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Phillips Petroleum Company Bartlesville, Okla.

A. Walter M. Starke, P.O. Box 2563, Birmingham, Ala. 35202.
B. Southern Natural Gas Co., P.O. Box 2563, Birmingham, Ala. 35202.
D. (6) $900. E. (9) $997.60.

A. State and Federal Associates, Inc., 1101 15th Street NW., Suite 205, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Schering-Plough Corp., Galloping Hill Road, Kenilworth, N.J. 07033.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $50.39.

A. Charles D. Statton, 2130 Oaks Dr., Hillsborough, Calif. 94010.
B. Bechtel Power Corp., 50 Beale St., P.O. Box 3965, San Francisco, Calif. 94119.

A. Samuel E. Stavisky, 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 302, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates Inc., 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 302, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Brazilian Coffee Institute, 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022).
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $1,060.

A. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 302, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Brazilian Coffee Institute, 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $1,600.

A. Randolph J. Stayin, 1800 Massachusetts Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

A. Randolph J. Stayin, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (for Special Committee for Workplace Product Liability Reform, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 708, Washington, D.C. 20036).

A. Eugene H. Stearns, American Petroleum Institute, 200 East Randolph Rd., No. 7209, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. John L. Steele, Time Incorporated, 888 16th St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Time Incorporated, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Barbara Diane Steigler, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $475.39.

A. Theodore P. Stein, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,558.

A. Elizabeth Bell Steugel, 9 Seventh Street SF., Washington, D.C. 20003; Suite 402, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. Action for Children's Television, 46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass. 02160.
D. (6) $239.58. E. (9) $44.17.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Nuclear Insurers, 270 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, Conn. 06032.
D. (6) $391.28. E. (9) $391.28.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Committee for Effective Capital Recovery, 1901 L Street NW., Suite 303, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Pfizer, Inc., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $485. E. (9) $20.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Robert College of Istanbul, Turkey, 380 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Talley Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 849, Mesa, Ariz. 85201.
D. (6) $1,400. E. (9) $100.

A. Richard W. Sternberg, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $115.

A. Karen L. Stevens, National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $400.

A. Travis B. Stewart, Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., 1775 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington D.C. 20006.
B. Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., 340 Kingsland Street, Nutley, N.J. 07110.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $250.

A. LaVerne Still, 1030 15th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
D. (6) $97.50. E. (9) $160.25.

A. John W. Stillwaggon, Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc., Four World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.
B. Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa Exchange, Inc., Four World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.

A. Edward W. Stimpson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 517, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. General Aviation Manufacturers Assn., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 517, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Kenneth F. Stinger, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington D.C. 20036.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street, NW., Washington D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $190.54.

A. Stephen A. Stitle, 1901 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Eli Lilly and Co., 307 East McCarty Street, Indianapolis, Ind., 46206.
D. (6) $3000. E. (9) $164.24.

A. Adam D. Stolpen, Pitney Bowes, 69 Wheeler Drive, Stamford, Conn. 06904.
B. Pitney Bowes, 69 Wheeler Drive, Stamford, Conn. 06904.

A. William M. Stover Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
B. Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. David E. Strachan, National Association of Personnel Consultants, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Personnel Consultants, 1012 14th Street NW., 15th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Richard B. Straus, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Room 412, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Room 412, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $8,625.

A. J. Stephen Street, 1806 Barbee Street, McLean, Va.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 420, Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $5,375. E. (9) $78.25.

A. George W. Strong, Houston Natural Gas Corp., P.O. Box 1188, Houston, Tex. 77001.
B. Houston Natural Gas Corp., P.O. Box 1188, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $525. E. (9) $239.69.

A. Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. J. Aron & Co., Inc., 160 Water Street, New York, N.Y. 10030.
E. (9) $28.75.

A. Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Office of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $20.35.

A. Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Mrs. Patsy Perry, 70 Glen Cove Road, Roslyn Heights, N.Y.

A. Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Scientific Games International, Inc., 1615 Cumberland Parkway NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30339.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. George Strumpf, Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 701, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 701, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $228.40.

A. Norman Strunk, United States League of Savings Associations, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
B. United States League of Savings Associations, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
D. (6) $3,625. E. (9) $533.86.

A. Robert B. Stulberg, 2000 P Street NW., No. 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Health Research Group, 2000 P Street NW., No. 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $86.

A. Walter B. Stults, 618 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Small Business Investment Co's., 618 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Eugene F. Sturgeon, 1111 19th Street NW., Ninth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Ninth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Eugene F. Sturgeon, 182 Crater Lane, Kensington, Conn. 06037.
B. Northeast Utilities Service Co., Selden Street, Berlin, Conn.; Edison Electric Institute, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $864.02. E. (9) $635.11.

A. Norman A. Sugarman, 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Federal Cartridge Co., 2700 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.

A. Sullivan & Beauregard, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 925, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Holly Corp., 2001 Bryan Tower, Suite 2680, Dallas, Tex. 75201.
D. (6) $1,255.

A. Sullivan & Cromwell, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. INCO Limited, Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5K 1E3.

A. Harold R. Sullivan, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Marketing Institute, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Jim Sullivan, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $10,402.50. E. (9) $150.72.

A. Roger H. Sullivan, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, 723 Investment Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Alea, Hawaii 96701.
E. (9) $36.75.

A. Scott K. Sullivan, American Federation of Government Employees, 1325 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, 1325 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $4,888.80.

A. Sullivan & Worcester, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Marion Laboratories, Inc., 10236 Bunker Ridge Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64137.
D. (6) $7,870. E. (9) $368.28.

A. Clyde W. Summerville, 1700 North Moore Street, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.
B. The Boeing Co., P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Wash. 98124.
D. (6) $130. E. (9) $72.

A. Duward F. Sumner, Jr., Professional Insurance Agents, 400 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
B. Professional Insurance Agents, 400 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $350.

A. SunMaid Raisin Growers of California, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $1,000.

A. Susman, Stern, Heifetz, Lurie, Sheehan, Popkin & Chervitz, 7733 Forsyth Boulevard, 22d Floor, St. Louis, Mo. 63105; and 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Inland Waterways Committee, 7733 Forsyth Boulevard, 22d Floor, St. Louis, Mo. 63105.
D. (6) $25,000.

A. Susman, Stern, Heifetz, Lurie, Sheehan, Popkin & Chervitz, 7733 Forsyth Boulevard, 22d Floor, St. Louis, Mo. 63105; 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Midland Enterprises, Inc., 1400–580 Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
D. (6) $3,750.

A. Susman, Stern, Heifetz, Lurie, Sheehan, Popkin & Chervitz, 7733 Forsyth Boulevard, 22d Floor, St. Louis, Mo. 63105; 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Valley Line Co., 120 South Central, Clayton, Mo. 63105.
D. (6) $3,750.

A. W. Thomas Suttle, 204 G Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. The Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers, Inc., 2029 K Street NW., Suite 605, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $975. E. (9) $274.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Industrial Clay and Georgia Kaolin Division of Yara Engineering Corp., 511 Westminister Avenue, Elizabeth, N.J. 07207.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Anglo-American Clays Corp., P.O. Box 471, Sandersville, Ga. 31082.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., 140 Garden Street, Hartford, Conn. 06115.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Corp., 299 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Equifax, Inc., P.O. Box 4081, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Estate of Cartter Lupton, c/o Miller and Martin, Volunteer State Life Building, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37402.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Freeport Kaolin Division of Freeport Minerals Co., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. J. M. Huber Corp., Thornall Street, Edison, N.J. 08817.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kansas Farm Bureau Life Insurance Co., 2321 Anderson Avenue, Manhattan, Kans. 66502; Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Co., KFB Insurance Co., Manhattan, Kans. 66502.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kentucky Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Co., 120 South Hubbard Lane, Louisville, Ky. 40207; FB Insurance Co., 120 South Hubbard Lane, Louisville, Ky. 40207.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Lawyers' Title Guaranty Fund, P.O. Box 2671, Orlando, Fla. 32802.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., 1295 State Street, Springfield, Mass. 01111.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Mullite Co. of America, Andersonville, Ga. 31711.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., 520 Broad Street, Newark, N.J. 07101.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Mutual of Omaha Insurance Co., Dodge at 33d Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68131; United Benefit Life Insurance Co., Dodge at 33d Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68131.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., 501 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. 02117.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Nord Resources Corp., Ole Town Park, 39 Iron Gate Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45459.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., 720 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 3100 First National Bank Tower, Atlanta, Ga. 30303; 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Oglethorpe Power Corp., 2888 Woodcock Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga. 30341.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Southern Farm Bureau Life Insurance Co., P.O. Box 78, Jackson, Miss. 39205; Southern Farm Bureau Casualty Insurance Co., P.O. Box 1985, Jackson, Miss. 39205; Mississippi Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Co., Jackson, Miss. 39205.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Thiele Kaolin Co., Kaolin Road, Sandersville, Ga.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Travelers Insurance Co., 1 Tower Square, Hartford, Conn. 06115.
E. (9) $438.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Farm Bureau Family Life Insurance Co., 130 East Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204; United Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Co., 130 East Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204.

A. Sutin, Thayer & Browne, P.O. Box 1945, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87103.
B. Office of the Attorney General, State of New Mexico, P.O. Drawer 1508, Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501.
E. (6) $1,645. E. (9) $494.09.

A. Douglass W. Svendson, Jr., Stang and Svendson, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Trailways, 1500 Jackson Street, Dallas, Tex. 75201.
D. (6) $42.20.

A. Mary V. Swann, Route 1, Box 305, Berryville, Va. 22611.
B. Gulf and Atlantic Coast Ports, P.O. Box 60046, New Orleans, La. 70160.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $300.

A. Irving W. Swanson, Harris Corp., 11212 Farmland Drive, Rockville, Md. 20852.
B. Harris Corp., 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $12,028.70. E. (9) $1,528.72.

A. David A. Sweeney, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $11,850.

A. John L. Sweeney, 13931 Esworthy Road, Germantown, Md. 20767.
B. Consolidated Rail Corp., P.O. Box. 23451, L'Enfant Plaza, Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $6,000.

A. John R. Sweeney, 800 Solar Building, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Bethlehem Steel Corp., Bethlehem, Pa. 18016.

A. Rosemarie Sweeny, Rosslyn Plaza, 1611 North Kent Street, Suite 803, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Osteopathic Association, 1611 North Kent Street, Suite 803, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $1,542. E. (9) $180.15.

A. G. Lee Swift, 1100 17th Street NW., No. 710, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $500.

A. Russell A. Swindell, P.O. Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.
B. North Carolina Railroad Association, P.O. Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.
D. (6) $365.85. E. (9) $313.91.

A. Michael T. Swinehart, 1422 West Peachtree Street NW., Suite 612, Atlanta, Ga. 30309.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F. Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $262.

A. Howard Symons, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $2,416.67.

A. Lewis M. Taffer, American Express Co., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Express Co., American Express Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004.

A. Robert Taft, Jr., 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (for American Hospital Association, 444 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001).
D. (6) $873.

A. Robert Taft, Jr., 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (for Cincinnati Stock Exchange, 205 Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202).

A. Robert Taft, Jr., 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (for Family Leisure Centers, Inc., 1906 Highland Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219).
D. (6) $500.

A. Robert Taft, Jr., 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (for Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20007).
D. (6) $102. E. (9) $0.97.

A. Robert Taft, Jr., 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (for Hanna-Barbera's Marineland, Box 937, Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif. 90274).
D. (6) $350.

A. Robert Taft, Jr., 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (for Hanna-Barbera Productions, Inc., 3400 Cahuenga Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90068).

A. Robert Taft, Jr., 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (for Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, Ohio, Mount St. Joseph, Ohio).
D. (6) $5,210. E. (9) $106.

A. Robert Taft, Jr., 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (for Special Committee for Workplace Product Liability Reform, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 708, Washington, D.C. 20036).
D. (6) $12,000. E. (9) $568.22.

A. Robert Taft, Jr., 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (for Taft Broadcasting Co., 1906 Highland Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219).
D. (6) $4,200. E. (9) $5.40.

A. Robert Taft, Jr., 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (for Werner Von Clemm, 214 East 17 Street, New York, N.Y. 10003).
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Tanaka, Walders & Ritger, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Electronic Industries Association of Japan, 2-2, Marunouchi, 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
D. (6) $2,550.

A. Daniel F. Tandy, 23 Pascack Road, Woodcliff Lake, N.J. 07675.
B. Alaska Coalition, 530 Seventh Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $2,437.50.

A. Susan Tannenbaum, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $6,355.65. E. (9) $105.65.

A. Norman Wilson Tanner, Jr., 1899 L Street NW., Suite 403, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., 1899 L Street NW., Suite 403, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $90. E. (9) $1.

A. C. Michael Tarone, 2033 M Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Kings River Water Users Committee.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,836.09.

A. William M. Tartikoff, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $234. E. (9) $243.71.

A. Clayton C. Taylor, McDonald's Corp., 1 McDonald's Plaza, Oak Brook, Ill. 60521.
B. McDonald's Corp., 1 McDonald's Plaza, Oak Brook, Ill. 60521.
D. (6) $105.

A. David K. Taylor, Jr., Mobil Oil Corp., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 620, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $375.

A. Frank Taylor, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $394.12. E. (9) $394.12.

A. Taylor Group, Inc., 555 Brown Road, Hazelwood, Mo. 63042.
E. (9) $344.

A. Peggy Taylor, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $11,071.50. E. (9) $234.50.

A. Sid Taylor, National Taxpayers Union (NTU), 325 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. National Taxpayers Union, 325 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $382.

A. Arthur Earle Teele, Jr., P.O. Box 1877, 135 South Monroe Street, Suite 100C, Tallahassee, Fla. 32302.
B. National Motorsports Committee of ACCUS, 1701 K Street NW., Suite 1204, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. William K. Tell, Jr., Texaco, Inc., 1050 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Texaco, Inc., 2000 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N.Y. 10650.
D. (6) $250.

A. Paul M. Tendler, 2020 K Street NW., Suite 420, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Paul Tendler Associates, 2020 K Street NW., Suite 420, Washington, D.C. 20006 (for The National Federation of Licensed Practical Nurses).
D. (6) $1,600. E. (9) $183.

A. Betty-Grace Terpstra, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $358.54.

A. Robert P. Terzian, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $222. E. (9) $52.30.

A. Textron Inc., 40 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I. 02903.
D. (6) $2,049. E. (9) $2,608.

A. Bruce D. Thevenot, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Tax Reduction Movement, 6363 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90048.
D. (6) $2,880.

A. Bruce D. Thevenot, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Casson, Calligaro & Mutryn, 2500 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. (for Humana, Inc., 1800 First National Bank Building, Louisville, Ky.).

A. Bruce D. Thevenot, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Oklahoma State Nursing Home Association, 200 Northeast 28th Street, Oklahoma City, Okla. 71305.
D. (6) $2,280.

A. Bruce D. Thevenot, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Physicians Placement Group, Inc., 970 Executive Parkway, Suite 101, St. Louis, Mo. 63141.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Craig G. Thibaudeau, 3251 Old Lee Highway, Suite 501, Fairfax, Va. 22030.
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 3251 Old Lee Highway, Suite 501, Fairfax, Va. 22030.

A. 13th Pro-Life Congressional District Action Committee, 860 Dearborn Place, Gilroy, Calif. 95020.
D. (6) $290. E. (9) $355.09.

A. 39th Congressional District Action Committee, Rural Delivery 2, Allegany, N.Y. 14706.
E. (9) $45.

A. John W. Thomas, 1522 K Street NW., No. 828, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Veterinary Medical Assn., 1522 K Street NW., No. 828, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. John W. Thomas, 1522 K Street NW., No. 828, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges, 1522 K Street NW., No. 828, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Robert Thomas, National Assoc. of Priv. Psych. Hospitals, 1701 K Street NW., No. 1205, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Stephen M. Thomas, Council for a Livable World, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Council for a Livable World, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,826.22.

A. Susan P. Thomases, Willkie Farr & Gallagher, 153 East 53d Street New York, N.Y. 10022.
B. Willkie Farr & Gallagher, 153 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $1,105.65. E. (9) $153.90.

A. Fred D. Thompson, Thompson & Crawford, 14 Floor, First American Center, Nashville, Tenn. 37238.
B. Westinghouse, 1801 K Street, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,956. E. (9) $546.69.

A. Kathleen O. Thompson, American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $180. E. (9) $5.

A. Kenneth W. Thompson, Interstate Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Interstate Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $300.

A. Richard L. Thompson, Abbott Laboratories, 1730 M Street NW., Suite 808, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, North Chicago, Ill. 60064.

A. Roger G. Thompson, Kentucky Power Co., 1701 Central Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101.
B. Kentucky Power Co., 1701 Central Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101.
D. (6) $230. E. (9) $573.92.

A. William D. Thompson, Lear Siegler, Inc., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Lear Siegler, Inc., 3171 South Bundy Drive, Santa Monica, Calif. 90406.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $282.84.

A. James L. Thorne, Tenneco, Inc., 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Tenneco, Inc., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Tex. 77001.

A. Gil Thurm, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $367.73.

A. Cyrus C. Tichenor III, A. H. Robins Co., Inc., 1050 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. A. H. Robins Co., Inc., 1407 Cummings Drive, Richmond, Va. 23220.
D. (6) $720. E. (9) $99.05.

A. Drew V. Tidwell, The Consumer Bankers Association, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1410, Washington, D.C. 20006
B. The Consumer Bankers Association, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1410, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $11,827.71.

A. Paul J. Tierney, 1100 17th Street NW., No.1107, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Transportation Association of America, 1100 17th Street NW., No. 1107, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Wallace F. Tillman, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $127.

A. Martin R. Tilson, Jr., P.O. Box 2563, Birmingham, Ala. 35202.
B. Southern Natural Gas Co., P.O. Box 2563, Birmingham, Ala. 35202.
D. (6) $162. E. (9) $782.58.

A. C. H. Timberlake, Phillips Petroleum Co., 1825 K Street NW., Suite 1107, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

A. Timmons & Co., Inc., 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Office of the Governor of State of Alaska, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $1,275.

A. Timmons & Co., Inc., 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Inland Waterways Committee, 7733 Forsyth Boulevard, Suite 2201, St. Louis, Mo. 63105.
D. (6) $385.

A. Timmons & Co., Inc., 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $1,163.

A. Timmons & Co., Inc., 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Association of Trial Lawyers of America, 1050 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
D. (6) $56.

A. Timmons & Co., Inc., 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Chrysler Corp., P.O. Box 1919, Detroit, Mich. 48228.
D. (6) $1,125.

A. Timmons & Co., Inc., 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. H. J. Heinz Co., P.O. Box 57, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.
D. (6) $358.

A. Timmons & Co., Inc., 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Major League Baseball, 75 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $633.

A. Timmons & Co., Inc., 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Middle South Services, Inc., Box 61000, New Orleans, La. 70161.
D. (6) $660.

A. Timmons & Co., Inc., 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $719.

A. Timmons & Co., Inc., 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Northrop Corp., 1800 Century Park East, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067.
D. (6) $798.

A. Timmons & Co., Inc., 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. G. D. Searle & Co., P.O. Box 1045, Skokie, Ill. 60076.
D. (6) $413.

A. Timmons & Co., Inc., 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $523.

A. Michael L. Tiner, United Food & Commercial Workers Union, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. United Food & Commercial Workers International Union, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $3,671.40. E. (9) $35.70.

A. E. Linwood Tipton, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 910 17th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $655.61.

A. Eben S. Tisdale, Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,350. E. (9) $201.82.

A. Title Associates, Inc., Route 2, Box 89, Columbia, Tenn. 38401.

A. S. Richard Titus, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
E. (9) $636.

A. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Suite 912, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. James R. Tobin, Becton Dickinson & Co., Mack Centre Drive II, Paramus, N.J. 07652.
B. Becton Dickinson & Co., Mack Centre Drive II, Paramus, N.J. 07652.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $225.

A. Mary A. Tobin, Exxon Corp., 1899 L Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Exxon Corp., 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $69.18.

A. Patrick F. Tobin, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 417 Fourth Street, SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 1188 Franklin Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94109.
D. (6) $5,553.34.

A. Warren D. Toburen, Cities Service Co., 1660 L Street, NW., Suite 207, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cities Service Co., 1660 L Street, NW., Suite 207, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $372.

A. David G. Todd, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. M. Douglas Todd, American Nuclear Energy Council, 1750 K Street, NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.
B. American Nuclear Energy Council, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,275. E. (9) $5.85.

A. William R. Tolley, Jr., Harris Corp., Melbourne, Fla. 32919.
B. Harris Corp., Melbourne, Fla. 32919.
E. (9) $18.75.

A. Davis J. Tomasin, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $6,012.30 E. (9) $307.54.

A. William D. Toohey, 1899 L Street NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Discover America Travel Organizations, Inc., 1899 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Howard A. Topel, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Mullin, Connor & Rhyne, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Alberto de la Vega-Ripol, c/o Imperme, P.O. Box 75, Marbella (Malaga), Spain).
D. (6) $4.83.

A. Christine Y. Topping, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Independent Colleges & Universities, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $6,600. E. (9) $214.86.

A. John M. Torbet, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Rockwell International, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
D. (6) $32.25.

A. Jay C. Townley 715 South Harvey, Oak Park, Ill. 60304.
B. Schwinn Bicycle Co., 1856 North Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60639.

A. John P. Tracey, 1801 K Street NW., Suite 1201, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 1801 K Street NW., Suite 1201, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1100 17th Street NW., No. 1107, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Transportation Institute, 923 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $1,458.68.

A. Paula C. Treat, National Home Furnishings Association, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Home Furnishings Association, 405 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654.
D. (6) $375.

A. Richard S. Tribbe, Trans World Airlines, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
D. (6) $290.

A. Paul E. Trimble, Lake Carriers' Association, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio, 44113.
B. Lake Carriers' Association, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44113.

A. William C. Triplett II, Suite 905, 955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. American Honda Motor Co., Inc., 100 West Alondra Boulevard, Gardena, Calif. 90247.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $146.84.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., U.S. League of Savings Associations, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Suite 801, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States League of Savings Associations, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $9,250. E. (9) $120.

A. George G. Troutman, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Conn.
D. (6) $100.

A. Thomas L. Trueblood, International Harvester Co., 401 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
B. International Harvester Co., 401 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $443.09.

A. Jerry R. Tucker, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), 1757 N Street, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214.
D. (6) $8,445.62. E. (9) $72.

A. Philip J. Tulifieri, Jr., 9 West 57 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.
B. Avon Products, Inc., 9 West 56 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. Richard F. Turney, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Courtney & McCamant, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $300.

A. Shela C. Turpin, American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. St. Clair J. Tweedie, Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,100. E. (9) $100.

A. 12th Congressional District Action Committee, 2372 Lida Drive, Mountain View, Calif. 94043.
E. (9) $70.

A. G. John Tysse, Kimberly-Clark Corp., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kimberly-Clark Corp., North Lake Street, Neenah, Wis. 54956.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $75.

A. Stewart L. Udall, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd., 320 Queen Street, Suite 212 Tower A., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada KIRSKA 2.

A. Jerry G. Udell, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $100.

A. Joseph Uehlein, Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,644.45. E. (9) $110.70.

A. John C. Uehlinger, 501 North Quaker Lane, Alexandria, Va. 22304.
B. American Congress on Surveying and Mapping (ACSM), 210 Little Falls Street, Falls Chuch, Va. 22046.
D. (6) $591.25.

A. Unicare Services, Inc., 105 West Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.
E. (9) $5,000.

A. Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., 2211 Congress Street, Portland, Maine 04122.
E. (9) $179.90.

A. United Action for Animals, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $8,135.36. E. (9) $5,249.99.

A. United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
E (9) $8,481.86.

A. United Egg Producers, 3951 Snapfinger Parkway, No. 580, Decatur, Ga. 30035.
E. (9) $4,806.

A. United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, AFL–CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $37,263.96 E. (9) $37,263.96.

A. United Gas Pipe Line Co., P.O. Box 1478, Houston, Tex. 77001.
E. (9) $1,041.96.

A. United Mine Workers of America, 800 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
E. (9) $9,793.18.

A. U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $7,315. E. (9) $5,686.52.

A. United States and Overseas Employees Tax Fairness Committee, 1101 15th Street NW., Suite 1002, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $13,350. E. (9) $10,745.30.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $920. E. (9) $920.

A. United States League of Savings Association, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
E. (9) $100,033.91.

A. United States Maritime Committee, Inc., 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $4,983.33. E. (9) $30,108.51.

A. United States Olympic Committee, Olympic House, 1750 East Boulder Street, Colorado Spring, Colo. 80909.
E. (9) $10,328.93.

A. United Van Lines, Inc., One United Drive, Fenton, Mo. 63026.
E. (9) $7,164.18.

A. Lloyd N. Unsell, Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $75.

A. Drew A. Upton, Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $100.

A. Jack J. Valenti, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Francis R. Valeo, 818 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Nations University, D.C., 1180 U.N., New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $1,739.04.

A. R. Thomas Van Arsdall, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Richard A. Van Deuren, Reinhart, Boerner, Van Deuren, Norris & Rieselbach, 1800 Marine Plaza, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.
B. National Employee Benefits Institute, 451 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $213.25.

A. Nicholas L. Van Nelson, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Alaska Petrochemical Co., 3700 Buffalo Speedway, Suite 806, Houston, Tex. 77098.
E. (9) $65.95.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Allied-General Nuclear Services, P.O. Box 847, Barnwell, S.C. 29812.
E. (9) $11.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Institute for Certified Public Accountants, 1620 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Arctic Slope Regional Corp., Barrow, Alaska 99723.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $233.87.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Basin, Inc., P.O. Box 2297, Midland, Tex. 79702.
D. (6) $130. E. (9) $14.50.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Huntington's Disease Coalition, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.
E. (9) $4.50.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Hydro-Energy Associates, Inc., 7612 Route 130, Pennsauken, N.J. 08110.
D. (6) $350. E. (9) $4.50.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Committee for Automobile Crash Protection, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 201, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. North Slope Borough, P.O. Box 69, Barrow, Alaska 99723.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $30.40.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Northern Tier Pipeline Co., 1776 Lincoln Street, P.O. Box 5568, Denver, Colo. 80217.
D. (6) $410. E. (9) $53.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Pacific Gas and Electric Co., 77 Beale Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94106.
D. (6) $550. E. (9) $35.82.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Palm Beach-Broward Farmers Committee for Legislative Action, P.O. Box 396, Boynton Beach, Fla. 33435.
D. (6) $210. E. (9) $43.99.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Republic Geothermal, Inc., 11823 East Slauson Avenue, Suite One, Santa Fe Springs, Calif. 90670.
D. (6) $1,780. E. (9) $110.70.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. South Florida Tomato and Vegetable Growers Association, P.O. Drawer B.B., Homestead, Fla. 33030.
D. (6) $210. E. (9) $44.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Southwest Winter Vegetable Growers Association, P.O. Box 1670, Immokalee, Fla. 33934.
D. (6) $210. E. (9) $44.01.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. 25 E Street Associates, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $37.50.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Wheelabrator-Frye, Inc., Liberty Lane, Hampton, N.H. 03842.
E. (9) $74.30.

A. Van Ness, Feldman & Sutcliffe, 1220 19th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Yellowstone Park Co., Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. 82190.
D. (6) $710. E. (9) $21.75.

A. John A. Vance, Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1180, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 77 Beale Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94106.
D. (6) $1,016.25. E. (9) $669.29.

A. Richard F. Vander Veen, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1120, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Seating Co., 901 Broadway Avenue NW., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49504.
D. (6) $93.75.

A. Richard F. Vander Veen, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1120, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Brooklyn Union Gas Co., 195 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Richard F. Vander Veen, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1120, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Citibank, 399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10043.
D. (6) $1,275.

A. Richard F. Vander Veen, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1120, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Consumers Power Co., 212 West Michigan Avenue, Jackson, Mich. 49201.
D. (6) $16,068.75.

A. Richard F. Vander Veen, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1120, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Gulf States Utilities Co., P.O. Box 2951, Beaumont, Tex. 77701.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Gerald W. Vaughan, 1850 K Street NW., Suite 390, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Union Camp Corp., 1850 K Street NW., Suite 390, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $9.

A. Velsicol Chemical Corp., 341 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

A. Jerry T. Verkler, P.O. Box 2521, Houston,, Tex. 77001.
B. Texas Eastern Transmission Corp., P.O. Box 2521, Houston, Tex. 77001.

A. C. John Vermilye, U.S Steel Corp., 818 Connecticut Avenue NW.. Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States Steel Corp., 600 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.

A. Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard and McPherson, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Hellenic Republic of Greece, 2221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.

A. Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard and McPherson, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Pan American World Airways, Inc., Pan American Building, New York, N.Y., 10017.
D. (6) $450.

A. Larry R. Veselka, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Vinson & Elkins (for Continental Resources Co.), 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,981.25. E. (9) $45.75.

A. Larry R. Veselka, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Vinson & Elkins, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 900, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Houston Natural Gas Corp.).
D. (6) $187.50.

A. Larry R. Veselka, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Vinson & Elkins, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 900, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Slurry Transport Association).
D. (6) $7,162.50.

A. Larry R. Veselka, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Vinson & Elkins, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 900, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.).

A. Brenda R. Viehe-Naess, American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 415, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 415, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. David Vienna, 1523 L Street NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Health Planning Association, 1601 Connecticut Avenue NW., Seventh Floor, Washington, D.C. 20009.

A. David Vienna, 1523 L Street NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Credit Management, 475 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.
D. (6) $480.

A. David Vienna, 1523 L Street NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Office of the Controller, Medi-Cal Audit Project, State of California, State Capitol, Sacramento, Calif. 95814.

A. Rudolph A. Vignone, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 1800 K Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio 44316.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Eric Vige, Cities Services Co., 1600 L. Street NW., No. 207, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cities Service Co., 1660 L Street NW., No. 206, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Howard A. Vine, National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $400.

A. Walter D. Vinyard, Jr., Alston Miller & Gaines, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Hartford Fire Insurance Co. Hartford, Conn. 06115.
D. (6) $1,010. E. (9) $14.

A. Walter D. Vinyard, Jr., Alston, Miller & Gaines, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. John Nuveen & Co., Inc., 209 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60604.
D. (6) $2,839. E. (9) $30.

A. Andrew Vitali, Jr., 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $143.

A. Volkswagen of America, Inc., 27621 Parkview Boulevard, Warren, Mich. 48092.
E. (9) $565.

A. Betty Varhies, United Egg Producers, 499 South Capitol Street SW., No. 411, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. United Egg Producers, 3951 Snapfinger Parkway, No. 580, Decatur, Ga. 30035.
D. (6) $1,916.

A. Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease, 1800 M Street NW., 800S, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,893.15.

A. Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease, 1800 M Street NW., 800S, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. International Agricultural Development Service, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.
D. (6) $10,050. E. (9) $483.64.

A. Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease, 1800 M Street NW., 800S, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Ohio Manufacturers Association, 100 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.
E. (9) $7,494.20.

A. Catherine Waelder, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $87.25. E. (9) $87.35.

A. James F. Wagenlander, 910 16th Street, Suite 1020, Denver, Colo. 80202.
B. Committee To Save Indian Housing, 910 16th Street; Suite 1020, Denver, Colo. 80202.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $152.

A. Joseph S. Wager, Wager & McVey, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1220, Washington, D.C. 20035.
B. Zantop International Airlines, Inc., Willow Run Airport, Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197.
D. (6) $950.

A. Robert J. Wager, Suite 850, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Bakers Association, Suite 850, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,215. E. (9) $7.85.

A. Wagner, D'Onofrio, Waller & Stouffer, 1000 University Building, 910 16th Street, Denver, Colo. 80202.
B. Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Towaoc, Colo. 81334.
D. (6) $4,506.25.

A. Paul Wagner, Wagner & Baroody, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Electrolert, Inc., 475 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $2,881.50.

A. Herbert R. Waite, The First National Bank of Boston, 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
B. The First National Bank of Boston, 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
D. (6) $1,450. E. (9) $1,984.09.

A. Wald, Harkrader & Ross, 1300 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Chemtex Fibers, Inc., 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Robert E. Waldron, Associated Petroleum Industries of Michigan, P.O. Box 10070, Lansing, Mich. 48901.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $505.

A. E. F. Waldrop, Jr., Association of American Railroads, 412 First Street SE., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $520.02.

A. Charles W. Walker, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers AFL–CIO–CLC, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $6,250.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Agrico Chemical Co. et al., Bank of Oklahoma Tower, 1 Williams Center, Tulsa, Okla. 74103.
D. (6) $855.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Aluminum Co. of America, 1200 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,300.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. AMAX, Inc. et al., AMAX Center, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Airlines, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Bechtel Corp., 1620 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $500.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Bethlehem Steel Corp., Bethlehem, Pa. 18016.
D. (6) $500.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Dealer Bank Association, 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,875.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Dresser Industries, Inc., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $500.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Eastern Air Lines, Inc., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Federal National Mortgage Association, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ford Motor Co., The American Road, Dearborn, Mich. 48121.
D. (6) $500.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $500.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $500.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. International Paper Co., 1620 I Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $500.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Lone Star Steel Co., 2200 West Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, Tex. 75215.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Northwest Industries, Inc., 6300 Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Owens-Illinois, Inc., P.O. Box 1035, Toledo, Ohio 43666.
D. (6) $500.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Pan American World Airways, Inc., Pan Am Building, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio 45201.
D. (6) $500.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Trans Union Corp., 90 Half Day Road, Lincolnshire, Ill. 60015.
D. (6) $625.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Union Carbide Corp., 270 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $500.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Air Lines, Inc., P.O. Box 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Elaine Nogay Walker, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Can Manufacturers Institute, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $75.

A. Warren W. Walkley, General Electric So., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. R. Duffy Wall, 1050 17th Street NW., No. 301, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Freeport Minerals Co., 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Carl S. Wallace, 1800 K Street NW., Suite 614, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Purolator, Inc., 255 Old New Brunswick Road, Piscataway, N.J. 08854.
D. (6) $429.20.

A. Don Wallace Associates, Inc., 232 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. American Sugar Cane League of the United States, Inc., 416 Whitney Building, New Orleans, La. 70130.
D. (6) $9,000. E. (9) $10,133.78.

A. Don Wallace Associates, Inc., 232 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. American Textile Machinery Association, 1730 M Street NW., Suite 804, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Don Wallace Associates, Inc., 232 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Cotton Warehouse Association of America, 232 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $9,375. E. (9) $11,669.31.

A. Don Wallace Associates, Inc., 232 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Delta & Pine Land Co. of Mississippi, Scot, Miss. 38772.

A. Don Wallace Associates, Inc., 232 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Diversion Communications, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Don Wallace Associates, Inc., 232 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. ML Barge Management Corp., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. R. Douglas Wallin, Jr., Emerson Electric Co., 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Emerson Electric Co., 8100 Florissant, St. Louis, Mo. 63136.
E. (9) $21.60.

A. John F. Wanamaker, 201 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
B. The Retired Officers Association, 201 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) $1,356.

A. Alan S. Ward, 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Baker & Hostetler, 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006 (for: Soap and Detergent Assn., 475 Park Avenue South at 32nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Gregg Ward, SMACNA, 8224 Old Courthouse Road, Vienna, Va. 22180.
B. Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association, Inc., 8224 Old Courthouse Road, Vienna, Va. 22180.
D. (6) $800. E. (9) $300.

A. John E. Ward, 182 Soundview Avenue, White Plains, N.Y. 10606.
B. Meat Importers Council of America, Inc., 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Jack Ware, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $6,259. E. (9) $350.

A. Michael O. Ware, Conoco, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Conoco, Inc., High Ridge Park, Stamford, Conn. 06904.
D. (6) $900.

A. Peter F. Warker, TRW, Inc., 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. TRW, Inc., 23555 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44117.
D. (6) $500.

A. Warner Communications, Inc., 75 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10019.
E. (9) $15,000.

A. Betsy R. Warren, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $431. E. (9) $178.96.

A. Washington Gas Light Co., 1100 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20080.
E. (9) $887.

A. Washington State NARAL, P.O. Box 15549, Seattle, Wash. 98115.
D. (6) $2,113. E. (9) $2,517.27.

A. Robert B. Washington, Jr., Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint & Gordon, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Government of Dominica, Roseau, Dominica, West Indies.

A. Nan Waterman, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,320.99. E. (9) $70.99.

A. Clarke R. Watson, 1429 Larimer Square, Suite 201, Denver, Colo. 80202.
B. Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association, 345 Petroleum Club Building, Denver, Colo. 80202.

A. R. J. Watson, Senior Legislative Liaison Representative, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Rockwell International, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
D. (6) $495.

A. Carolyn Herr Watts, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $50.

A. James L. Watts, 618 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Small Business Investment Co., 618 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. William J. Way, General Motors Corp., 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48202.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $1,231.65.

A. William H. Weatherspoon, North Carolina Petroleum Council, P.O. Box 167, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $100.

A. Douglas M. Webb, 1111 19th Street NW., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Kennecott Copper Corp., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $558.75.

A. Frederick L. Webber, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Edison Electric Institute, 1111 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $819. E. (9) $230.

A. Jack Weber, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20007.
D. (6) $41.80.

A. Webster & Chamberlain, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Society of Radiologic Technologists, 500 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 836, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Webster & Chamberlain, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Families Associated for Inalienable Rights, Inc., 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $493.85.

A. Webster & Chamberlain, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. International Harvester, 401 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $37.90.

A. Webster & Sheffield, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges, c/o Webster & Sheffield, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $7,500. E. (9) $207.73.

A. Webster & Chamberlain, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Sporting Goods Assn., 717 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

A. Webster & Sheffield, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020.
B. Smith, Barney Real Estate Corp., 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $3,289. E. (9) $169.

A. Fred Wegner, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
B. National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington D.C. 20049.
D. (6) $457.69. E. (9) $92.13.

A. Donald G. Weinert, National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Joan Weinstock, American Optometric Association, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Optometric Association, c/o Dr. Wendell D. Waldie, 3111 Aloma, Wichita, Kans. 67211.
D. (6) $25.22. E. (9) $54.35.

A. Weisman, Celler, Spett, Modlin & Wertheimer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 317, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Canada-France-Hawaii, Telescope Corp., Kamuela, Hawaii 96743.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Weisman, Celler, Spett, Modlin & Wertheimer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 317, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Council of Creative Artists, Libraries & Museums, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $500.

A. Weisman, Celler, Spett, Modlin & Wertheimer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 317, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Football League Players Association, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Weisman, Celler, Spett, Modlin & Wertheimer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 317, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Trans-Lux Corp., 110 Richards Avenue, Norwalk, Conn. 06854.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Michael A. Weiss, Tenneco, Inc., 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Tenneco, Inc., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Tex. 77001.
E. (9) $25.

A. Morton N. Weiss, National Security Traders Association, 55 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10004.
B. National Security Traders Association, Inc., 55 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) $1,875. E. (9) $205.10.

A. Judith H. Weitz, 1520 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Children's Defense Fund.
D. (6) $786. E. (9) $132.95.

A. Michael D. Welch, 400 North Capitol Street, Suite 323, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001 (for Gino Morena Enterprises, P.O. Box 191, South San Francisco, Calif. 94080).
D. (6) $750.

A. Michael D. Welch, 400 North Capitol Street, Suite 323, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001 (for Northern California Naval Civilian Employees Council, P.O. Box 2321, Alameda, Calif.).
D. (6) $500.

A. Michael D. Welch, 400 North Capitol Street, Suite 323, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001 (for Panama Canal Pilots Association, P.O. Box 601, Balboa, C.Z.).
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Paul S. Weller Jr., National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $7,200. E. (9) $36.

A. L. H. Wells, Shell Oil Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Shell Oil Co., Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. James F. Welsh, 4805 Edgefield Road, Bethesda, Md. 20014.
B. Alaska Coalition, 530 7th Street SE., Washington, D. 20003.
D. (6) $2,449.43.

A. Carol Werner, National Abortion Rights Action League, 825 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Abortion Rights Action League, 825 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $5,247.83.

A. W. R. Werner, CertainTeed Corp., 1627 K Street NW., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. CertainTeed Corp., P.O. Box 860, Valley Forge, Pa. 19482.

A. Fred Wertheimer, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $10,608. E. (9) $108.

A. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, P.O. Box 848, Nogales, Ariz. 85621.
E. (9) $500.

A. Harry H. Westbay III, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 805, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. St. Regis Paper Co., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $600.

A. The Western Co. of North America, P.O. Box 186, Fort Worth, Tex. 76101.
E. (9) $264.10.

A. Western Growers Association, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $1,000.

A. Western Radiological Group, Suite 2, 2044 Armacost Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90025.
E. (9) $20,000.

A. Harvey J. Wexler, Continental Airlines, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1017, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Continental Airlines, International Airport, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $1,000.

A. Brian B. Whalen, International Harvester Co., 401 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
B. International Harvester Co., 401 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $23.58.

A. Edwin M. Wheeler, The Fertilizer Institute, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Fertilizer Institute, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $25.

A. Thomas E. Wheeler, National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 2006.
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,063.

A. William Whichard, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Union Oil Co. of California, 461 South Boylston Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.

A. White & Case, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., 375 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $1,976. E. (9) $4.

A. Donald F. White, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $15.

A. White, Fine & Verville, 1156 15th Street NW., Suite 302, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Turlock Irrigation District, P.O. 949, 333 East Canal Street, Turlock, Calif. 95380; Modesto Irrigation District, 1231 11th Street, P.O. Box 4060, Modesto, Calif. 95352.
D. (6) $1,320.

A. John C. White, Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., No. 1008, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $20.

A. John S. White, Marathon Oil Co., 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio 45840.

A. Donald W. Whitehead, 1620 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
A. Thetford Corp., Box 1285, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $46.80.

A. Alton W. Whitehouse, Jr., 1750 Midland Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), 1750 Midland Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

A. Elizabeth D. Whitley, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $3,927.04.

A. Louis M. Whitlock, P.O. Box 396, Carlsbad, N.M. 88220.
B. Beker Industries Corp., 124 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

A. Gary L. Whittle, North Carolina Petroleum Council, P.O. Box 167, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Wickham & Craft, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Allegheny Airlines, National Airport, Washington, D.C. 20001.

A. Wickham & Craft, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Airlines, 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $40.

A. Wickham & Craft, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Congaree Ltd., Partnership, 222 West Adams Street, Suite 821, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. Wickham & Craft, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Eastern Air Lines, Miami International Airport, Miami, Fla. 33148.
D. (6) $40.

A. Wickham & Craft, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $2,850.

A. Wickham & Craft, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Hughes Air West, San Francisco International Airport, San Francisco, Calif. 94128.

A. Wickham & Craft, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Pan American World Airways, Pan Am Building, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $40.

A. Wickham & Craft, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Piedmont Airlines, Smith Reynolds Airport, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102.

A. Wickham & Craft, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Ryder System, Inc., 3600 Northwest 82d Avenue, Miami, Fla. 33166.

A. Wickham & Craft, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Trans World Airlines, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
D. (6) $40.

A. Wickham & Craft, 1050 17th Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. United Airlines, Inc., P.O. Box 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666.
D. (6) $40.

A. Richard J. Wiechman, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Wilcox & Sharood, 1899 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Stevedores, 1899 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $7,165.70. E. (9) $7,861.78.

A. Rebecca Wilcox, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.
D. (6) $8,500.

A. Jerry C. Wilkerson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 1005, Washington, D.C.
B. International Franchise Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1005, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $650. E. (9) $2,290.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Society of Travel Agents, Inc., 711 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
E. (9) $86.88.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Arapahoe Tribe of Indians, Fort Washakie, Wyo.
E. (9) $3.60.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Association of Data Processing Service Organizations, Inc., 210 Summit Avenue, Montvale, N.J. 07645.
D. (6) $590. E. (9) $25.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Bonneville International Corp., 36 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 10 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. College Placement Council, 65 Elizabeth Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.
E. (9) $6.20.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. State of Hawaii, Department of Regulatory Agencies, P.O. Box 531, Honolulu, Hawaii.
D. (6) $747.50.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Hoopa Valley Tribe, P.O. Box 817, Hoopa, Calif.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Independent Data Communications Manufacturers Association, Inc. (IDCMA), 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,607. E. (9) $115.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Independent Insurance Agents of America, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.
D. (6) $4,122.50. E. (9) $302.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. NANA Regional Corp., Inc., Box 49, Kotzebue, Alaska 99752.
E. (9) $16.35.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Shee Atika, Inc., P.O. Box 4578, Mount Edgecumbe, Alaska 99835.
E. (9) $111.95.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, New Town, N. Dak.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. U.S. National Bank, Medford, Oreg. (for the remaining members of the Klamath Indian Tribe, Oreg.)
E. (9) $3.10.

A. Robert S. Willard, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., No. 502, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Information Industry Association, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., No. 502, Washington, D.C. 20003.
D (6) $9,258. E. (9) $2,258.

A. Sandra L. Willett, 624 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. National Consumers League, 1522 K Street NW., Suite 406, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $325. E. (9) $200.

A. Ralph E. Willham, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $5,700.

A. C. Ronald Williams, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (for Navajo Indian Nation, Window Rock, Ariz. 86515).
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $1,395.25.

A. Williams & Connolly, 1000 Hill Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. CBS, Inc., 1800 M Street, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Williams & Connolly, 1000 Hill Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Citizens for Sensible Maine Power, c/o Seth Hedgcock, Farnham Point, East Boothbay, Maine 04544.
D. (6) $20.

A. Williams & Connolly, 1000 Hill Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), 3900 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Williams & Connolly, 1000 Hill Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Rhode Island Housing & Mortgage Finance Corp., Suite 1700, 17th Floor, 40 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I. 02903.
D. (6) $937.50 E. (9) $1.36.

A. Williams & Connolly, 1000 Hill Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. William H. Sullivan, Jr., 500 Neponset Avenue, Dorchester, Mass. 02122.
D. (6) $3,025. E. (9) $15.18.

A. Harding deC. Williams, National Savings & Loan League, 1101 15th Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Savings & Loan League, 1101 15th Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Harry D. Williams, Ashland Oil Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 507, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Ashland Oil Inc., P.O. Box 391, Ashland, Ky. 41101.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Williams & King, 1620 I Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Netting Manufacturers Organization, c/o Ralph J. Sigler, FNT Industries, 927 First Street, Menominee, Mich. 49858.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Lee Williams, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,600. E. (9) $3,475.

A. Lucinda L. Williams, 1101 17th Street NW., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Federation of American Hospitals, 1101 17th Street NW., No. 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,150.

A. Williams, Myers & Quiggle, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Church Alliance for Clarification of ERISA, c/o Gary S. Nash, 511 North Akard Building, Suite 311, Dallas, Tex. 75201.
D. (6) $12,450. E. (9) $154.20.

A. Nathaniel Williams, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,648.46.

A. Robert E. Williams, United Airlines, 1825 K Street NW., No. 607, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Airlines, P.O. Box 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. John C. Williamson, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1402, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Mortgage Insurance Cos. of America, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1402, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,700.

A. John C. Williamson, 1825 K Street NW., Suite 604, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Apartment Association, 1825 K Street NW., Suite 604, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Frederick L. Williford, 8401 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 911, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, 8401 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 911, Washington, D.C. 20015.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $30.

A. Willkie Farr & Gallagher, 153 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $2,331,79.

A. Allen W. Wills, 1970 Chain Bridge Road, McLean, Va. 22102.
B. Memorex Corporation, San Tomas at Central Expressway, Santa Clara, Calif. 95052.
D. (6) $4,000.

A. George S. Wills, 7914 Sherwood Road, Ruxton, Md. 21204.
B. Wills & Associates, Inc., Suite 903, 36 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. 21201 (for Americans for Alaska).
D. (6) $40. E. (9) $16.70.

A. Betsy Wilson-Messer, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
B. National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
D. (6) $252.52.

A. Charlotte M. Wilmer, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $50.

A. Wilmer & Pickering, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Association of American Residents Overseas, Paris France; American Chamber of Commerce in France, Paris, France; The American Club of Paris, Paris, France.
D. (6) $1,725.

A. Wilmer & Pickering, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Business Roundtable, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Bjorg Opdahl Wilson, 6107 Greentree Road, Bethesda, Md. 20034.
B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $490. E. (9) $22.62.

A. Charles D. Wilson, 1850 K Street NW., Suite 390, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Union Camp Corp., 1850 K Street N.W., Suite 390, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $29.18.

A. Dena L. Wilson, 1600 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1101, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1600 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1101, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $150.

A. James E. Wilson, Jr., 1150 17th Street NW., No. 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. McDonnell Douglas Corp., P.O. Box 516, St. Louis, Mo. 63166.

A. Morris Woodrow Wilson, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $3,703.86. E. (9) $175.78.

A. Winston P. Wilson, 523 North Forest Street, Forest City, Ark. 72335.
B. Northrop Corp., 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1208, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $1,230. E. (9) $602.55.

A. Albert Winchester, 2030 M Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,558.

A. Joseph B. Winkelmann, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $816.40.

A. James E. Winnie, Cities Service Co., P.O. Box 25128, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73125.
B. Cities Service Gas Co., P.O. Box 25128, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73125.

A. Ann R. Wise, 112 Washington Street, East Walpole, Mass. 02032.
B. Hollingsworth & Vose Co., 112 Washington Street, East Walpole, Mass 02032.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $4,093.06.

A. Jane Wishner, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,953.98.

A. Richard F. Witherall, Colorado Railroad Assn., 420 Denver Club Bldg., Denver, Colo. 80202.
B. Colorado Railroad Assn., 420 Denver Club Bldg., Denver, Colo. 80202.

A. Witkowski, Weiner, McCaffrey, & Brodsky, Suite 1130, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Coordinating Council on Manufactured Housing Finance, Suite 1130, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $16,724.50.

A. Witkowski, Weiner, McCaffrey, & Brodsky, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 1130, Washington, D.C., 20006.
B. National Manufactured Housing Finance Association, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,658.

A. Glenn P. Witte, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. H. C. Witthaus, General Motors Corp., 1660 L Street NW., Suite 501, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48202.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,530.17.

A. Kurt D. Witzel, 1601 114th Street SE., Suite 151, Bellevue, Wash. 98004.
B. Citizen's Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, A.H.U. Division, 1601 114th Street SE., No. 151, Bellevue, Wash. 98005.

A. F. Lorraine Woehrle, National Association of Truck Stop Operators, Inc., 700 North Fairfax Street, No. 505, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
B. National Association of Truck Stop Operators, Inc., 700 North Fairfax Street, No. 505, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) $2,514.

A. Erving Wolf, Inexco Oil Co., 1100 Milam Building, Suite 1900, Houston, Tex. 77002.
B. Inexco Oil Co., 1100 Milam Building, Suite 1900, Houston, Tex. 77002.

A. Wolf Haldenstein, Adler, Freeman & Herz, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
B. Fallek-Lankro Corp., P.O. Box H. Tuscaloosa, Ala.

A. James E. Wolf, The Trane Co., 2020 14th Street, North Arlington, Va. 22201.
B. The Trane Co., 3600 Pammel Creek Road, La Crosse, Wis. 54601.
D. (6) $400.

A. Sidney M. Wolfe, 2000 P Street NW., No. 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Health Research Group, 2000 P Street NW., No. 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $40.

A. Kenneth Wollack, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Room 412, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Room 412, Washnigton, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $9,499.98.

A. Ronald Wolsey, 300 East Joppa Road, Suite 507A, Towson, Md. 21204.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
D. (6) $180.72. E. (9) $87.01.

A. Don Womack, 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1013, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Texas Utilities Services, Inc., 2001 Bryan Tower, Dallas, Tex. 75201.
D. (6) $1,893. E. (9) $107.54.

A. Charles A. Wood, National Fuel Gas Distribution Corporation, Room 900, 10 Lafayette Square, Buffalo, N.Y. 14203.
B. National Fuel Gas Distribution Corp.; National Gas Storage Corp.; National Fuel Gas Supply Corp.; Seneca Resources Corp.
D. (6) $569.44. E. (9) $529.08.

A. W. Alan Woodford, Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
B. Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
D. (6) $300.

A. Diane Woodruff, Committee of Urban Program Universities, 1300 19th Street NW., No. 220, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Committee of Urban Program Universities, 1300 19th Street NW., No. 220, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,968.75.

A. M. Alan Woods, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1125 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Airbus Industrie, Avenue Lucien Servanty, 31700 Blagnac, France).

A. M. Alan Woods, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for European Aerospace Corp., 1101 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005).

A. M. Alan Woods, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Sofreavia, 75 rue la Boetie, Paris 8eme, France).

A. M. Alan Woods, DGA International, Inc., 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. DGA International, Inc, 1225 19th NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (Thomson-CSF (AVS), 178 Boulevard Gabriel Péri, 92240 Malakoff, France).

A. Perry W. Woofter, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $8,000. E. (9) $210.

A. Ronald L. Wooten, Consolidation Coal Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Consolidation Coal Co., Consol Plaza, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15241.
D. (6) $408. E. (9) $102.

A. George M. Worden, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (for Distilled Spirits Council).
D. (6) $3,750.

A. George M. Worden, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (for Hide Action Program).

D. (6) $5,400. E. (9) $5,000.

A. Dee Workman, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $625.

A. World Federalist Political Education Committee, 600 Valley Road, Wayne, N.J. 07470.
D. (6) $8,298.80. E. (9) $6,546.08.

A. W. R. Worley, 730 Densley Drive, Decatur, Ga. 30033.
B. Georgia Power Co., 270 Peachtree Street NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
D. (6) $3,460. E. (9) $2,083.

A. Steven M. Worth, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Edward E. Wright, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. G-4 Children's Coalition, 7309 Delfield Street, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015.
D. (6) $500.

A. Franklin L. Wright, Jr., 1709 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $123.65.

A. Richard E. Wyckoff, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $281.12

A. John Yarmola, Seafarers International Union of North America, 815 16th Street NW., Room 510, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Seafarers International Union of North America, 815 16th Street NW., Room 510, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $3,500. E. (9) $230.84.

A. Jack Yelverton, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. D. Scott Yohe, Delta Air Lines, Inc., 1629 K Street NW., Room 204, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Delta Air Lines, Inc., Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport, Atlanta, Ga. 30320.
D. (6) $330. E. (9) $58.75.

A. A. Steven Young, National Small Business Association, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Small Business Association, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $200.

A. Carmen Young, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $48.99. E. (9) $48.99.

A. G. Reynolds Young, American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Judith A. Young, National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $145.45.

A. Kenneth Young, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $12,545. E. (9) $132.75.

A. Pamela K. Young, National Association of Manufacturers, 222 South Prospect Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $70.

A. Betsy Younkins, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $165.07.

A. Eugene A. Yourch, 17 Battery Place North, New York, N.Y. 10004.
B. Federation of American Controlled Shipping, 17 Battery Place North, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) $200.

A. The Youth Project, 1555 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $3,060.90.

A. Harry M. Zachem, Ashland Oil, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 507, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Ashland Oil, Inc., P.O. Box 391, Ashland, Ky. 41101.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Donald M. Zahn, 8316 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 600, Fairfax, Va. 22038.
B. National Right to Work Committee, 8316 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 600, Fairfax, Va. 22038.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $126.

A. Lynn Zakupowsky, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. General Electric Co., 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Conn. 06431.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Steven S. Zaleznick, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
B. National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
D. (6) $84.61.

A. John S. Zapp, American Medical Association, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.
D. (6) $3,960. E. (9) $71.41.

A. Donald P. Zelfang, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $275.

A. Kathi Schear Zimmer, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $127.

A. Charles O. Zuver, American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $53.70.

A. Frances Zwenig, 133 C Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $3,076.92.

QUARTERLY REPORTS*

*All alphanumeric characters and monetary amounts refer to receipts and expenditures on page 2, paragraphs D and E of the Quarterly Report Form.

The following reports for the fourth calendar quarter of 19 79 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

(NOTE.—The form used for report is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19.....

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:
(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
(b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:
1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).
(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).
(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports. ☐

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

NOTE ON ITEM "D."—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes *anything of value.* When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.—(i) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of $500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.—(i) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of $500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to $500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. $_____Dues and assessments
2. $_____Gifts of money or anything of value
3. $_____Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. $_____Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. $_____Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)

6. $_____TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. $_____Received during previous Quarters of calendar year

8. $_____TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—Sec. 302(a).

9. $_____TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. $_____Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. $_____Repaid to others during this Quarter

12. $_____"Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

Contributors of $500 or more (from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?

Please answer "yes" or "no": _____

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this Quarter total $500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	*Name and Address of Contributor* ("*Period*" from Jan. 1 through _____, 19____)
$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y.
$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
$3,285.00	TOTAL

NOTE ON ITEM "E".—(a) *In General.* "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302(b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE. In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. $_____Public relations and advertising services
2. $_____Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. $_____Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. $_____Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. $_____Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. $_____Telephone and telegraph
7. $_____Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. $_____All other expenditures

9. $_____TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. $_____Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year

11. $_____TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—Sec. 302(b).

12. $_____TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. $_____Lent to others during this Quarter
14. $_____Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of $10 or More

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	*Date or Dates—Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose*
$1,750.00	7–11: Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
$2,400.00	7–15, 8–15, 9–15: Britten & Blaten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.—Public relations service at $800.00 per month.
$4,150.00	TOTAL

A. Thomas G. Abernethy, Sr., 3973 Stuart Place, Jackson, Miss. 39211.
B. U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $252.06.

A. Albert E. Abrahams, National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, 430 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611; 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $5,875. E. (9) $555.86.

A. ACLI International, Inc., 717 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N.Y. 10604.
E. (9) $1,111.63.

A. Ad-Hoc Committee for Competitive Telecommunications, 520 North Capitol Street, No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $89,603.31. E. (9) $70,702.15.

A. Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va., 22209.
D. (6) $21,000. E. (9) $4,810.

A. Roger D. Allan, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. American Citizens' Crusade and Lobby, Inc., 1400 Gulf Boulevard, Apt. 403, Clearwater Beach, Fla. 33515.
D. (6) $493. E. (9) $4,426.31.

A. American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL–CIO, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $67,021.

A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill., 60611.
D. (6) $29,515.80. E. (9) $29,515.80.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $1,137.74. E. (9) $4,551.21.

A. American Public Transit Association, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,580. E. (9) $13,175.

A. Gwen A. Anderson, American Sign and Indicator Corp., 1220 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Sign and Indicator Corp., 2310 Fancher Way, Spokane, Wash. 99220.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $824.65.

A. J. L. Anderson, Time, Inc., 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Time, Inc., Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $86.

A. Scott G. Anderson, Burlington Northern, Inc., Suite 506, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Burlington Northern, Inc., 176 East 5th Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.
D. (6) $1,900. E. (9) $1,017.74.

A. Robert E. Ansheles, Suite 711, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. CITC Industries, Inc., 1 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $88.

A. Leonard Appel, Woods, Villalon, Hollengreen & Lindeman, 425 13th Street NW., Suite 1032, Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. Everette Terminal Co., Inc., and Port Gardner Timber Co., Inc., P.O. Box 1478, Hewitt Avenue Marine Terminal, Everett, Wash. 98206.
E. (9) $325.

A. Fred Armstrong, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Rodney E. Armstrong, Armstrong, Byrd & Associates, 1606 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc., 2055 West 190th Street, Torrance, Calif. 90509.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,525.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Commissioner of Baseball, 15 West 51st Street, New York, N.Y., 10019.
E. (9) $18.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Crown Zellerbach, 1 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94119.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Price Waterhouse, 1259 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., 1 State Farm Plaza, Bloomington, Ill. 61701.
D. (6) $89. E. (9) $97.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, P.O. Box 838, Nogales, Ariz.
D. (6) $6,884. E. (9) $121.50.

A. Mary Aronson, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL–CIO, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $61.30.

A. Joseph Ashooh, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
E. (9) $250.

A. William F. Averyt, Jr., National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Dennis J. Baker, Norton Co., 1 New Bond Street, Worcester, Mass. 01606.
B. Norton Co., 1 New Bond Street, Worcester, Mass. 01606.
D. (6) $6,500. E. (9) $403.50.

A. Emil F. Baker, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. George C. Baker, 220 South Clovis Avenue, Fresno, Calif. 93727.
B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $437.50. E. (9) $1,358.04.

A. Bally Manufacturing Co., 2640 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60619.
E. (9) $3,052.50.

A. James G. Banks, Washington Board of Realtors, 1511 K Street NW., Suite 439, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Washington Board of Realtors, 1511 K Street N.W., Suite 439, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Robert D. Bannister, National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $11,938. E. (9) $1,933.73.

A. Thomas H. Barksdale, Jr., 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $7,500. E. (9) $266.97.

A. Barnes, Richardson & Colburn, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Distilled Spirits Committee for International Trade, Suite 400, Federal Bar Building, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Barrett Smith Schapiro Simon & Armstrong, 26 Broadway, Suite 1400, New York, N.Y. 10004.
B. New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc. & New York Cocoa Clearing Association, Inc., 127 John St., New York, N.Y. 10038.
D. (6) $36,039.54. E. (9) $7,559.06.

A. Barrett Smith Schapiro Simon & Armstrong, 26 Broadway, Suite 1400, New York, N.Y. 10004.
B. New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc. & New York Coffee and Sugar Clearing Association, Inc., Four World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.

A. Barrett Smith Schapiro Simon & Armstrong, 26 Broadway, Suite 1400, New York, N.Y. 10004.
B. The New York State Urban Development Corp., 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. William Barringer, Arter Hadden & Hemmendinger, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Arter Hadden & Hemmendinger, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006; (for Japan Iron & Steel Exporters Association, Tokyo, Japan.)
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $150.

A. Davis M. Batson, 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 611, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Ethyl Corp., 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 611, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Batzell, Nunn & Bode, 1523 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Independent Terminal Operators Association, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $500.

A. Batzell, Nunn & Bode, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Mount Airy Refining Co., International Energy Building, 256 North Belt East, Suite 150, Houston, Tex. 77060.
D. (6) $500.

A. Michael K. Beard, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. National Coalition to Ban Handguns, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $5,749.98. E. (9) $332.18.

A. Robert J. Becker, Joint Council of Allergy & Immunology, 401 East Prospect Avenue, Suite 210, Mount Prospect Ill. 60056; 229 North Hammes Avenue, Joliet, Ill. 60435.
B. Joint Council of Allergy & Immunology, 401 East Prospect Avenue, Suite 210, Mount Prospect, Ill. 60056.

A. John C. Bennison, American Society of Travel Agents, 1300 19th Street NW., No. 230, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Society of Travel Agents, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Nancy C. Benson, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 401, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, N.J. 07470.
D. (6) $66.50. E. (9) $40.90.

A. Harvey Marshall Berg, 600 Northwest 80th Terrace, Margate, Fla. 33063.

A. Rebecca Berg, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Suite 213, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Brown & Root, Inc., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Suite 213, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $250.

A. Sarah Massengale Billock, American Hospital Association, 444 North Capitol Street NW., No. 500, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $557.86. E. (9) $57.55.

A. Birch, Horton, Bittner & Monroe, 4400 Jenifer Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. Coastal States Gas Corp., 9 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Tex. 77046.

A. Robert Bird, General Mills, Inc., 1629 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. General Mills, Inc., P.O. Box 1113, Minneapolis, Minn. 55440.
D. (6) $450.

A. Betty Blouin, The American Dietetic Association, 430 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
B. The American Dietetic Association, 430 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $4,200. E. (9) $5,858.27.

A. Blum & Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of Independent Corrugated Converters, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Blum & Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., Suite 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Computer & Communications Industry Association, 1500 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 512, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Blum & Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Northwest Pipeline Corp., P.O. Box 1526, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110.

A. Blum & Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., Suite 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Zenith Radio Corp., 1000 Milwaukee Avenue, Glenview, Ill. 60025.

A. Mary M. Bourdette, 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Legal Services Corp., 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $644.98. E. (9) $35.50.

A. David W. Bowers, 1801 K Street NW., Suite 1201, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 1801 K Street NW., Suite 1201, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Boyden, Kennedy, Romney & Owens, 1000 Kennecott Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84133.
B. Northwest Pipeline Co., 315 East Second South, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) $6,720 E. (9) $479.60.

A. Marguerite Bracy, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees, AFL–CIO, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $137.38.

A. Dan J. Bradley, Legal Services Corp., 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Legal Services Corp., 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $121.80.

A. David Alan Bradley, 815 15th Street NW., Room 610, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Community Action Agency, 815 15th Street NW., Room 610, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $375.

A. S. Gail Bramlett, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,342.40. E. (9) $202.

A. Bread for the World, Inc., 207 East 16th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003.
D. (6) $169,366.53. E. (9) $170,943.

A. Cyril F. Brickfield, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
B. National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20049.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $54.

A. Diane V. Brown, 1620 I Street NW., No. 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. International Paper Co., 1620 I Street NW., No. 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $43.40.

A. Thomas H. Browneil, 23820 30 Avenue South, B27, Kent, Wash. 98031.
B. The Boeing Co., P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Wash. 98124.
D. (6) $155.80. E. (9) $283.63.

A. Marguerite E. Bryan, Joint Maritime Congress, 444 North Capitol Street, Suite 801, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Joint Maritime Congress, 444 North Capitol Street, Suite 801, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $159.86.

A. Margaret H. Bryant, American Natural Resources System, 1899 L Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Natural Service Co., 1 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48226.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $25.

A. Quentin L. Burgess, 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Legal Services Corp., 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $115.54. E. (9) $17.

A. Thomas G. Burke, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Suite 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Keefe Co., 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Francis X. Burkhardt, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. International Brotherhood of Painters & Allied Trades, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $983.88.

A. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 306, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $23,699.30. E. (9) $805.02.

A. David G. Burney, United States Tuna Foundation, 2040 Harbor Island Drive, Suite 208, San Diego, Calif. 92101.
B. United States Tuna Foundation, 2040 Harbor Island Drive, Suite 208, San Diego, Calif. 92101.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $3,000.

A. Burns Public Relations Services, Inc., 666 Euclid Avenue, Suite 516, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.
B. DeHart Associates, Inc., 1505 22d Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $275. E. (9) $135.

A. James L. Burridge, 13605 Glenhurst Road, Travilah, Md. 20760.
B. FMC Corp., 1627 K Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $441.45.

A. John F. Byset, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $890.

A. Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, 11 DuPont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,600. E. (9) $76.50.

A. Frank W. Calhoun, 500 Gulf Building, Houston, Tex. 77002.
B. El Paso Natural Gas Co., P.O. Box 2185, Houston, Tex. 77001.

A. David G. Calkins, Hospital Association of New York State, 15 Computer Drive West, Albany, N.Y. 12205.
B. Hospital Association of New York State, 15 Computer Drive West, Albany, N.Y. 12205.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $102.95.

A. Victoria R. Calvert, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $4,875. E. (9) $11.

A. John E. Campbell, American Hospital Association, 444 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $34.89.

A. Anthony P. Carnevale, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL–CIO, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $11,250. E. (9) $369.07.

A. Richard M. Carrigan, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,884.34. E. (9) $208.50.

A. Charles T. Carroll, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $500.

A. R. S. Chamberlin, Dow Chemical, U.S.A., 1800 M Street NW., Suite 700–S, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. 48640.
D. (6) $610. E. (9) $530.

A. Donald E. Channell, 1819 H Street NW., Suite 950, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Society of Military Widows 861 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, Calif., 92101.
D. (6) $1,800.

A. John E. Chapoton, 2100 First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. 77002.
B. Vinson & Elkins, 2100 First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. 77002 (for Belco Petroleum Corp., One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017).
D. (6) $15,000. E. (9) $461.99.

A. J. Blair Cherry, Jr., 4611 10th Street, Lubbock, Tex. 79416.
B. Coronado Exploration Co. Inc., 3303 67th Street, Lubbock, Tex. 79413.
D. (6) $400.

A. Sheila M. Cherry, 4611 10th Street, Lubbock, Tex. 79416.
B. Coronado Exploration Co., Inc., 3303 67th Street, Lubbock, Tex. 79413.
D. (6) $375.

A. Yvonne M. Chicoine, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. The American Conservative Union, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $4,009.63. E. (9) $41.98.

A. Children's Television Workshop, 1 Lincoln Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10023.
E. (9) $1,910.

A. C.A.S.H. (Citizens Against Sugar Hikes), 1012 14th Street NW., Suite 901, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Citizens for Management of Alaska Lands, Inc., 840 K Street, Suite 205, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
D. (6) $216,420. E. (9) $246,605.28.

A. Joseph M. Clapp, 1501 Wilson Boulevard, No. 910, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Roadway Express, P.O. Box 471, Akron, Ohio 44309; 1501 Wilson Boulevard, No. 910, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Anne Harrison Clark, Population Resource Center, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. Population Resource Center, 622 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,366. E. (9) $590.

A. Charles M. Clusen, The Wilderness Society, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Wilderness Society, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $28.

A. Timothy A. Colcord, 1620 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Visa U.S.A., Inc., 300 Clearview Way, San Mateo, Calif. 94403.
D. (6) $6,875. E. (9) $2,311.68.

A. John M. Collier, 4436 Perrier Street, New Orleans, La. 70115.
B. Southern Forest Products Association, P.O. Box 52468, New Orleans, La. 70152.
D. (6) $8,300.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Allied General Nuclear Services, 2120 L Street NW., Suite 245, Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $500.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Conoco Coal Development Co., High Ridge Park, Stamford, Conn. 06904.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Fallek-Lankro Corp., 460 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. The Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
D. (6) $5,145.94.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Suite 308, Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Tanners' Council of America, Inc., 411 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
D. (6) $64.21. E. (9) $103.67.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
B. Wheelabrator-Frye, Inc., Liberty Lane, Hampton, N.H. 03842.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. Frank Collins, Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers International Union, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers International Union, 1636 Champa Street, Denver, Colo. 80201.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Committee for Do-It-Yourself Household Moving, 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Committee for 806.30 & 807, Inc., 1611 North Kent Street, Suite 800, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $12,325.37. E. (9) $13,671.40.

A. Committee for Humane Legislation, Inc., 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037; 11 West 60th Street, New York, N.Y. 10023.
D. (6) $39,116.70. E. (9) $35,866.39.

A. Committee Urging Regulatory Reform For Efficient National Trucking, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,150. E. (9) $3,170.42.

A. Congressional District Action Committee, c/o Joe Tomaino, 2735 Ivy Street, Tampa, Fla. 33607.
E. (9) $100.

A. Consolidated Edison Co. of N.Y., Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.
E. (9) $406.26.

A. Consumer Federation of America, 1012 14th Street NW., Suite 901, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $20,155. E. (9) $25,702.

A. Continental Resources Co., P.O. Box 44, Winter Park, Fla. 32790.
E. (9) $260.

A. Cook & Henderson, 1735 K Street NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ashland Oil, Inc., P.O. Box 391, Ashland, Ky. 41101.

A. Cook & Henderson, 1735 K Street NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Society of American Florists, 901 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

A. Edward M. Cooney, Food Research and Action Center, 2011 Eye Street NW., Suite No. 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Research and Action Center, 2011 Eye Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Benjamin Y. Cooper, Printing Industries of America, Inc., 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Printing Industries of America, Inc., 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Allan D. Cors, 1800 K Street NW., Suite 1104, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y. 14830.
D. (6) $450.

A. Glen S. Corso, National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,669. E. (9) $106.94.

A. Clark R. Cosse' III, 5644 Hawthorne Place, New Orleans, La. 70124.
B. Southern Forest Products Association, P.O. Box 52468, New Orleans, La. 70152.
D. (6) $7,050.

A. Council for Inter-American Security, 305 Fourth Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $278,197. E. (9) $4,641.66.

A. Roger C. Courtney, American Psychiatric Association, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 670, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $323.

A. R. LaVaun Cox, 180 East First South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84139.
B. Mountain Fuel Supply Co., 180 East First South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84139.

A. Cramer and Lipsen, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Suite 4100, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Government of Nicaragua, Managua, Nicaragua.
D. (6) $30,000. E. (9) $30,000.

A. Richard C. Creighton, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $500.

A. James H. Cromwell, Sr., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $500.

A. Crowell & Moring, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Pacific Southwest Airlines, 3225 North Harbor Drive, San Diego, Calif. 92101.

A. Douglas A. Crowley, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Culp, Dwyer, Guterson & Grader, 1300 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash. 98104.
B. Pacific Northwest Utilities Conference Committee, 327 North Wenatchee Avenue, Wenatchee, Wash. 98801.
D. (6) $23,098.85. E. (9) $13,330.60.

A. William E. Cumberland, Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $556. E. (9) $841.

A. Jay B. Cutler, American Psychiatric Association, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 670, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
D. (6) $3,700. E. (9) $710.86.

A. Frank C. Damrell, Jr., 5900 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 2600, Los Angeles, Calif. 90036.
B. Coastal States Gas Corp., 9 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Tex. 77046.
D. (6) $100.

A. Alice Daniel, 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Legal Services Corp., 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Diane Davenny Darneille, Schering-Plough Corp., Galloping Hill Road, Kenilworth, N.J. 07033.
B. Schering-Plough Corp., Galloping Hill Road, Kenilworth, N.J. 07033.
D. (6) $2,320. E. (9) $4,822.76.

A. John C. Datt, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy, Park Ridge, Ill.
D. (6) $7,083.

A. Philip J. Daugherty, Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $5,492.50. E. (9) $140.53.

A. John L. Davidson, Jr., The St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, 510 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63188.
B. The St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, 510 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63188.

A. A. R. Davis & Co., P.O. Box 24424 San Jose, Calif. 95154; 15216 Charlotte Avenue, San Jose, Calif.
E. (9) $0.90.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Opticians Association of America, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Dawson, Riddell, Taylor, Davis & Holroyd, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Air Transport Association, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Dawson, Riddell, Taylor, Davis & Holroyd, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Bus Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Dawson, Riddell, Taylor, Davis & Holroyd, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Beneficial Finance Co., Morristown, N.J. 07960.

A. Dawson, Riddell, Taylor, Davis & Holroyd, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Dawson, Riddell, Taylor, Davis & Holroyd, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Dial Financial Corp., 207 Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50307.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Dawson, Riddell, Taylor, Davis & Holroyd, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hormel Foundation, Austin, Minn. 55912.

A. Dawson, Riddell, Taylor, Davis & Holroyd, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Legislature of the Virgin Islands, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V.I. 00801.

A. Dawson, Riddell, Taylor, Davis & Holroyd, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. United States Brewers Association, Inc., 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Dawson, Riddell, Taylor, Davis & Holroyd, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Virgin Islands Gift & Fashion Shop Association, St. Thomas, V.I. 00801.

A. Mark O. Decker, National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $42.

A. Brian Deery, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Law Office of Paul H. DeLaney, Jr., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cargill Inc., P.O. Box 9300, Minneapolis, Minn. 55440.
D. (6) $5,500.40.

A. Law Office of Paul H. Delaney, Jr., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cargill Leasing Corp., 15407 McGinty Road, Minnetonka, Minn. 55343.
D. (6) $12,365.37.

A. Law Office of Paul H. DeLaney, Jr., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Trade Adjustment Assistance Coordinating Committee.
D. (6) $375.

A. Dell, Craighill, Fentress & Benton, 888 17th Street NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Lic. Jose Carlos De Saracho Calderon, Union Nacional de Productors de Hortalizas, Bulevard Emiliao Zapata, No. 2, P.O. Box 712, Culiacan, Sinoloa, Mexico.
D. (6) $10,000.

A. Dell, Craighill, Fentress & Benton, 888 17th Street NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Gov. Roberto de la Madrid, Governador de Baja California, P.O. Box 286, San Ysidro, Calif. 92073.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Dell, Craighill, Fentress & Benton, 888 17th Street NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Sr. Jesus Almeida N., Mexican National Confederation of Livestock Producers, 16th Street, No. 3200,, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico.

A. Dell, Craighill, Fentress & Benton, 888 17th Street NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Honorable Santiago Roel, Secretario do Relaciones Exteriores, Avenida Honoalco, No. 1, Mexico, D.F.

A. Dell, Craighill, Fentress & Benton, 888 17th Street NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Sr. Jorge Diaz Serrano, Petroleos Mexicanos, Avenida Merino Nacional, No. 329, Edificio No. 1810, 12° Piso, Mexico, 17, D.F.

A. Daniel B. Denning, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Gulf Oil Corp., P.O. Box 1166, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.
D. (6) $427.20. E. (9) $45.70.

A. Direct Selling Association, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $11,500. E. (9) $7,319.31.

A. Discover America Travel Organizations, Inc., 1899 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Discover America Travel Organizations, Inc., 1899 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,312. E. (9) $2,312.

A. Domestic Wildcatters Association, 900 First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. 77002.
D. (6) $65,000. E. (9) $26,884.40.

A. Leo J. Donahue, 230 Southern Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Association of Nurserymen, 230 Southern Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Thomas J. Donohue, Citizen's Choice, Inc., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
B. Citizen's Choice, Inc., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20062.
D. (6) $2,129.36.

A. Sally L. Douglas, National Federation of Independent Business, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 3206, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 3206, Washington, D.C. 20024.

A. Richard Morgan Downey, American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, 10801 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Md. 20852.
B. American Speech-Language-Hearing As-

sociation, 10801 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Md. 20852.
D. (6) $6,875. E. (9) $15.

A. Stuart Dunwoody, Consumer Energy Council of America, 1990 M Street NW., Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Consumer Energy Council of America, 1990 M Street NW., Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. A. Blakeman Early, 330 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Sierra Club, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94108.

A. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.
E. (9) $406.26.

A. Ed Edmondson, Box 11, Muskogee, Okla. 74401.
B. Cherokee Nation, P.O. Box 119, Tahlequah, Okla. 74464.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $1,376.

A. Ed Edmondson, Box 11, Muskogee, Okla. 74401.
B. Doss Aviation, Inc., Fort Rucker, Ala.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $1,856.

A. Clifford E. Edwards, 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.
E. (9) $7.

A. Thomas Ehrlich, 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Legal Services Corp., 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $121.80.

A. Phyllis Eisen, Zero Population Growth, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Zero Population Growth, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $271. E. (9) $3.

A. Adelaide K. Eisenmann, 607 G Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Panamanian Committee for Human Rights, 5700 Southwest 59th Court, Miami, Fla. 33143.

A. Richard Eisenmann, 607 G Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Panamanian Committee for Human Rights, 5700 Southwest 59th Court, Miami, Fla. 33143.
E. (9) $185.45.

A. John Ellis, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Steven G. Ellis, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 750 South, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Burson-Marsteller, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co.).
E. (9) $100,797.71.

A. Joseph T. Elvove, P.O. Box 5039, Hilton Head Island, S.C. 29928.
B. Publicker Industries, Inc., 777 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
D. (6) $6,750. E. (9) $3,867.69.

A. John W. Emeigh, 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. Emergency Committee for American Trade, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $12,391.75. E. (9) $12,635.67.

A. Herb Epstein, c/o Solar Lobby, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 530, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Solar Lobby, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 530, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,359.91.

A. George T. Esherick, United States Steel Corp., 818 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States Steel Corp., 600 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.
D. (6) $165. E. (9) $24.

A. Ethyl Corp., 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 611, Washington, D.C. 20005.
E. (9) $1,000.

A. Conrad H. C. Everhard, American Hawaiian Cruising Line, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, Suite 1840, New York, N.Y. 10005.
B. American Hawaiian Cruising Line, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, Suite 1840, New York, N.Y. 10005.
E. (9) $750.

A. Federal Express Corp., Box 727, Memphis, Tenn. 38194.
E. (9) $73,449.61.

A. Stuart F. Feldman, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 931, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Council of Vietnam Veterans, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 931, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. C. H. Fields, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.
D. (6) $4,216. E. (9) $25.

A. Samuel Stephen Fields, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. National Coalition To Ban Handguns, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $4,000.02. E. (9) $576.20.

A. 5th Pro-Life Congressional District Action Committee, c/o John Kelley, 1120 Michigan Boulevard, Dunedin, Fla. 33528.
D. (6) $25.50. E. (9) $15.30.

A. Stanley R. Fike, 511 Boston Avenue, Takoma Park, Md. 20012.
B. Fike Metal Products Corp., Blue Springs, Mo. 64015; Fike Chemicals Inc., Box 546, Nitro, W. Va. 25143.
D. (6) $450.

A. Theodora Fine, American Psychiatric Association, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 670, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
D. (6) $1,620. E. (9) $559.08.

A. First Pro-Life Congressional District Action Committee, 10 North 77th Avenue, Pensacola, Fla. 32506.

A. Mark Fitzgerald, National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $6,953. E. (9) $1,376.48.

A. James H. Fitzpatrick, Hospital Association of New York State, 15 Computer Drive West, Albany, N.Y. 12205.
B. Hospital Association of New York State, 15 Computer Drive West, Albany, N.Y. 12205.
D. (6) $340. E. (9) $80.12.

A. Charles D. Fleishman, 2625 Clearbrook Drive, Arlington Heights, Ill. 60005.
B. American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association, 2625 Clearbrook Drive, Arlington Heights, Ill. 60005.
D. (6) $1,725. E (9) $10,708.84.

A. Food Research and Action Center, 2011 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Research and Action Center, 2011 I Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $12,058.83.

A. Forest Farmers Association, P.O. Box 95385, Atlanta, Ga. 30347.
E. (9) $416.52.

A. Donald Fraher, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Handgun Control, Inc., 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $3,615.36.

A. George Franklin, Watergate 600, Suite 480, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. The Kellogg Co., 235 Porter Street, Battle Creek, Mich. 49016.
D. (6) $75. E. (9) $4.

A. George Franklin, Watergate 600, Suite 480, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National Soft Drink Association, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $187.50. E. (9) $20.75.

A. Charles L. Frazier, National Farmers Organization, Corning, Iowa 50841, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, No. 2250, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. National Farmers Organization, Corning, Iowa 50841.
D. (6) $2,722.50. E. (9) $1,919.23.

A. Donald A Frederick, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,610.

A. Leslie Ellen Freed, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 201, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Can Co., American Lane, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
E. (9) $542.14.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Automotive Dismantlers and Recyclers of America, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,279.05.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue, NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Dr. Halla Brown, 2475 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
E. (9) $38.55.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Information Industry Association, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $454. E. (9) $130.50.

A. Gay H. Friedmann, 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 717, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Southern California Gas Co., 720 West Eighth Street, M.L. 1208, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.

D. (6) $4,810. E. (9) $160.

A. Gary R. Frink, Watergate 600, Suite 480, Washington, DC. 20037.
B. Radwaste Management Group, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,050. E. (9) $29.

A. William R. Ganser, Jr., 4804 Folse Drive, Metairie, La. 70002.
B. Southern Forest Products Association, P.O. Box 52468, New Orleans, La. 70152.
D. (6) $1,550.

A. Robert P. Gardner, Standard Brands Food Co., 1899 L Street NW., Washington. D.C. 20036.
B. Standard Brands Food Co., Standard Brands, Inc., 625 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 20022.
D. (6) $500.

A. James J. Garry, New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc., Four World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.
B. New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Inc., Four World Trade Center, New York. N.Y. 10048.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.
E. (9) $75.

A. Marie Gavigan, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington D.C. 20006.

A. Leo J. Gehrig, American Hospital Association, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $2,487.70. E. (9) $95.95.

A. John Gentille, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Claire M. Geoghegan, 520 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Ad-Hoc Committee for Competitive Telecommunications, 520 North Capitol Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $8,307.72.

A. Llewellyn H. Gerson, North Washington at Madison, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, North Washington at Madison, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) $92.30 E. (9) $253.23.

A. Getty Oil Co., 3810 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90010.
E. (9) $37,695.65.

A. Vernie R. Glasson III, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.
D. (6) $4,771. E. (9) $22.

A. Robert G. Glavin, American Hospital Association, 444 North Capitol Street NW., No. 500, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $1,263.69.

A. Lloyd L. Golding, National Association of Truck Stop Operators, Inc., 700 North Fairfax Street, No. 505, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
B. National Association of Truck Stop Operators, Inc., 700 North Fairfax Street, No. 505, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) $1,815.

A. William M. Goldstein, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, 123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19109.
B. Committee on Capital Formation Through Dividend Reinvestment.

A. John S. Gottschalk, 1412 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. International Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies, 1412 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $34.10.

A. Donald E. Graham, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Ruth P. Graves, RIF, Inc., 475 L'Enfant Plaza Suite, 4800, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.
B. Reading Is Fundamental, Inc., 475 L'Enfant Plaza, Suite 4800, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C. 20560.
D. (6) $320. E. (9) $38.15.

A. Martha W. Gray, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $18.60.

A. James W. Green, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,057. E. (9) $346.60.

A. P. Michael Greenwald, American Hospital Association, 444 North Capitol Street NW., No. 500, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $761.71. E. (9) $26.15.

A. David R. Griffin, Tenneco Inc., 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Tenneco, Inc., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Tex. 77001.

A. Charles W. Hackney, Jr., National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $6,656. E. (9) $374.99.

A. Charles T. Hagel, The Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., 1730 K Street NW., Suite 915, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., 1200 Firestone Parkway, Akron, Ohio 44317.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $183.54.

A. Peter H. Hahn, 1100 17th Street NW., No. 1000, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Chromalloy American Corp., 120 South Central Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63105.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $250.

A. Haley, Bader & Potts, 1730 M Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Pilots Rights Association, P.O. Box 7000-367, Redondo Beach, Calif. 90277.
D. (6) $8,679.42. E. (9) $5,021.04.

A. Cheryl A. Haley, American Hospital Association, 444 North Capitol Street NW., No. 500, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $1,036.42. E. (9) $91.83.

A. Isabelle Hallahan, The American Dietetic Association, 430 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
B. The American Dietetic Association, 430 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $4,500. E. (9) $1,425.90.

A. Seymour Halpern, 540 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
B. Sydney S. Baron and Co., Inc., 540 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 (for Coordination Council For North American Affairs (Taiwan)).
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $391.

A. Martin G. Hamberger, R.D. 3, Glen Rock, Pa. 17327.
B. PEN, Inc., 5013 Central Avenue, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33710.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $325.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Belize Sugar Industries, Limited, Belize City, Belize, Central America.
E. (9) $17.70.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Government of Republic of Panama, Compania Azucarera La Estrella, S.A., and Azucarera Nacional, S.A., Panama City, Panama.
D. (6) $6,026.14. E. (9) $68.83.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $616.26.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Sugar Association of the Caribbean, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
D. (6) $8,750. E. (9) $475.47.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Student Aid Funds, Inc., 200 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Bruce Hamilton, Sierra Club, Box 1078, Lander, Wyo. 82520.
B. Sierra Club, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94108.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $654.50.

A. Thomas A. Hammer, Nelson and Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C.
B. Nelson and Harding, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C.

A. Robert N. Hampton, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusets Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,856.

A. Handgun Control, Inc., 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $113,997.81. E. (9) $23,818.39.

A. Donald K. Hanes, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $864.

A. Doris G. Hardesty, Joint Maritime Congress, 444 North Capitol Street, Suite 801, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Joint Maritime Congress, 444 North Capitol Street, Suite 801, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $672.80.

A. Kay Harrold, National Abortion Rights Action League, 825 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Abortion Rights Action League, 825 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $189.20.

A. Charles D. Hartman, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Michael M. Hash, American Hospital Association, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $7,210.63. E. (9) $213.18.

A. Bruce R. Hawley, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.
D. (6) $3,875. E. (9) $54.

A. Clyde M. Heiner, 180 East First South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84139.
B. Mountain Fuel Supply Co., 180 East First South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84139.

A. Daniel R. Helmick, 1625 I Street NW., Room 301, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Columbia Gas Distribution Cos., 99 North Front Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.
D. (6) $2,677.50 E. (9) $240.35.

A. Harry V. Helton, 1800 Southwest First, Suite 520, Portland, Oreg.
B. Reynolds Metals Co., 6601 West Broad Street, Richmond, Va. 23261.
E. (9) $3,042.84.

A. Noel Hemmendinger, Arter Hadden & Hemmendinger, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Arter Hadden & Hemmendinger, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for: Japan Iron and Steel Exporters Association, Tokyo, Japan; Banco do Brasil, N.Y.).
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $300.

A. Douglas F. Henderson, Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 314, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, 345 Petroleum Club Building, Denver, Colo. 80202.
E. (9) $377.30.

A. Thomas M. Hennessy, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Getty Oil Co., 3810 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90010.
D. (6) $16,080. E. (9) $682.45.

A. William G. Herrold, 2029 K Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $938.50. E. (9) $778.

A. Bert Ingalls Hickman, Jr., 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Keefe Co. (for American Family Life Assurance Co.), 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,625. E. (9) $97.50.

A. Bert Ingalls Hickman, Jr., 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Keefe Co. (for the Cordage Institute), 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, No. 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,375.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. Commonwealth Edison Co., 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. First Chicago Corp., 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 2600 River Road, Des Plaines, Ill. 60018.
D. (6) $1,550.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. Northwest Industries, Inc., 6300 Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. Peoples Gas Co., 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. Trans-Union Corp., 90 Half Day Road, Lincolnshire, Ill. 60015.

A. Dave Hill, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $70.

A. Stephen Hiniker, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Alaska Coalition, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

A. Arthur F. Hintze, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. James D. Hittle, 3137 South 14th Street, Arlington, Va 22204.
B. Vought Corp., Dallas, Tex.
D. (6) $3,600. E. (9) $168.

A. Glen D. Hofer, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,044. E. (9) $12.

A. Irvin A. Hoff, 20 Live Oak Road, Hilton Head Island, S.C. 29928.
B. U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $375. E. (9) $497.76.

A. Gerald F. Hogan, 1012 14th Street NW., Suite 901, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Consumer Federation of America, 1012 14th Street NW., Suite 901, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $175.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Hawaiian Cruising Line, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005.
E. (9) $20.

A. Holiday Inns, Inc., 3742 Lamar Avenue, Memphis, Tenn. 38118.
E. (9) $1,150.

A. Leonard S. Homa, 11320 Rouen Drive, Potomac, Md. 20854.
B. American Congress on Surveying and Mapping (ACSM), 210 Little Falls Street, Falls Church, Va. 22046.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $925.

A. John Hooper, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Wilderness Society, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,480.77. E. (9) $101.

A. John F. Horty, National Council of Community Hospitals, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Council of Community Hospitals, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Hospital Association of New York State, 15 Computer Drive West, Albany, N.Y. 12205.
D. (6) $1,781. E. (9) $1,781.

A. C. T. Hoverston, 209 West 53d Street, Western Springs, Ill. 60558.
B. National Advertising Co., 6850 South Harlem Avenue, Argo P.O., Bedford Park, Ill. 60501.

A. Karetta B. Hubbard, National Treasury Employees Union, 1730 K Street NW., Suite 1101, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Treasury Employees Union, 1730 K Street NW., Suite 1101, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Craig R. Hume, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Gregory A. Humphrey, American Federation of Teachers, AFL–CIO, 11 DuPont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Federation of Teachers, AFL–CIO, 11 DuPont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $8,679.78. E (9) $108.

A. Richard M. Hunt, Suite 1009, Connecticut Building, 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. NL Industries, Inc., 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Independent Bankers Association of America, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 203, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Independent Bankers Association of America, 1168 South Main Street, Sauk Centre, Minn. 56378.
D. (6) $90,371. E. (9) $58,552.28.

A. Institute of Foreign Bankers, 200 Park Avenue, Suite 303–Room 23, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. International Brotherhood of Painters & Allied Trades, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $1,840.85.

A. International Services Corp., 1776 K Street NW., Suite 605, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States Merchant Marine Academy Alumni Association, Inc. (Kings Point Fund, Inc.), Kings Point, Long Island, N.Y. 11024.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $6,191.66.

A. Herbert N. Jasper, 520 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Ad-Hoc Committee for Competitive Tele-

communications, 520 North Capitol Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $14,307.72.

A. Philip F. Jehle, 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. SmithKline Corp., 1500 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $972.

A. Walter W. John, Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 1414 South Building, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.
B. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 1414 South Building, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.
D. (6) $502.

A. Bruce T. Johnson, Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $5,400. E. (9) $11,272.

A. Nicholas Johnson, P.O. Box 19101, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Citizens Communications Lobby.

A. David Johnston, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Jane Johnston, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Joint Maritime Congress, 444 North Capitol Street, Suite 8801, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $22,946.68. E. (9) $22,946.68.

A. Charlie W. Jones, Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $350. E. (9) $350.

A. Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Pacific Southwest Airlines, 3225 North Harbor Drive, San Diego, Calif. 92101.

A. Ernest W. Jones, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
A. Gerald Jones, Paralyzed Veterans of America, 4330 East-West Highway, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20014.
B. Paralyzed Veterans of America, 4330 East-West Highway, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20014.
D. (6) $24,560.

A. Geza Kadar, Jr. 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Blue Cross & Blue Shield Associations, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $700.

A. Gary Paul Kane, National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th & M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th & M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $8,312. E. (9) $644.43.

A. Liz Kaplan, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $2,048.43.

A. Milton M. Kaufmann, 19102 Roman Way, Gaithersburg, Md. 20760.
B. The Fund for Animals, Inc., 140 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Robert J. Keefe, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Keefe Company (for American Family Life Assurance Co.), 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,625.

A. Robert J. Keefe, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Keefe Company (for the Cordage Institute), 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,375. E. (9) $1,478.67.

A. Robert H. Kellen, Calorie Control Council, 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346.
B. Robert H. Kellen Co., 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346 (for Calorie Control Council, 64 Perimeter Center East, Atlanta, Ga. 30346).
D. (6) $2,250.

A. Paul J. Kelley, 2727 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz. 85004.
B. U-Haul International, Inc., 2727 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz. 85004.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $1,029.72.

A. Daniel L. Kiley, 8 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va. 24042.
B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 8 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va. 24042.
D. (6) $213. E. (9) $23.35.

A. Roberta D. Kimball, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Dean King, 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.
E. (9) $14.

A. John M. Kinn, 934 Jaycesmith, Great Falls, Va. 22066.
B. Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers, Inc., 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $1,270.

A. Sally Ann Kirkpatrick, American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 415, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 415, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,300. E. (9) $902.01.

A. Jeff Kirsch, Food Research & Action Center, 2011 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Research & Action Center, 2011 I Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $5,882.01. E. (9) $26.30.

A. John C. Knott, Burlington Northern, Inc., Burlington Northern Station, Casper, Wyo. 82601.
B. Burlington Northern, Inc., 176 East Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

A. Ann Kolker, National Women's Political Caucus, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Women's Political Caucus, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $2,636.16. E. (9) $22.75.

A. Nicholas Kominus, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $562.50. E. (9) $26.57.

A. William G. Kopit, Epstein, Becker, Borsody & Green, 1900 M Street NW., Suite 730, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Association of Professional Standards Review Organizations, Suite 214, Cabin John Mall, 11325 Seven Locks Road, Potomac, Md. 20854.
D. (6) $2,125.

A. Louis C. Kramp & Associates, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Holiday Inns, Inc., 3742 Lamar Avenue, Memphis, Tenn. 38118.
D. (6) $1,150.

A. Louis C. Kramp & Associates, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Homes for Children, 200 South Tryon Street, Suite 1500, Charlotte, N.C. 28202.
D. (6) $300.

A. Louis C. Kramp & Associates, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. ServiceMaster Industries, Inc., 2300 Warrenville Road, Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.
D. (6) $350.

A. The Kroger Co., 1014 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) $1,440.

A. James S. Krzyminski, National Council of Farmers Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmers Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Joseph Kuchler, American Hospital Association, 444 North Capitol Street NW., No. 500, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $1,634.87. E. (9) $30.25.

A. Dan Kuykendall, 918 16th Street NW Suite 402, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association, 918 16th Street NW, Suite 40[illegible] Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $14,000.01.

A. David M. F. Lambert, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Jewish Employment Vocational Services, 1727 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63103.

A. Latham, Watkins & Hills, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Republic National Bank, 5200 Shepherd, Houston, Tex. 77018.
D. (6) $12,957.02.

A. Dennis Lavalle, National Association of Plumbing, Heating & Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Plumbing, Heating & Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $35.63.

A. Susannah Lawrence, Solar Lobby, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 530, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Solar Lobby, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 530, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $631.14.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 230 Southern Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American Association of Nurserymen, 230 Southern Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Charles W. Lee, 207 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Committee for Full Funding of Education Programs, 207 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $35.

A. David A. Leff, Joint Maritime Congress, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Joint Maritime Congress, 444 North Capitol Street, Suite 8901, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $1,117.50.

A. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Gino Morena Enterprises, P.O. Box 191, South San Francisco, Calif. 94080.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $300.

A. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Panama Canal Pilots Association, P.O. Box 601, Balboa, C.Z.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,050.

A. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Somali Democratic Republic, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 710, Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $10,000. E. (9) $6,900.

A. Robert L. Leggett, 400 North Capitol Street, Suite 323, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001 (for Somali Democratic Republic).

A. Kaye Conniff Leonard, 918 16th Street NW., Suite 402, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association, 918 16th Street NW., Suite 402, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $4,875.

A. Dale Lestina, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,884.34. E. (9) $300.50.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc., 660 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016; American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Services, Inc.
D. (6) $68.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Montana Power Co., 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont. 49701.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association for Hospital Development, 1700 K Street NW., Suite 605, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Council of Community Hospitals, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,190.

A. David Levine, Sierra Club, 545 East Fourth Avenue, No. 5, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
B. Sierra Club, 545 East Fourth Avenue, No. 5, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
D. (6) $3,375. E. (9) $18.42.

A. Stuart A. Lewis, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of Reserve City Bankers, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $200.

A. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $113,505.93. E. (9) $127,705.16.

A. Nira Hardon Long, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 880 South, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif. 90012.
D. (6) $5,000.01.

A. Judith A. Lorenson, 1960 Lake Clay Drive, Chesterfield, Mo. 63017.
B. Chromalloy American Corp., 120 South Central Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63105.
D. (6) $7,500.

A. Robert C. Lower, Alston, Miller & Gaines, 1200 C&S National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
B. Board of Trade Clearing Corp., 141 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60604.
D. (6) $612.

A. Lucas, Friedman & Mann, 810 18th Street NW., No. 202, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. McNamara Construction of Manitoba, Ltd., 255 Consumers Road, Willowdale, Ontario.

A. Charles Emmet Lucey, McDermott, Will & Emery, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1201, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Catholic Press Association, 119 North Park Avenue, Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11570.
D. (6) $50. E. (9) $6.

A. Charles Emmet Lucey, McDermott, Will & Emery, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1201, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Massachusetts Cooperative Bank League, 225 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.

A. Barbara A. Ludden, 1435 G Street NW., Suite 935, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. American National Standards Institute, Inc., 1430 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018.
E. (9) $1,275.

A. C. Lance Lujan, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,884.34. E. (9) $77.40.

A. Timothy Lynch, American Natural Resources System, 1899 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Natural Service Co., 1 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48226.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $100.

A. Russell MacCleery, National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $600.

A. James T. Mahoney, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Wilderness Society, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,176.24. E. (9) $49.

A. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $897.38.

A. Larry K. Martin, Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $150. E. (9) $47.38.

A. Jon G. Massey, P.O. Box 8293, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Oil Investment Institute, P.O. Box 8293, Washington, D.C. 20024.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. United States Fastener Manufacturing Group, 1505 East Ohio Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

A. Nancy Fifield McConnell, Child Welfare League of America, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Child Welfare League of America, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,772.66.

A. Robert F. McCormick, Tyler & Reynolds, One Boston Place, Boston, Mass. 02108.
B. Electro Signal Lab, Inc., 1022 Hingham Street, Rockland, Mass. 02370.

A. Walter P. McHugh, American Hospital Association, 444 North Capitol Street NW., No. 500, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $1,987.20.

A. Philip A. McKeaney, American Federation of Teachers, AFL–CIO, 11 DuPont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Federation of Teachers, AFL–CIO, 11 DuPont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $6,460.74. E. (9) $90.

A. James D. McKevitt, National Federation of Independent Business, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., No. 3206, Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 3206, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,500. E. (9) $70.

A. L. Bradley McNally, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Blue Cross and Blue Shield Associations, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., No. 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $800. E. (9) $100.

A. Ronald E. McWilliams, 955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. The Boeing Co., P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Wash. 98124.
D. (6) $256.55. E. (9) $27.50.

A. Carl J. Megel, American Federation of Teachers, AFL–CIO, 11 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The American Federation of Teachers, 11 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) $81.35. E. (9) $18.

A. Nanine Meiklejohn, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL–CIO, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $7,500. E. (9) $9,102.20.

A. Ted H. Meredith, 6030 Warwick Court New Orleans, La. 70114.
B. Southern Forest Products Association, P.O. Box 52468, New Orleans, La. 70152.
D. (6) $3,219.39.

A. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, Board of Trade Building, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Lockheed Corp., Burbank, Calif. 91520.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc., Suite 600, 7000 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, Md. 20852.
D. (6) $5,362.50.

A. Deborah Imle Miller, National Association of Home Builders, of the United States, 15th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,875. E. (9) $309.75.

A. Kirk Miller, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy, Park Ridge, Ill.
D. (6) $3,917. E. (9) $72.

A. Donald Craig Mitchell, 1601 F Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501; 510 A Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. Alaska Federation of Natives, 1577 C Street, Suite 304, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
D. (6) $9,000.

A. Manly Molpus, 1014 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. The Kroger Co., 1014 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $440.

A. John S. Monagan, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 650, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States Olympic Committee, Olympic House, 1750 East Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80909.

A. Christopher Monek, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Joy E. Moore, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Realtors, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,750. E. (9) $183.53.

A. George R. Moses, 400 North Capitol Street, Suite 323, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Leggett, Lanier and Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001 (for Somali Democratic Republic).
D. (6) $5,800.

A. John J. Motley, National Federation of Independent Business, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 3206, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 3206, Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $2,250. E. (9) $330.

A. Mountain Fuel Supply Co., 180 East First South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84139.

A. Perry E. Moyle, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Wilderness Society, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $235.55. E. (9) $75.

A. Daniel J. Mundy, Building and Construction Trades Department, 815 16th Street NW., Suite 603, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Building and Construction Trades Department, 815 16th Street NW., Suite 603, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $9,124.96. E. (9) $2,180.43.

A. William T. Murphy, Jr., American Natural Resources System, 1899 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Natural Service Co., One Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48226.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $1,200.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Forest Farmers Association, P.O. Box 95385, Atlanta, Ga. 30347.
B. Forest Farmers Association, P.O. Box 95385, Atlanta, Ga. 30347.
D. (6) $122. E. (9) $294.52.

A. Kenneth D. Naden, National Council of Farmers Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,162.

A. Law Offices of Timothy Naegele, Suite 1280, 1850 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Baybanks, Inc., 77 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.

A. Law Offices of Timothy Naegele, Suite 1280, 1805 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 02110.
B. Prulease, Inc., 1255 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. 02215.

A. Bernard Nash, 1015 18th Street, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Association of Independent Corrugated Converters, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Bernard Nash, 1015 18th Street, No. 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Computer & Communications Industry Association, 1500 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 512, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Bernard Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Northwest Pipeline Corp., P.O. Box 1526, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110.

A. Bernard Nash, 1015 18th Street, Suite 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Zenith Radio Corp., 1000 Milwaukee Avenue, Glenview, Ill. 60025.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $30,997. E. (9) $31,189.

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th & M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $106,665.38. E. (9) $130,744.44.

A. National Association of Latino Elected & Appointed Officials, Inc., P.O. Box 24266, Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $2,745. E. (9) $1,430.77.

A. National Association of Plumbing, Heating & Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $435.63. E. (9) $435.63.

A. National Association of Truck Stop Operators, 700 North Fairfax Street, No. 505, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) $9,287.62. E. (9) $9,287.62.

A. National Citizens Communications Lobby, Box 19101, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,390. E. (9) $699.12.

A. National Coalition to Ban Handguns, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $134,295.24. E. (9) $137,086.77.

A. National Consumer Finance Association, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $1,300.

A. National Council for a World Peace Tax Fund, 2111 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.
D. (6) $11,089.38. E. (9) $14,577.02.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $26,094. E. (9) $121,861.

A. National Counsel Associates, Inc., 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. American Paratransit Institute, Inc., P.O. Box 340276, Coral Gables, Fla. 33134.
D. (6) $15,775. E. (9) $1,293.47.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Association of Independent Medical Equipment Suppliers, 3163 Oakcliff Industrial Street, Doraville, Ga. 30340.
D. (6) $15,100. E. (9) $533.20.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Heublein, Inc., Farmington, Conn.
D. (6) $28,300. E. (9) $1,780.84.

A. National Counsel Associates, Inc., 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. North American Telephone Association, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $33,980. E. (9) $2,020.15.

A. National Counsel Associates, Inc., 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Southern Railway System, P.O. Box 1808, Washington, D.C. 20013.
D. (6) $5,400. E. (9) $642.67.

A. National Counsel Associates, Inc., 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Toy Manufacturers of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010.
D. (6) $9,000. E. (9) $758.25.

A. The National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $550,020. E. (9) $7,232.52.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, 490 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C 20024.
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 150 West 20th Avenue, San Mateo, Calif. 94403.
D. (6) $148,320. E. (9) $148,320.

A. National Federation of Licensed Practical Nurses, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $1,765. E. (9) $1,765.

A. National Hairdressers & Cosmetologists Association, 3510 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63103.
D. (6) $1,146.43.

A. National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, 2317 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $66,710. E. (9) $84,640.66.

A. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $137,650. E. (9) $83,480.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,172. E. (9) $7,622.

A. National Taxpayers Union, 1251 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $2,896.73. E. (9) $4,102.

A. Alan M. Nedry, 1801 K Street NW., Suite 1041, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Southern California Edison Co., P.O. Box 800, Rosemead, Calif. 91700.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $50.

A. J. T. Nelson, Gibson Island, Md. 21056.
B. Household Finance Corp., 2700 Sanders Road, Prospect Heights, Ill. 60070.
D. (6) $1,620. E. (9) $574.03.

A. Bill Newbold, Bill Newbold & Associates, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, No. 809, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Bill Newbold & Associates, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, No. 809, Arlington, Va. 22209 (for American Protestant Hospital Association, 1 Woodfield Place, Suite 311, 1701 East Woodfield Drive, Schaumburg, Ill. 60195.
D. (6) $15,000.

A. Bill Newbold, Bill Newbold & Associates, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, No. 809, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Bill Newbold & Associates, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, No. 809, Arlington, Va. 22209 (for Texas Children's Hospital, St. Lukes Episcopal Hospital, P.O. Box 20269, Houston, Tex. 77025.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Bill Newbold, Bill Newbold & Associates, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, No. 809, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Bill Newbold & Associates, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, No. 809, Arlington, Va. 22209 (for Texas Hospital Association, P.O. Box 15587, Austin, Tex. 78761).
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Frank Newham, 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. Stewart E. Niles, Jr., 225 Baronne Street, 18th Floor, New Orleans, La. 70112.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America.
D. (6) $2,126.25. E. (9) $112.50.

A. NL Industries, Inc., 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.
E. (9) $2,000.

A. Robert W. Nolan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $100.

A. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 8 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va. 24042.
E. (9) $454.35.

A. Robert B. Norris, National Consumer Finance Association, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Consumer Finance Association, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Neil H. Offen, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Direct Selling Association, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $521.79.

A. Oil Investment Institute, P.O Box 8293, Washington, DC. 20024.

A. John F. O'Neal, law offices of John F. O'Neal, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 952, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Commodity Exchange, Inc., Four World Trade Center, Southeast Plaza Building, New York, N.Y. 10048.
D. (6) $1,453.50.

A. John F. O'Neal, law offices of John F. O'Neal, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 952, Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. National REA Telephone Association, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.
D. (6) $415.63.

A. Charles Orasin, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Handgun Control, Inc., 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $3,230.78. E. (9) $36.50.

A. Kathleen F. O'Reilly, 1012 14th Street NW., Suite 901, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Consumer Federation of America, 1012 14th Street NW., Suite 901, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $4,350. E. (9) $250.

A. Organization for the Protection and Advancement of Small Telephone Companies, 1104 Gary Court, Wheaton, Ill.
E. (9) $1,488.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 1414–S Building, USDA, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,180.58. E. (9) $965.14.

A. J. Allen Overton, Jr., American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $372.34. E. (9) $22.50.

A. Barbro Owens, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. William H. Owens, Jr., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Dental Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Pacific Northwest Utilities Conference Committee, 327 North Wenatchee Avenue, Wenatchee, Wash. 98801.
D. (6) $33,567.80. E. (9) $35,825.60.

A. Pacific Seafood Processors Association, 1600 South Jackson Street, Seattle, Wash. 98144.

A. Sara Lynn Parker, Food Research & Action Center, 2011 I Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Research & Action Center, 2011 I Street NW., No. 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Steven Payne, P.O. Box 1661, Boise, Idaho 83702.
B. The Wilderness Society, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $189.22. E. (9) $553.17.

A. Jack Pearce, Pearce & Brand, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Committee Urging Regulatory Reform For Efficient National Trucking, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,055. E. (9) $4,248.27.

A. Perito, Duerk, Carlson and Pinco, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Foremost-McKesson, Inc., Crocker Plaza, One Post Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94100.
D. (6) $633. E. (9) $39.

A. Perito, Duerk and Carlson, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Society of Real Estate Appraisers, 645 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $6,400. E. (9) $35.

A. Edmund J. Perret II, American Psychiatric Association, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 670, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
D. (6) $1,290. E. (9) $323.

A. Henry S. Pflanz, Pilots Lobby, 11 Sixth Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Pilots Lobby, 11 Sixth Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
E. (9) $701.

A. Henry S. Pflanz, Pflanz & Associates, 9111 Grandhaven Avenue, Upper Marlboro, Md. 20870.
B. Zantop International Airlines, Inc., Willow Run Airport, Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197.
D. (6) $4,250. E. (9) $661.87.

A. Pierson, Bell & Dowd, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Satellite Business Systems, 8003 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22101.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Pilots Rights Association, P.O. Box 7000–367, Redondo Beach, Calif. 90277.
D. (6) $33,816. E. (9) $14,554.41.

A. Pitney Bowes, 69 Wheeler Drive, Stamford, Conn. 06904.
E. (9) $250.

A. Ronald L. Plesser, Blum & Nash, 1015 18th Street NW., Suite 408, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Twin Coasts Newspaper, The Journal of Commerce, 110 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $18.

A. Michael Podhorzer, 1012 14th Street NW., Suite 901, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Consumer Federation of America, 1012 14th Street NW., Suite 901, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $100.

A. Ronald F. Pollack, Food Research & Action Center, 2011 I Street NW., No. 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Research & Action Center, 2011 I Street, N.W., No. 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Nathaniel Polster, 2128 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20008.
B. American Cancer Society, Inc., 777 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; Research To Prevent Blindness, Inc., 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $5,416.67. E. (9) $3,520.85.

A. Rafe Pomerance, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $3,900.

A. Judith A. Pond, 1800 K Street NW., Suite 924, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ralston Purina Co., Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo. 63188.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $104.

A. Robert F. Pontzer, Lear Siegler, Inc., 1911 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1002, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Lear Siegler, Inc., 3171 South Bundy Drive, Santa Monica, Calif. 90406.
E. (9) $60.35.

A. Population Resource Center, 622 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $3,652. E. (9) $1,956.

A. M. Elizabeth Powell, 918 16th Street NW., Suite 402, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association, 918 16th Street NW., Suite 402, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $5,000.01.

A. Gerald R. Prout, Burson-Marsteller, 1800 M Street NW., No. 507S, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Burson-Marsteller, 1800 M Street NW., Suite 750 South, Washington, D.C. 20036 (for Gould, Inc., 1831 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63160.
D. (6) $10,000. E. (9) $2,000.

A. Steven Pruitt, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL–CIO, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $7,500. E. (9) $429.40.

A. Purcell & Nelson, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Business Roundtable, 200 Park Avenue, No. 2222, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $1,012.50.

A. Magda Ratajski, Norfolk & Western Railway Co., P.O. Box 23652, L'Enfant Plaza Station, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 8 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va. 24042.
D. (6) $120. E. (9) $98.

A. Reading Is Fundamental, Inc., 475 L'Enfant Plaza, Suite 4800, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.
D. (6) $1,002,222. E. (9) $609.36.

A. Gladys Reckley/G. G. Reckley Associates, 2737 Devonshire Place, No. 9 NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.
B. Ketchikan Indian Corp., P.O. Box 6855, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901.
D. (6) $747.50. E. (9) $162.59.

A. Gladys Reckley/G. G. Reckley Associates, 2737 Devonshire Place, No. 9 NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.
B. Kootznoowoo, Inc., P.O. Box 116, Angoon, Alaska.
D. (6) $4,093.35. E. (9) $1,114.50.

A. Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., 1633 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) $1,149,678. E. (9) $124,437.

A. Campbell L. Reed, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Reid & Priest, 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.
B. Shanghai Power Co., P.O. Box 50, Boise, Idaho 83728.

A. Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc., 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
E. (9) $1,659.25.

A. Research Officers Association of the United States, 1 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) $1,393.72. E. (9) $6,812.07.

A. Edmund B. Rice, American Hospital Association, 444 North Capitol Street NW., No. 500, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $2,670.51. E. (9) $24.90.

A. Grace Ellen Rice, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.
D. (6) $3,250. E. (9) $58.

A. John P. Richardson, National Association of Arab Americans, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 211, Washington, D.C. 20009.
B. National Association of Arab Americans, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 211, Washington, D.C. 20009.
D. (6) $1,635. E. (9) $100.

A. James W. Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. The Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich. 49016.

A. James W. Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich. 49016.

A. Mark J. Riedy, Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $2,062. E. (9) $1,685.

A. Douglas A. Riggs, 516 First Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Citizens for Management of Alaska Lands, P.O. Box 3256 DT, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.
D. (6) $14,400. E. (9) $1,178.37.

A. Selina Rissell, 520 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Ad-Hoc Committee for Competitive Telecommunications, 520 North Capitol Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) $6,576.93.

A. Valentin Riva, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Brinton P. Roberts, Choate, Hall & Stewart, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass. 02109.
B. New England Tank Industries of New Hampshire, Inc., 135 First Street, Cambridge, Mass.

A. Paula Roberts, Food Research & Action Center, 2011 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Research & Action Center, 2011 I Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,656.48. E. (9) $12.25.

A. Margaret Rogers, Printing Industries of America, Inc., 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Printing Industries of America, Inc., 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $75.

A. David N. Rose, 180 East First South, Salt Lake City, Utah. 84139.
B. Mountain Fuel Supply Co., 180 East First South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84139.

A. Michael O. Roush, National Federation of Independent Business, 490 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 3206, Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $2,250. E. (9) $40.

A. Charles J. Sabatier, Paralyzed Veterans of America, 4330 East West Highway, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20014.
B. Paralyzed Veterans of America, 4330 East West Highway, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20014.

A. Frank Max Salinger, Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $392. E. (9) $2,451.

A. Frank Max Salinger, Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association, 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association, 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) $6,000.

A. Michael S. Sandifer, Food Research & Action Center, 2011 I Street NW., No. 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Research & Action Center, 2011 I Street NW., No. 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Donald E. Santarelli, 2033 M Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Kings River Water Users Committee.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $167.

A. Jennifer S. Sauve, National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th & M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th & M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $6,047. E. (9) $967.28.

A. Jerome D. Schaller, 1101 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., 3M Center, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.
E. (9) $2,856.39.

A. Denise Schlener, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Wilderness Society, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,738.82. E. (9) $105.76.

A. Arthur L. Schmuhl, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Frank Schneller, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $200.

A. Stanley W. Schroeder, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Gas Appliances Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.
E. (9) $75.

A. James H. Schuyler, National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th & M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th & M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $8,438. E. (9) $665.42.

A. Roger Schwartz, Food Research & Action Center, 2011 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Food Research & Action Center, 2011 I Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $82.29. E. (9) $3.50.

A. Donald A. Scott, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Robert Scowcroft, 620 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Alaska Coalition, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Andrea I. Seemes, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Stanley E. Senner, 431 Steese Highway, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.
B. The Wilderness Society, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $968.30.

A. ServiceMaster Industries, Inc., 2300 Warrenville Road, Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.
E. (9) $350.

A. Dean E. Sharp, Suite 408, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Independent Health Insurance Institute, Inc., Suite 408, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $75.

A. Jonathan R. Sheiner, 4 Irving Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.
B. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.
D. (6) $406.26.

A. David Shiah, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Alaska Coalition, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,800.

A. Nelson Shields, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Handgun Control, Inc., 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $3,730.83. E. (9) $6.

A. Karl Shipley, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Joan Shorey, Solar Lobby, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 530, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Solar Lobby, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 530, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,112.95.

A. Michael Shorr, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees, AFL–CIO, 1625 L Street NW., Washington D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $8,250. E. (9) $688.61.

A. Sidley & Austin, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006; 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
B. Canadian Pacific Ltd., Windsor Station, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
D. (6) $31,930.

A. Milton E. Smedsrud, Law Office Building, Fergus Falls, Minn. 56537.
B. Communicating for Agriculture, Inc., Law Office Building, Fergus Falls, Minn. 56537.
D. (6) $14,171.10. E. (9) $14,678.91.

A. Cathy Smith, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $2,235.

A. Solar Lobby, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 530, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $138,033. E. (9) $23,225.

A. Michael L. Solomon, 5726 Thomas Edison Court, Alexandria, Va. 22310.
B. National Apartment Association, 1825 K Street NW., Suite 604, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Leland R. Sorteberg, 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.
E. (9) $7.

A. Southern Forest Products Association, P.O. Box 52468, New Orleans, La. 70152.
D. (6) $37,076.92. E. (9) $37,076.92.

A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex. 75225.
D. (6) $150. E. (9) $150.

A. Wilbur D. Sparks, Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) $1,600. E. (9) $410.

A. James M. Sprouse, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. John W. Sroka, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. David E. Stahl, National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th & M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th & M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $3,187. E. (9) $56.47.

A. Elizabeth Bell Stengel, 9 Seventh Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003; Suite 402, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
B. Action for Children's Television, 46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass. 02160.
D. (6) $1,916.50. E. (9) $153.75.

A. Robert B. Stewart, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Getty Oil Co., 3810 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90010.
D. (6) $13,123. E. (9) $383.72.

A. Michael Stientjes, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.
D. (6) $3,500. E. (9) $12.

A. George Stockton, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $200.

A. Adam D. Stolpen, Pitney Bowes, 69 Wheeler Drive, Stamford, Conn. 06904.
B. Pitney Bowes, 69 Wheeler Drive, Stamford, Conn. 06904.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $464.79.

A. Jim Sullivan, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Independent Colleges & Universities, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $9,690. E. (9) $233.50.

A. Susman, Stern, Heifetz, Lurie, Sheehan, Popkin & Chervitz, 7733 Forsyth Boulevard, 22d Floor, St. Louis, Mo. 63105; 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Inland Waterways Committee, 7733 Forsyth Boulevard, 22d Floor, St. Louis, Mo. 63105.
D. (6) $25,000.

A. Susman, Stern, Heifetz, Lurie, Sheehan, Popkin & Chervitz, 7733 Forsyth Boulevard, 22d Floor, St. Louis, Mo. 63105; 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Midland Enterprises, Inc., 1400—580 Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
D. (6) $3,750.

A. Susman, Stern, Heifetz, Lurie, Sheehan, Popkin & Chervitz, 7733 Forsyth Boulevard, 22d Floor, St. Louis, Mo. 63105; 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Valley Line Co., 120 South Central, Clayton, Mo. 63105.
D. (6) $3,750.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Life Cos., Suite 1060 Tower Place, 3340 Peachtree Road NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30326.

A. Richard Preston Swigart, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 201, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Can Co., American Lane, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
E. (9) $710.59.

A. William A. Taylor, Personnel Pool of America, Inc., 303 Southeast 17th Street, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33316.
B. Personnel Pool of America, Inc., 303 Southeast 17th Street, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33316.

A. Mary Teeple, 4002 Balcones, Austin, Tex. 78731.
D. (6) $260. E. (9) $475.

A. Thevenot, Murray & Scheer, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 1128, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Swaziland Sugar Association, Mbabane, Swaziland.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $1,056.05.

A. Doris I. Thomas, National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 15th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $6,188. E. (9) $277.43.

A. Karin R. Tilberg, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Alaska Coalition, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $1,800.

A. Ronald J. Tipton, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Wilderness Society, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $282.68.

A. Kim T. Tisdale, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. American Conservative Union, Inc., 316 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $3,028.82.

A. William D. Toohey, 1899 L Street NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Discover America Travel Organizations, Inc., 1899 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,040.

A. W. Glenn Tussey, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.
D. (6) $5,000.

A. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, North Washington at Madison, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) $92.30. E. (9) $253.23.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $7,315. E. (9) $5,973.53.

A. United States Merchant Marine Academy Alumni Association, Inc. (Kings Point Fund, Inc.), Kings Point, Long Island, N.Y. 11024.
E. (9) $6,191.66.

A. Nicholas L. Van Nelson, American Paper Institute, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Richard F. Vander Veen, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1120, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Seating Co.
D. (6) $6,331.25.

A. Richard F. Vander Veen, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Suite 1120, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Consumers Power Co.
D. (6) $9,131.25.

A. Gilda Ventresca, American Hospital Association, 444 North Capitol Street NW., No. 500, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $1,400.01. E. (9) $24.92.

A. Ingrid A. Voorhees, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) $500.

A. Abe J. Voron, 6204 White Oak Lane, Tamarac, Fla. 33319.
B. National Radio Broadcasters Association, 1705 De Sales Street NW., No. 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $1,380.

A. Paul Wagner, Wagner & Baroody, 1100 17th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Electrolert, Inc., 475 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Wakefield Washington Associates, Inc., 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Distillers & Chemical Corp., 99 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
D. (6) $200.

A. Don Wallace Associates, Inc., 232 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. American Textile Machinery Association, 1730 M Street NW., No. 804, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Don Wallace Associates, Inc., 232 East Capitol Street, No. 804, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Delta & Pine Land Company of Mississippi, Scot, Miss. 38772.

A. Don Wallace Associates, Inc., 232 East Capitol Street, No. 804, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Diversion Communications, Inc., 60 E. 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Don Wallace Associates, Inc., 232 East Capitol Street, No. 804, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. ML Barge Management Corporation, 60 E 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Charles S. Walsh, Fleischman & Walsh, 1725 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Cable Television Association, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Washington Board of Realtors, 1511 K Street NW., No. 439, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Ralph J. Watson, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
B. Rockwell International.
D. (6) $495. E. (9) $171.20.

A. Michael E. Welch, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001 (for Gino Morena Enterprises, P.O. Box 191, South San Francisco, Calif. 94080).
D. (6) $200.

A. Michael D. Welch, 400 North Capitol Street, Suite 323, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001 (for Northern California Naval Civilian Employees Council, P.O. Box 2321, Alameda, Calif.).
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Michael D. Welch, 400 North Capitol Street, Suite 323, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Leggett, Lanier & Associates, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20001 (for Panama Canal Pilots Association, P.O. Box 601, C.Z.).
D. (6) $800.

A. Paul S. Weller, Jr., National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $5,450. E. (9) $15.

A. Evelyn J. White, 2301 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101.
B. Philadelphia Electric Co., 2301 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101.
D. (6) $6,250. E. (9) $1,627.

A. Wickwire, Lewis, Goldmark & Schorr, 500 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash. 98104.
B. Arctic Slope Regional Corp., Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope, P.O. Box 129, Barrow, Alaska 99723.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $975.26.

A. Wickwire, Lewis, Goldmark & Schorr, 500 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash. 98104.
B. Save Our Railroad Employment, c/o Fife Community Credit Union, 4410 20th Street East, Tacoma, Wash. 98424; New Milwaukee Lines, 500 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash. 98104.
D. (6) $3,130. E. (9) $6,087.17.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Physical Therapy Association, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $209.25. E. (9) $10.70.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Bangor Punta Operations, Inc., 1 Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 1826, Honolulu, Hawaii 96801.
E. (9) $4.52.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Domestic Petroleum Council, 101 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $3,275. E. (9) $102.67.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Feather & Down Association, 4441 Auburn Boulevard, Suite O, Sacramento, Calif. 95841.
E. (9) $14.97.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Hawaiian Sugar Planter's Association, 1511 K Street NW., Suite 723, Washington, D.C. 20005.
E. (9) $68.45.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Institute for Due Process for Financial Institutions, 130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. IU International Management Corp., 1500 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.
D. (6) $1,402.50. E. $98.37.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Lanham Act Preservation Association, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $29.75.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The Louisiana Land & Exploration Co., P.O. Box 60350, New Orleans, La. 70160.
E. (9) $47.05.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Water Cos., Suite 1110, 1019 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $67.14.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Soft Drink Association, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $2,115.55. E. (9) $68.45.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., No. 215, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) $2.14.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Pillsbury Co., 608 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.
E. (9) $5.56.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Securities Industry Association, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) $2,152. E. (9) $48.73.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Southern California Gas Co., 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $4,247.50. E. (9) $88.73.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Student Loan Marketing Association, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.
D. (6) $456. E. (9) $19.68.

A. John C. Williamson, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1402, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Mortgage Insurance Cos. of America, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1402, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $2,700. E. (9) $54.

A. John C. Williamson, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1402, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Apartment Association, 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Peters Willson, Zero Population Growth, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Zero Population Growth, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $350.

A. Charles D. Wilson, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
E. (9) $26.75.

A. Witkowski, Weiner, McCaffrey & Brodsky, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 1130, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Coordinating Council on Manufactured Housing Finance, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 1130, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $21,000.

A. Frank R. Wolf, 1901 North Moore Street, No. 804, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. Gerber Products Co., 445 State Street, Fremont, Mich. 49412.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $32.

A. Frank R. Wolf, 1901 North Moore Street, No. 804, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. National Farm & Power Equipment Dealers Association, 10877 Watson Road, St. Louis, Mo. 63127.

A. Burton C. Wood, Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) $8,275. E. (9) $41,550.

A. Wilbur S. Wood, 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.
E. (9) $3.50.

A. William E. Woods, National Association of Retail Druggists, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Retail Druggists, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $150.

A. Dee Workman, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $625.

A. Steven M. Worth, 1425 K Street N.W, Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Wyatt & Saltzstein, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Business Press, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) $2,687.50.

A. Jack Yelverton, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Michael D. Zagata, 18721 Paprika Court, Germantown, Md. 20767.
B. National Audubon Society, 950 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) $8,502.09. E. (9) $1,123.47.

A. Barry W. Zander, 6113 Amhurst Street, Metairie, La. 70003.
B. Southern Forest Products Association. P.O. Box 52468, New Orleans, La. 70152.
D. (6) $5,547.36.

A. Edison R. Zayas, National Federation of Independent Business, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 3206, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Suite 3206, Washington, D.C. 20024.

A. Zero Population Growth, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $1,302. E. (9) $2,698.

A. Ziontz, Pirtle, Morisset, Ernstoff & Chestnut, 208 Pioneer Building, 600 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98104.
B. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, P.O. Box 150, Nespelem, Wash. 99155.
D. (6) $139.20. E. (9) $5.67.

A. Ziontz, Pirtle, Morisset, Ernstoff & Chestnut, 208 Pioneer Building, 600 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98104.
B. Lummi Tribe of Indians, 2616 Kwina Road, Bellingham, Wash. 98225.

A. Ziontz, Pirtle, Morisset, Ernstoff & Chestnut, 208 Pioneer Building, 600 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98104.
B. Makah Indian Tribe, P.O. Box 115, Neah Bay, Wash. 98357.
D. (6) $16.80. E. (9) $1.12.

A. Ziontz, Pirtle, Morisset, Ernstoff & Chestnut, 208 Pioneer Building, 600 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98104.
B. Metlakatla Indian Community, P.O. Box 8. Metlakatla, Alaska 99926.
D. (6) $19.20. E. (9) $1.13.

A. Ziontz, Pirtle, Morisset, Ernstoff & Chestnut, 208 Pioneer Building, 600 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98104.
B. Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe, P.O. Box 128, Lame Deer, Mont. 59043.
D. (6) $1,717.20. E. (9) $695.48.

A. Ziontz, Pirtle, Morisset, Ernstoff & Chestnut, 208 Pioneer Building, 600 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98104.
B. Quileute Indian Tribe, P.O. Box 279, La Push, Wash. 98350.

A. Ziontz, Pirtle, Morisset, Ernstoff & Chestnut, 208 Pioneer Building, 600 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98104.
B. Suquamish Indian Tribe, P.O. Box 556, Suquamish, Wash. 98392.

A. Ziontz, Pirtle, Morisset, Ernstoff & Chestnut, 208 Pioneer Building, 600 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98104.
B. Tulalip Indian Tribe, 6700 Totem Beach Road, Marysville, Wash. 98270.

A. Zoological Action Committee, 1320 19th Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) $341.24. E. (9) $151.63.

A. Paul G. Zurkowski, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., No. 502, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Information Industry Association, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., No. 502, Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $322.

A. Daniel I. Zwick, American Hospital Association, 444 North Capitol Street NW., No. 500, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) $344.61.

QUARTERLY LOBBY POSTCARD

The following Quarterly Lobby Postcards were filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the second calendar quarter of 1979:

A POSTCARD MAY BE USED WHEN A REGISTRANT HAS NOT INCURRED REPORTABLE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND HAS NOT ENGAGED IN ANY LOBBYING ACTIVITY DURING THE QUARTER.

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS BEING PROVIDED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

The Postcard has been reproduced below:

HLF3

QUARTERLY LOBBY POSTCARD

To be submitted in lieu of a Quarterly Report when registrant has not incurred reportable receipts or expenditures and has not engaged in any lobbying activity during the quarter.

IMPORTANT: File a separate postcard for each employer or client

REGISTRANT _____

Business Address _____
(number, street/P.O. Box)

_____
(city, state, zip code)

Employer _____

(If REGISTRANT is an agent of someone OTHER THAN "EMPLOYER" state below whose interest is represented. If not appplicable. state "NONE".)

CLIENT _____

For the period (check one box only): **19____**

- ☐ **April 10 Report (Jan. 1—Mar. 31)**
- ☐ **July 10 Report (April 1—June 30)**
- ☐ **Oct. 10 (July 1—Sept. 30)**
- ☐ **Jan. 10 (Oct. 1—Dec. 31)**

I certify that the above named registrant did not engage in any lobbying activities or incur reportable receipts or expenditures in connection with previous or future lobbying activities. I am aware that the Act requires a resumption of reporting in the event that activity commences; otherwise I can continue to submit a postcard in lieu of a report.

Executed on _____ _____
(date) *(signature)*

A. John J. Adams.
B. Ethyl Corp.

A. John J. Adams.
B. Virginia Electric & Power Co.

A. Gerald B. Adcock.
B. Joint Council on International Childrens Services from North America.

A. V. J. Adduci.
B. Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States.

A. G. Colburn Aker.
B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc.

A. Alaska Fund, Inc.

A. Robert D. Allen.
B. Bechtel Power Corp.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL–CIO.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, National Capital Local 689.

A. American Association of Blood Banks.

A. American Frozen Food Institute.

A. American Pulpwood Association.

A. American Radio Relay League, Inc.

A. American Seed Trade Association.

A. M. Kent Anderson.
B. The Trane Co.

A. Jack R. Angell.
B. United Gas Pipe Line Co.

A. Tobias Anthony.
B. Research-Cottrell, Inc.

A. John D. Aquilino, Jr.
B. National Rifle Association Institute for Legislative Action.

A. John Christian Archer.
B. Brown & Root, Inc.

A. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn.
B. Automotive Filter Manufacturers Council.

A. Associated Employers, Inc.

A. Association of Government Accountants.

A. Association of Independent Corrugated Converters.

A. George J. Aste.
B. United Airlines.

A. Frank M. Ault.
B. Norwich-Eaton Pharmaceuticals.

A. John D. Austin.
B. American Mining Congress.

A. Automobile Filter Manufacturers Council.

A. Baker & Daniels.
B. Coalition for Safe Drinking Water.

A. Richard L. Baldwin.
B. American Radio Relay League, Inc.

A. Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll.
B. Idaho Housing Agency.

A. John H. Barnard, Jr.
B. Bechtel Power Corp.

A. Barrett Smith Schapiro Simon & Armstrong.
B. New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc.; New York Cocoa Clearing Association, Inc.

A. Barrett Smith Schapiro Simon & Armstrong.
B. New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc.; New York Cocoa Clearing Association, Inc.

A. Barrett Smith Schapiro Simon & Armstrong.
B. New York State Urban Development Corp.

A. Thea Rossi Barron.
B. Italian-American Forum.

A. Lucius D. Battle.
B. Communications Sattelite Corp.

A. Lynne D. Battle.
B. College Placement Council, Inc.

A. Karen J. Bauer.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc.

A. E. Richard Beckman.
B. E. R. Beckman & Associates.

A. James Beizer.
B. American Mining Congress.

A. Douglas P. Bennett.
B. Association of Executive Recruiting Consultants.

A. James M. Bennett.
B. Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.

A. Rebecca Jane Berg.
B. Brown & Root, Inc.

A. O. M. Berge.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes.

A. Richard B. Berman.
B. Steak and Ale Restaurants of America, Inc.

A. George K. Bernstein.
B. Crum & Forster Insurance Cos.

A. Berry, Epstein, Sandstrom & Blatchford.
B. Orkin Exterminating.

A. Beveridge, Fairbanks & Diamond.
B. New England Fish Co.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL–CIO.

A. Billig, Sher & Jones.
B. Adherence Group.

A. Robert J. Bird.
B. Occidental Life Insurance Co.

A. Robert J. Bird.
B. Paul Revere Corp.

A. Robert J. Bird.
B. Zachry, Inc.

A. Larry H. Blanchard.
B. Credit Union Financial Services, Inc.

A. Robert W. Blanchette.
B. Board of Trade Clearing Corp.

A. Jerald Blizin.
B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc.

A. Jeffrey W. Bolotin.
B. Alston, Miller & Gaines (for Electro Signal Lab, Inc.).

A. Jeffrey W. Bolotin.
B. Alston, Miller & Gaines (for: RCA Global Communications, Inc.).

A. M. Warren Bolton.
B. Provident Indemnity Life Insurance Co.

A. Rodney A. Bower.
B. International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers, AFL–CIO/CLC.

A. Boyden, Kennedy, Romney & Owens.
B. Zuni Indian Tribe.

A. Stuart J. Brahs.
B. American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.

A. David C. Branand.
B. American Mining Congress.

A. John Henry Brebbia.
B. Board of Trade Clearing Corp.

A. Miles H. Bressee, Jr.
B. Bechtel Power Corp.

A. John B. Brewer.
B. American Movers Conference.

A. Jeffrey M. Bricker.
B. Fallek Chemical Corp.

A. Howard C. Brown, Jr.
B. Centar Associates.

A. Howard C. Brown, Jr.
B. National Association of Life Sciences.

A. Jesse B. Brown.
B. Potomac Electric Power Co.

A. Law firm of Jon T. Brown.
B. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

A. Michael F. Brown.
A. Stanley R. Browne.
B. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

A. Brownstein, Ziedman & Schomer.
B. Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corp.

A. Brownstein, Ziedman & Schomer.
B. New York State Urban Development Corp.

A. Harvey F. Brush.
B. Bechtel Inc.

A. Philip W. Buchen.
B. Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood (for Stewart Capital Corp.).

A. Lawrence E. Burch.
B. Potato Chip/Snack Food Association.

A. John L. Burke, Jr.
B. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotfiin & Kahn (for Automotive Filter Manufacturers Council).

A. J. Bruce Burkland.
B. American Bakers Association.

A. Edward G. Burton.
B. Burr, Pease and Kurtz, Inc.

A. Thomas D. Byrne.
B. Alton Box Board Co.

A. Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.
B. Associated Metals & Mineral Corp.

A. Jerry L. Campbell.
B. Tennessee Valley Public Power Association.

A. Paul W. Cane.
B. Bechtel Power Corp.

A. Charles E. Capron.

A. Isaac R. Caraco.
B. Bechtel Power Corp.

A. Michael H. Cardozo.

A. Charles C. Carella.
B. Wagner Electric Corp.

A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf.
B. Slurry Transport Association.

A. Jim Casey.
B. Belle Fourche Irrigation District.

A. Jim Casey.
B. Garrison Diversion Conservancy District.

A. John Casey.
B. Scudder Stevens & Clark (for Investment Counsel Association of America, Inc.).

A. Allen R. Caskie.
B. American Council of Life Insurance Inc.

A. Daniel J. Cassidy.
B. Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association.

A. Rita L. Castle.
B. Caterpillar Tractor Co.

A. Henry Chajet.
B. American Mining Congress.

A. John E. Chapoton.
B. Vinson & Elkins (for Belco Petroleum Corp.).

A. John E. Chapoton.
B. Vinson & Elkins (for Lone Star Steel Co.).

A. John E. Chapoton.
B. Vinson & Elkins (for Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Association).

A. John E. Chapoto.
B. Vinson & Elkins (for Quintana Petroleum Corp.).

A. Seymour M. Chase.
B. AST Co.

A. Jane Cheever.
B. First National Boston Corp.

A. Alan Chenkin.

A. Howard P. Chester.
B. Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee.

A. Children's Television Workshop.

A. Donald T. Chunn.
B. Title Associates, Inc.

A. Bob Clark & Associates.
B. Ryder System, Inc.

A. Gilbert Clark.
B. American Association of Blood Banks.

A. Jean Marshall Clarke.
B. National Organization for Women.

A. Willam E. Clarken.
B. International Council of Airshows.

A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee.

A. Earle C. Clements.
B. Tobacco Institute, Inc.

A. Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.

A. Coalition of Concerned Charities.

A. Robert T. Cole.
B. Cole, Corette & Bradfield (for Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.).

A. Robert T. Cole.
B. Cole, Corette & Bradfield (for American Express Co.).

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott.
B. Allegheny Ludlum, Inc.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott.
B. American Cylinder Manufacturers Committee.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott.
B. American Footwear Industries Association, Inc.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott.
B. Bicycle Manufacturers Association of America, Inc.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott.
B. Can Manufacturers Institute.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott.
B. National Broiler Council.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott.
B. Republic of China.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott.
B. Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America.

A. Colorado Railroad Association.

A. Richard Colvin.
B. Prisoners of Indiana State.

A. James T. Conner.
B. Mobay Chemical Corp.

A. Kenneth Cook.
B. Management Assistance, Inc.

A. Alfred C. Cordon.
B. Buffalo Broadcasting Co., Inc.

A. Samuel C. Corey.
B. Provident Indemnity Life Insurance Co.

A. Samuel C. Corey Jr.
B. Provident Indemnity Life Insurance Co.

A. Bennett J. Corn.
B. Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc.

A. Cosmetic, Toiletry & Fragrance Association.

A. Daniel T. Coughlin.
B. Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.

A. Raymond L. Courage and Mark B. Sullivan.
B. Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc. (for Railway Progress Institute Tank Car Safety Commission).

A. Bobby E. Crow.
B. Columbia Gulf Transmission Co.

A. Crowell & Moring.
B. Associated Gas Distributors.

A. Everett E. Cutter.
B. Oregon Railroad Association.

A. Damon Corp.

A. John E. Daniel.
B. American Paper Institute.

A. David S. Danielson.
B. American Optometric Association.

A. Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint & Gordon.
B. Government of Antigua.

A. Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint & Gordon.
B. Japan Atomic Industrial Forum.

A. Stephen I. Danzansky.
B. Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint & Gordon (for Government of Antigua).

A. Joseph Dauksys.
B. Rubber Manufacturers Association.

A. Gary W. Davis.
B. Pennsylvania State Education Association.

A. George R. Davis.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, National Capital Local 689.

A. J. Edward Day.
B. Associated Third Class Mail Users.

A. Gaston de Bearn.
B. Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc.

A. Winston M. Decker.
B. Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges.

A. DeHart Associates, Inc.
B. University of New Mexico.

A. DeKalb AgResearch.

A. Stephen M. Delamater.
B. Halliburton Co.

A. John L. Delano.
B. Montana Railroad Association.

A. Delson and Gordon.
B. Management Assistance, Inc.

A. Bradford T. Dempsey.

A. James T. Devine.
B. Bowling Proprietors' Association of America.

A. Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood.
B. American Can Co.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin.
B. Atlantic Fisheries Association.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin.
B. Capeway Seafoods, Inc.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin.
B. Fass Brothers, Inc.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin.
B. Holstein-Fresion Association of America.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin.
B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin.
B. Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin.
B. Tennessee Gas Transmission Co.

A. Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin.
B. United States Tour Operators Association.

A. Mortimer A. Dittenhofer.
B. Association of Government Accountants.

A. Doctors for Equal Rights Amendment.

A. William D. D'Onofrio.
B. National Association for Neighborhood Schools, Inc.

A. William D. D'Onofrio.
B. Positive Action Committee, Inc.

A. Jack C. Donovan.
B. Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.

A. H. Eugene Douglas.
B. Memorex Corp.

A. Harry L. Downey, Jr.
B. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

A. Anthony V. Dresden.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc.

A. Deborah Drudge.
B. Healthy America.

A. W. H. Drushel, Jr.
B. Vinson & Elkins (for Quintana Petroleum Corp).

A. W. H. Drushel, Jr.
B. Vinson & Elkins (for Quintana Refinery Co.).

A. Franklin B. Dryden.
B. Tobacco Institute.

A. Michael F. Duffy.
B. American Mining Congress.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller.
B. Delaware 5.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller.
B. East Bay Regional Park District.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller.
B. Iva May Harvey.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller.
B. Huron-Clinton.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller.
B. Kenai Natives Association, Inc.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller.
B. Adolph Kizas.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller.
B. Koniag, Inc.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller.
B. Mid-West Consumers.

A. Duncan, Weinberg, Palmer & Miller.
B. Western Fuels Association, Inc.

A. Mari Lee Dunn.
B. American Council for Capital Formation.

A. John H. Dunne.
B. International Federation of Professional & Technical Engineers, AFL–CIO/CLC.

A. Henry I. Dworshak.
B. American Mining Congress.

A. Eaton Associates.

A. Robert E. L. Eaton.
B. Eaton Associates.

A. Edelman International Corp.
B. Republic of Haiti/Embassy of Haiti.

A. V. Anne Edlund.
B. Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association.

A. Jonathan W. Edwards.
B. Blue Ribbon Sports, Inc.

A. Jonathan W. Edwards.
B. Portland General Electric Co.

A. Timothy L. Elder.
B. Caterpillar Tractor Co.

A. Stephen W. Elliott.
B. Fidelity Union Trust Co.

A. Steven G. Ellis.
B. Burson-Marsteller (for Superior Ball Division, Lydall, Inc.)

A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr.
B. Tobacco Institute.

A. Ralph Engel.
B. Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association.

A. Steven L. Engelberg.
B. American Association of Marriage and Family Therapy.

A. John R. Englehorn.
B. Texasgulf, Inc.

A. David C. Evans.
B. Brick Institute of America.

A. Joseph O. Evans.

A. O. Keister Evans.
B. Imported Hardwood Products Association.

A. George Failtrick.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Airline Clerks.

A. Far West Ski Association.

A. Arthur S. Fefferman.
B. American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.

A. Welles Fendrich.
B. Research-Cottrell, Inc.

A. John L. Festa.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc.

A. Blaine Fielding.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc.

A. H. Barney Firestone.
B. Sullivan & Associates, Ltd. (for Assure Competitive Transportation Inc.).

A. First National Boston Corp.

A. Mary Clare Fitzgerald.
B. Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.

A. C. D. Fleet.
B. N. B. Hunt.

A. Aaron I. Fleischman.
B. Fleischman & Walsh (for Cablecom-General, Inc.).

A. Aaron I. Fleischman.
B. Fleischman & Walsh (for Warner Cable Corp.).

A. Raymond J. Foley.
B. National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc.

A. Gordon Forbes.
B. Minnesota Railroads Association.

A. John S. Forsythe.
B. American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.

A. C. Allen Foster.
B. Safari Club International.

A. Joseph L. Fraites.
B. Czarnikow-Rionda Co., Inc. (for Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc.).

A. George Franklin.
B. The Kellogg Co.

A. Robert E. Freer, Jr.
B. Kimberly-Clark Corp.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman.
B. Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman.
B. Metlakatla Indian Community.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman.
B. Rosebud Sioux Tribe.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman.
B. Seneca Nation of Indians.

A. Gary R. Frink.
B. Radwaste Management Group.

A. Susan Frost.
B. Third Congressional District Committee (Pro-Life).

A. Edward W. Furia.
B. New England Fish Co.

A. Bob Garcia.
B. Winner Wagner & Associates, Inc. (for Southwest Flight Crew Association).

A. Gardner, Carton & Douglas.
B. Heizer Corp.

A. Gardner, Carton & Douglas.
B. Howard Mobile Village.

A. Gardner, Carton & Douglas.
B. Elmer W. Kneip.

A. Gardner, Carton & Douglas.
B. Sealed Power Corp.

A. Gardner, Carton & Douglas.
B. Small Producers for Energy Independence.

A. James J. Garry.
B. Christman Associates (for Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc.).

A. Donald H. Gerrish.
B. American Bakers Association.

A. William T. Gibb III.
B. American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.

A. William L. Gifford.
B. General Electric Co.

A. Arthur P. Gildea.
B. Brewery & Soft Drink Workers National Conference, I.B.T.

A. Claude Glaze.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Airline Clerks.

A. John P. Gleason, Jr.
B. Brick Institute of America.

A. Thos. G. Godfrey.
B. Godfrey, Pfeil & Neshek (for Kikkoman Foods, Inc.).

A. Alan J. Goldenberg.
B. Trademark Commodities Co. (for Coffee, Sugar, & Cocoa Exchange, Inc.).

A. Alan I. Goldman.
B. Management Assistance, Inc.

A. William M. Goldstein.
B. Committee on Capital Formation Through Dividend Reinvestment.

A. Bruce G. Goodman.
B. Damon Corp.

A. Carl F. Graham.
B. Amway Corp.

A. Ruth P. Graves.
B. Reading Is Fundamental, Inc.

A. Robert Keith Gray.
B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc. (for Motorola).

A. Samuel A. Grayson.
B. Union Pacific Railroad.

A. Edward M. Green.
B. American Mining Congress.

A. Michael B. Green.
B. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc.

A. Dale Greenwood.
B. Washington Railroad Association.

A. Roger F. Griffin.
B. Bechtel Power Corp.

A. Chester A. Groseclose, Jr.
B. South Dakota Railroads Association.

A. Thomas M. Gunn.
B. McDonnell Douglas Corp.

A. Maria Faller Gwaltney.
B. American Hellenic Institute Public Affairs Committee, Inc.

A. C. James Hackett.
B. American Plywood Association.

A. Craig Hackler.
B. National Living Centers.

A. Peter H. Hahn.

A. Martin Ryan Haley & Associates.
B. Agri-Business Inc.

A. Martin Ryan Haley & Associates.
B. Grain Products International, Inc.

A. Martin Ryan Haley & Associates.
B. M&M/Mars Division of Mars, Inc.

A. John B. Hallagan.
B. American Ivory Association.

A. Patricia Halpern.
B. National Health Federation.

A. Halt, Inc.

A. Jerald V. Halvorsen.
B. Allied-General Nuclear Services.

A. Erling Hansen.
B. Group Health Association of America, Inc.

A. Robert E. Harmon.
B. National Education Association.

A. Michael T. Harrigan.
B. U.S. Olympic Committee.

A. William C. Hart.
B. Columbia Gas System Service Corp.

A. Robert S. Hartman.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc.

A. David A. Hartquist.
B. United States Fastener Manufacturing Group.

A. Paul Hasse.
B. Halt, Inc.

A. Heavy Specialized Carriers Conference.

A. William H. Hecht.
B. Tobacco Institute.

A. Heinold Commodities.

A. Thomas R. Hendershot.
B. Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell & Hippel (for American Gas Association).

A. Thomas R. Hendershot.
B. Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell & Hippel (for American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers).

A. Thomas R. Hendershot.
B. Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell & Hippel (for National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America, Inc.).

A. Thomas R. Hendershot.
B. Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell & Hippel (for Partnership Placements, Inc.).

A. C. Dayle Henington.
B. Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

A. Donald A. Henriksen.
B. Atlantic Richfield Co.

A. Kevin M. Higgins.
B. Avon Products, Inc.

A. John A. Hodges.
B. Peabody, Rivlin, Lambert and Meyers (for Tuna Research Foundation).

A. Robert L. Holding.
B. Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers.

A. Kelly Holley.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc.

A. Henry W. Holling.
B. Caterpillar Tractor Co.

A. Richard C. Holmquist.
B. American Mining Congress.

A. Gary Hong.
B. Group Health Association of America, Inc.

A. Fortescue W. Hopkins.
B. Graham-White Manufacturing Co.-Graham-White Sales Corp.

A. Michael Horowitz.
B. National Association of Coin Laundry Equipment Operators.

A. Thomas B. House.
B. American Frozen Food Institute.

A. Mary Greer Houston.
B. Wilson E. Hamilton & Associates, Inc. (for Farm Labor Research Committee).

A. C. T. Hoversten.
B. National Advertising Co.

A. Gary E. Hughes.
B. American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.

A. William E. Hughes, Jr.
B. Northeast Utilities Service Co.

A. Craig R. Hume.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc.

A. Frederick D. Hunt, Jr.
B. American Academy of Actuaries.

A. Lawrence H. Hunt, Jr.
B. Heinold Commodities, Inc.

A. Peter C. Hunt.
B. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.

A. John Edward Hurley.

A. John Edward Hurley.
B. National Association for Free Enterprise.

A. Bernard J. Imming.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association.

A. Independent U.S. Tanker Owners' Committee.

A. Nancy J. Ingalsbee.
B. Far West Ski Association.
A. G. Conley Ingram.
B. Alston, Miller & Gaines (for Board of Trade Clearing Corp.).

A. E. A. Jaenke & Associates.
B. Midcontinent Farmers Association.

A. Robert L. James.
B. BankAmerica Corp.

A. James C. Jennings.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc.

A. Donald A. Johnson.
B. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc.

A. H. Bradley Johnson.
B. American Mining Congress.

A. Spencer A. Johnson.
B. Paperboard Packaging Council.

A. James V. Jordan III.
B. Southern Natural Gas Co.

A. Ardon B. Judd, Jr.
B. Dresser Industries, Inc.

A. James N. Juliana.
B. Braniff International.

A. Richard T. Kaplar.
B. Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association.

A. Linda Katz.
B. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.

A. Everett E. Kavanaugh.
B. Cosmetic, Toiletry & Fragrance Association, Inc.

A. Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler.
B. Pfizer, Inc.

A. William J. Keating.
B. National Grain and Feed Association.

A. Robert C. Keeney.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association.

A. Donald W. Keller.

A. George J. Kelley.
B. Blue Cross and Blue Shield Associations.

A. Stephen G. Kellison.
B. American Academy of Actuaries.

A. Robert F. Kelly.
B. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

A. William T. Kendall.
B. Alliance for Free Enterprise.

A. Vytautas Kerbelis.
B. ARAS.

A. Robert M. Ketchel.
B. General Electric Co.

A. Richard F. Kibben.
B. Business Roundtable.

A. Edward J. Kiernan.
B. International Union of Police Associations.

A. Kikkoman Foods, Inc.

A. Edward King.
B. Walgreen Co.

A. G. Jack King.
B. Allegheny Airlines, Inc.

A. Roger P. Kingsley, Jr.
B. American Speech-Language-Hearing Association.

A. Francis L. Kinney.
B. Northeast Utilities Service Co.

A. Alan G. Kirk, II.
B. Potomac Electric Power Co.

A. Allie C. Kleinpeter, Jr.
B. Louisiana Bankers Association.

A. Jeffrey W. Knight.
B. Friends of the Earth.

A. John C. Knott.
B. Burlington Northern, Inc.

A. Philip M. Knox, Jr.
B. Sears, Roebuck and Co.

A. Horace Robinson Kornegay.
B. Tobacco Institute, Inc.

A. Charles B. Kornmann.
B. South Dakota Railroads Association.

A. Anthony L. Kucera.
B. American Waterways Operators, Inc.

A. M. J. Kuehne.
B. American Plywood Association.

A. Philip Kugler.
B. American Federation of Teachers.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West.

A. David M. F. Lambert.
B. Jewish Employment Vocational Services.

A. Thomas M. Landin.
B. Smith Kline Corp.

A. Lawrence C. Laser.
B. Cities Service Co.

A. Glenn T. Lashley.
B. American Automobile Association.

A. Latham, Watkins & Hills.
B. National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Inc.

A. Richard A. Leahy.
B. David L. Babson and Co., Inc. (for Investment Counsel Association of America).

A. LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae.
B. Neratoom, B. V.

A. Robert B. Leflar.
B. Health Research Group.

A. Robert Leibner.
B. American Frozen Food Institute.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. Adhesive and Sealant Council, Inc.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. Agri International, Inc.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. Alarm Industry Telecommunications Committee of the National Burglar and Fire Alarm Association.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. American Association of Nurse Anesthetists.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. American Dental Assistants Association.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. American Express Co.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. City and Regional Magazine Associates, Inc.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. Clorox Co.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. Delex International, Inc.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. Development Healthcare & Wellness, Inc.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. Family Practice Life & Health Action Research.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. GEM Mailing, Inc.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. Intraocular Lens Manufacturers Association.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. Jet America International, Inc.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. National Glass Dealers Association.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. National Macaroni Manufacturers Association.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. Security Associates, Inc.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. TRT Telecommunications Corp.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. Turner Broadcasting System, Inc.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. Universal Medical Laboratories, Inc.

A. Leighton, Conklin and Lemov.
B. Whey Products Institute.

A. Richard Lesher.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.
B. Bulova Watch Co.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.
B. Commerzbank Akteingesellschaft.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.
B. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.
B. Eastern Gas and Fuel Association.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.
B. General Cable Corp.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.
B. Glass Packaging Institute.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.
B. National Franchise Association Coalition.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.
B. Union Investment GmbH.

A. James B. Liberman.
B. Public Service Electric and Gas Co., et al.

A. Law offices of John F. Lillard III.
B. American Solar Energy Association.

A. Law offices of John F. Lillard III.
B. National Insulators Association.

A. Theodore M. Littman.
B. Rockwell International.

A. Harold D. Loden.
B. American Seed Trade Association.

A. Nils A. Lofgren.
B. Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association.

A. Robert C. Lower.
B. Board of Trade Clearing Corp.

A. James E. Lyons.
B. International Federation of Professional & Technical Engineers, AFL–CIO/CLC.

A. Douglas E. MacArthur.
B. Zantop International Airlines.

A. James E. Mack.
B. National Association of Mirror Manufacturers.

A. James E. Mack.
B. Peanut Butter and Nut Processors Association.

A. Curtis T. Mackey.
B. National Insulation Contractors Association.

A. Lee G. Magnussen.
B. Heinold Commodites, Inc.

A. Management Assistance, Inc.

A. Dan V. Maroney, Jr.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL–CIO.

A. Chalmers H. Marquis.
B. Agency for Instructional Television.

A. Chalmers H. Marquis.
B. Children's Television Workshop.

A. E. C. Marty.

A. J. L. Marty.

A. Mike M. Masaoka.
B. American Japanese Trade Committee.

A. Mike M. Masaoka.
B. Nisei Lobby.

A. Paul J. Mason.
B. American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.

A. William F. Massmann.
B. Dr. Pepper Co.

A. Joanne E. Mattiace.
B. Sears, Roebuck and Co.

A. C. V. & R. V. Maudlin.
B. Georgia Power Co.

A. C. V. & R. V. Maudlin.
B. Joint Government Liaison Committee.

A. Douglas E. McAllister.
B. American Mining Congress.

A. Michael J. McCabe.
B. Allstate Enterprises, Inc.

A. Michael J. McCabe.
B. Allstate Insurance Co.

A. John A. McCahill.
B. U.S. Olympic Committee.

A. A. R. McCammon.
B. Tennessee Railroad Association.

A. Carolyn Kim McCarthy.
B. National Association of Realtors.

A. Robert S. McConnaughey.
B. American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.

A. Robert E. McCoy.
B. Exxon Corp.

A. Marianne McDemott.
B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc.

A. Darryl D. McEwen.
B. Society of American Florists.

A. Stanley J. McFarland.
B. National Education Association.

A. James M. McGarry, Jr.
B. Eaton Associates.

A. Ruth G. McGill.
B. Doctors for Equal Rights Amendment.

A. William F. McKenna.
B. Silver, Freedman, Housley, Taff & Goldberg.

A. Robert E. McVicker.
B. Kollsman Instrument Co.

A. Ronald E. McWilliams.
B. Boeing Co.

A. Gil Meisgeier.
B. National Franchise Association Coalition.

A. R. Otto, Meletzke.
B. American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.

A. Memorex Corp.

A. Milton E. Meyer, Jr.
B. Colorado Bar Association.

A. Joy Midman.
B. National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals.

A. Luman G. Miller.
B. Oregon Railroad Association.

A. Paul J. Miller.
B. Sonnenschein, Carlin, et al. (for Investment Counsel Association of America, Inc.).

A. R. Eric Miller.
B. Bechtel Corp.

A. Glenn W. Million.
B. Disabled Officers Association.

A. Richard V. Minck.
B. American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.

A. Charles W. Mitchell.
B. Wills & Associates, Inc. (for Americans for Alaska).

A. Theodore R. Mitchell.
B. Micronesian Legal Services Corp.

A. Stacey J. Mobley.
B. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

A. Herman J. Molzahn.
B. American Waterways Operators, Inc.

A. Moore McCormack Resources, Inc.

A. Roger Owen Moore.
B. Five Freedoms, Inc.

A. E. Joyce Morgan.
B. American Mining Congress.

A. Earl J. Morgan.
B. McDonnell Douglas Corp.

A. Victor G. Morris.
B. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc.

A. Helen Dubino Morrison.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc. (for Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc.).

A. James Mular.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Airline Clerks.

A. Robert M. Mulligan.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation.

A. James J. Murphy.
B. Laclede Gas Co.

A. Margaret R. Murray.
B. Schnittker Associates (for DeKalb AgResearch).

A. Margaret R. Murray.
B. Schnittker Associates (for Heinold Commodities).

A. Law offices of Timothy D. Naegele.
B. BayBanks, Inc.

A. National Alliance of Teenagers, Inc.

A. National Association for Free Enterprise.

A. National Broiler Council.

A. National Council for a Responsible Firearms Policy.

A. National Small Business Index.

A. Lloyd A. Nelson.
B. Fellowship Square Foundation, Inc.

A. Mark D. Nelson.
B. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

A. Milton E. Neshek.
B. Godfrey, Pfeil & Neshek (for Kikkoman Foods, Inc.).

A. Victor L. Nutt.
B. Gulf & Western Industries, Inc.

A. George O'Brea, Jr.
B. United Paperworkers International Union.

A. Mary Eileen O'Brien.
B. Dow Corning Corp.

A. O'Connor & Hannan.
B. American Public Transit Association.

A. O'Connor & Hannan.
B. Automotive Parts & Accessories Association, Inc.

A. O'Connor & Hannan.
B. City of Minneapolis, Minn.

A. O'Connor & Hannan.
B. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

A. O'Connor & Hannan.
B. Hennepin County, Minn.

A. O'Connor & Hannan.
B. Investors Diversified Services, Inc.

A. Ashton J. O'Donnell.
B. Bechtel, Inc.

A. Alvin E. Oliver.
B. National Grain and Feed Association.

A. Van R. Olsen.
B. U.S. Beet Sugar Association.

A. Paperboard Packaging Council.

A. Larry E. Paulick.
B. National Swimming Pool Institute.

A. Beth Peacock.
B. General Foods.

A. Pendleton & McLaughlin.
B. Cooked & Canned Meat Importers.

A. Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz.
B. Coalition of Concerned Charities.

A. Victor J. Perini, Jr.
B. Highway Users Federation for Safety & Mobility.

A. Bert Perrigan.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Airline Clerks.

A. Ilbert Phillips.
B. American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.

A. Stuart F. Pierson.
B. Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard & McPherson (for Pan Am, LTV, Consolidated Freightways, Overnite, Trailways, Airline of Portugal, Finnair, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Puyallup Indians, Northwest Indian Fisheries Committee).

A. Ronald L. Platt.
B. Burger King Corp.

A. E. Rogers Pleasants.
B. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

A. E. A. Potter.
B. NCR Corp.

A. James B. Potter, Jr.
B. American Waterways Operators, Inc.

A. Richard M. Powell.
B. International Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

A. Prather, Seeger, Doolittle & Farmer.
B. Boyd Lumber Corp.

A. James T. Prendergast.
B. Staff Builders, Inc.

A. Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher.
B. Moore McCormack Resources.

A. Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher.
B. Seatrain Lines, Inc.

A. Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher.
B. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.

A. Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher.
B. 13th Regional Corp.

A. Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher.
B. Washington Natural Gas.

A. Earle W. Putnam.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union.

A. William A. Quinlan.
B. Retail Bakers of America.

A. B. P. Rauwerda.
B. Neratoom, B. V.

A. Julian O. Read.

B. Read-Poland, Inc. (for Central and South West Corp.)

A. Reading Is Fundamental, Inc.

A. Paul Reiber.
B. International Air Leases, Inc.

A. Charlotte T. Reid.
B. Motorola.

A. Harry O. Reinsch.
B. Bechtel Power Corp.

A. Murray P. Reiser.
B. Edward Blankstein, Inc.

A. W. W. Renfroe.
B. Kentucky Railroad Association.

A. Research-Cottrell, Inc.

A. Austin T. Rhoads.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation.

A. Lloyd C. Richardson, Jr.
B. South Dakota Railroads Association.

A. James E. Ritchie.
B. National Association of Off Track Betting.

A. Stark Ritchie.
B. American Petroleum Institute.

A. Robinson, Silverman, Pearce, Aronsohn & Berman.
B. National Realty Committee, Inc.

A. Rogers & Wells.
B. F&M Schaefer Corp.

A. Rogers & Wells.
B. A. Johnson & Co., Inc.

A. Rogers & Wells.
B. Overseas Shipholding Group.

A. Rogers & Wells.
B. Squibb Corp.

A. Rogers & Wells.
B. Teachers Insurance & Annuity Association/CREF.

A. Rogers & Wells.
B. Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp.

A. Kenneth S. Rolston, Jr.
B. American Pulpwood Association.

A. Nicholas Roomy, Jr.
B. Appalachian Power Co.

A. John W. Rowland.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL–CIO.

A. George S. Royal.
B. American Movers Conference.

A. Eric M. Rubin.
B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America.

A. Perry A. Russ.
B. Society of American Florists.

A. Herbert Y. Schandler.
B. American League for Exports & Security Assistance, Inc.

A. Dale E. Schell.
B. GATX Corp.

A. Andrew A. Scholtz.
B. Scholtz & Co., Inc. (for Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc.).

A. Seatrain Lines, Inc.

A. Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather & Geraldson.
B. Dresser Industries, Inc.

A. Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather & Geraldson.
B. Trans-Union Corp.

A. James Shaw.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Airline Clerks.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge.
B. Institute of Foreign Bankers.

A. Shea & Gould.
B. New Zealand Wool Board.

A. Michael S. Sher.
B. National Alliance of Teenagers, Inc.

A. Seymour Sheriff.
B. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc.

A. Russell L. Shipley, Jr.
B. National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc.

A. James K. Shiver.
B. Hughes, Sears & Shiver, Inc. (for Diamond Shamrock Corp.).

A. I. Frederick Shotkin.
B. Management Assistance, Inc.

A. A. Z. Shows & Co.

A. Karen Sikkema.
B. Union Oil Co. of California.

A. Silver, Freedman, Housley, Taff & Goldberg.

A. Sixth Pro-Life Congressional Action Committee.

A. Robert Wm. Smith.
B. Railway Progress Institute.

A. William H. Smith.
B. American Bankers Association.

A. Carl A. Soderblom.
B. Nevada Railroad Association (for Southern Pacific Transportation Co. and Western Pacific Railroad Co.).

A. Sonosky, Chambers & Sachse.
B. Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida.

A. Sonosky, Chambers & Sachse.
B. Sioux Nation.

A. Mary Sophos.
B. National Food Processors Association.

A. South Dakota Railroads Association.

A. Southwest Homefurnishings Association.

A. Larry M. Speakes.
B. Hill and Knowlton.

A. John F. Speer, Jr.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation.

A. William C. Spence.
B. Columbia Gulf Transmission Co.

A. Squire, Sanders & Dempsey.
B. American Chamber of Commerce in Italy, Inc.

A. Squire, Sanders & Dempsey.
B. American Chamber of Commerce in Spain, Inc.

A. Squire, Sanders & Dempsey.
B. Association of American Chambers of Commerce—European and Mediterranean.

A. Staff Builders, Inc.

A. State and Federal Associates, Inc.
B. National Association of Convenience Stores.

A. State and Federal Associates, Inc.
B. Potato Chip/Snack Food Association.

A. Foy N. Staten.
B. Bethlehem Steel Corp.

A. Charles D. Statton.
B. Bechtel Power Corp.

A. Samuel E. Stavisky.
B. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc. (for Broadcast Music, Inc.).

A. Leon P. Stavrou.
B. American Hellenic Institute Public Affairs Committee, Inc.

A. Randolph J. Stayin.
B. Taft, Stettinius & Hollister (for American Hospital Association).

A. Eugene H. Stearns.
B. American Petroleum Institute.

A. John L. Steele.
B. Time, Inc.

A. David J. Steinberg.
B. National Council for a Responsible Firearms Policy.

A. John W. Stillwaggon.
B. Shearson Hayden Stone (for Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange, Inc.).

A. Edward W. Stimpson.
B. General Aviation Manufacturers Association, Inc.

A. B. R. Stokes.
B. American Public Transit Association.

A. O. R. Strackbein.
B. International Allied Printing Trades Association.

A. John H. Stroh.
B. Taylor Group, Inc.

A. Roger J. Stroh.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association.

A. Sullivan & Cromwell.
B. INCO, Ltd.

A. Daniel C. Sullivan.
B. Sullivan & Associates, Ltd. (for Assure Competitive Transportation, Inc.).

A. John R. Sweeney.
B. Bethlehem Steel Corp.

A. Texas Students for Political Activity.

A. 32d Congressional District Action Committee.

A. John W. Thomas.
B. American Veterinary Medical Association.

A. John W. Thomas.
B. Association of American Veterinary Medical College.

A. Robert Thomas.
B. National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals.

A. Paul J. Tierney.
B. Transportation Association of America.

A. Title Associates, Inc.

A. C. Richard Titus.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc.

A. H. Willis Tobler.
B. E. A. Jaenke & Associates.

A. Thomas J. Touhey.
B. Sullivan & Beauregard (for A.R.F. Products, Inc.).

A. Jay Charles Townley.
B. Schwinn Bicycle Co.

A. Transportation Association of America.

A. Philip J. Tulimieri, Jr.
B. Avon Products, Inc.

A. 23d Congressional District Action Committee.

A. Stewart L. Udall.
B. Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd.

A. Mathew Valenice.
B. Halt, Inc.

A. Nicholas L. Van Nelson.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc.

A. Jerry T. Verkler.
B. Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.

A. C. John Vermilye.
B. United States Steel Corp.

A. Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard & McPherson.
B. Hellenic Republic of Greece.

A. R. Eric Vigé.
B. Cities Service Co.

A. Ellen M. Vollinger.
B. Full Employment Action Council.

A. Ethan J. Wagner.
B. Winner/Wagner & Associates, Inc. (for Rockwell International).

A. Herbert R. Waite.
B. First National Boston Corp.

A. Wakefield Washington Associates, Inc.
B. National Distillers and Chemical Corp.

A. Wald, Harkrader & Ross.
B. Chemtex Fibers, Inc.

A. Linda Walker-Hill.
B. Hill and Knowlton.

A. Warren W. Walkley.
B. General Electric Co.

A. Raymond C. Wallace.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL–CIO.

A. Bonnie B. Wan.
B. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc.

A. James Wanko.
B. Society of American Florists.

A. Alan S. Ward.
B. Baker & Hostetler (for The Soap and Detergent Association).

A. Robert B. Washington, Jr.
B. Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint & Gordon (for Government of Antigua).

A. George B. Watts.
B. National Broiler Council.

A. Webster & Chamberlain.
B. Families Associated for Inalienable Rights, Inc.

A. Webster & Chamberlain.
B. National Club Association.

A. Webster & Chamberlain.
B. National Sporting Goods Association.

A. Thomas F. Wenning.
B. Bison and Wenning (for National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States).

A. Thomas F. Wenning.
B. Bison and Wenning (for National Food Brokers Association).

A. Erskine N. White, Jr.
B. Textron, Inc.

A. Bryan Whitehead.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Airline Clerks.

A. Louis M. Whitlock.
B. Beker Industries Corp.

A. Richard J. Wiechmann.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc.

A. Robert E. Williams.
B. United Airlines.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering.
B. Dealer Bank Association.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering.
B. Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering.
B. Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering.
B. National Corporation for Housing Partnerships.

A. Allen W. Wills.
B. Memorex Corp.

A. Dorothy R. Wilson.
B. Coalition of Concerned Charities.

A. James E. Wilson, Jr.
B. McDonnell Douglas Corp.

A. James R. Winnie.
B. Cities Service Gas Co.

A. Curtin Winsor, Jr.
B. Alliance for Free Enterprise.

A. Richard F. Witherall.
B. Colorado Railroad Association.

A. Glenn P. Witte.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation.

A. Steven M. Worth.
B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc.

A. Frederick S. Wyle.
B. Law of the Sea Delegation of the Congress of Micronesia.

A. Philip F. Zeidman.

B. International Foodservice Manufacturers Association.

A. Philip F. Zeidman.
B. International Franchise Association.

A. John J. Zimmerman.
B. American Mining Congress.

A. Carl E. Zwisler III.
B. International Franchise Association.

SENATE—*Tuesday, November 20, 1979*

(Legislative day of Thursday, November 15, 1979)

The Senate met at 9 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD, a Senator from the State of West Virginia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto Thy name, O most high:

To shew forth Thy loving kindness in the morning, and Thy faithfulness every night.—Psalms 92: 1, 2.

Our Father-God, we thank Thee for the blessings of life in this free land; for the fruits of the soil, the untold resources of the Earth, the opportunities for work and play and healthful living; for freedom of speech and written word, for public education, and regard for every man's welfare.

As we thank Thee for these and all Thy mercies, we beseech Thee to guide us here in all our actions to complete the mission of this Nation to the end that every citizen may have full civil rights, liberty under law, and a life with dignity and eternal meaning.

Deal graciously now with our fellow citizens in bondage in a distant land. Uplift their spirits, sustain their hopes, preserve them from harm. Guide, by Thy higher wisdom, those who work for their deliverance. Prosper the efforts of the President and all those who strive for peace and justice in the world. Deepen our resolve to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with our God. Make this Nation great and strong in the qualities which belong to Thy kingdom, for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, forever. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. MAGNUSON).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., November 20, 1979.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable ROBERT C. BYRD, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
President pro tempore.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORGAN). Under the previous order, the distinguished majority leader is recognized.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I yield to the acting minority leader.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings be approved to date.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

THANKSGIVING 1979

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, as we proceed to work on this Tuesday, we look forward to the day of thanksgiving which, from the beginning of our existence as a country, has been a very special day. This is the day on which our forefathers gathered and gave thanks to the divinity that achieved our country's destiny. Throughout the years we have looked upon this day as the day for expressing our gratitude to God for His watching over this country. I know that on this Thanksgiving Day we will pause to count our many blessings and the many favors which God has bestowed upon this country.

We will also think of our fellow Americans who are being held hostage in Iran, and will give our prayers for their safety and for their early deliverance.

I take this moment to express my support of the efforts of the President and the administration in pressing for world support, the support of the community of nations, in our efforts to have our fellow Americans freed. I think the President has proceeded cautiously, and rightly so, and wisely, but also with firmness.

I want to express the hope that we, all of us, in giving our support, will act and speak with restraint and will offer our prayers for the freedom of those unfortunate Americans who are being illegally held hostage in Iran.

A THANKSGIVING HOPE AND PRAYER

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I certainly join in his statement concerning the hope that the Thanksgiving holiday will lead all Americans to think about our fellow citizens who are in Iran, and that we will approach the issue as calmly and as firmly as possible.

I again thank the majority leader for having arranged a continuous dialog with the administration on what is occurring so that we might better inform Members of the Senate as to the actual developments and the course that the administration is undertaking to meet the problems as they have developed in Iran.

I do personally hope and pray that we will not see the initiation of trials and public spectacles of our fellow citizens over this holiday which means so much to us. But even if we do, it would be my wish, and I join the majority leader as he has expressed his views, that we all try to react as calmly as possible and to keep in mind the consequences of our comments as we return to our homes.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I thank the Senator.

RECOGNITION OF SENATOR MORGAN

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRADLEY). Under the previous order, the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. MORGAN) is recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

A "DISASTER" PROGRAM

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, today I call the attention of my fellow Senators to what I believe is a serious flaw in our farm program. That flaw has to do with the disaster payments program.

Between 1974 and 1978, the U.S. Treasury has issued checks amounting to nearly $2.2 billion in virtually every State of the country for the disaster program. Slightly over $22 million has gone to farmers in my home State of North Carolina.

This program has two fundamental problems. The first has to do with excessive payments, the second with the fact that the same farmers are in the program on a continual basis.

Because of what I feel is abuse of this program, many farmers have not favored crop insurance, which I believe is the way we should go. I believe we should have a crop insurance program, privately run and financed in areas where feasible and federally run and financed where the private sector cannot do the job.

It is important to head in the direction

of crop insurance because crop insurance is the only equitable and economically efficient way to do the job.

An examination of the disaster program reveals that hundreds of farmers have received checks in excess of $50,000 each in 1977, 1978, and 1979. Examination also reveals that 96,570 producers have received disaster payments in 3 out of 4 years totaling nearly $600 million. Another 20,087 producers have received checks in 4 out of 4 years totaling $186,470,473.

Frankly, I would favor the total elimination of this program for the reasons I have just cited. Short of that, I believe that a cap should be placed on the amount that the Federal Treasury will offer a producer. I would suggest a limit of $50,000 per crop year.

The problem of excessive payments in the disaster payments area was remedied in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, Public Law 95–113. That law placed a limit on all farm program payments to producers, a limit of $40,000 in 1977 graduated up to $55,000 for the so-called out years of the farm program in 1980 and 1981.

Before the new farm program was on the statute books 6 months, a law was passed exempting disaster payments from the overall payment limitation. I believe the wisdom of hindsight now shows that was a serious mistake.

Now, I would like to point out that we are not talking about massive abuse. There are nearly 2.6 million farmers in this country, many of whom have never received a disaster payment, including many who had eligibility. However, I think that abuse does exist and should be remedied in the manner I suggest.

A review of the record of the disaster program shows that some farmers have received incredible payments through this program.

Since 1977, the Treasury has issued checks for between $100,000 and $200,000 to 30 farmers, checks between $200,000 and $300,000 to nine farmers, checks between $300,000 and $400,000 to three farmers, checks between $400,000 and $500,000 to two farmers, and checks in excess of $700,000 to two single farmers.

When Congress exempted disaster payments from the overall payment limitations in 1978, I do not believe that we could have envisioned such payments.

For the record, three farms in North Carolina received over $180,000 in 1977. Those were outright payments, not loans.

It so happens that the two entities that received the most money are incorporated entities, not individuals. Westlake Farms, Inc., of Kings County, Calif., received $812,836.92—again, an outright payment, not a loan—and River West, Inc., of Kern County, Calif., received nearly 3 quarters of a million dollars, $721,078.02, once again an outright payment, not a loan.

A review of the list of producers who have received payments in excess of $50,000 shows many interesting and unusual names. Many of the names on the list have no apparent direct connection with agriculture. There are real estate companies, seed companies, State governments, and others.

I am especially appalled that the Texas Department of Corrections received $105,002.17 in 1977, a year in which the State of Texas had a budget surplus in excess of $100 million.

The point of all this has nothing to do with who is receiving the money, but simply the fact that people are receiving money of this magnitude. I firmly believe that we will never have a proper allocation of risk in farming unless we eliminate these types of payments.

It is important to note that there is incredible risk in farming, and that much of the risk is due to factors beyond the control of individual farmers. Disaster payments generally occur when there is flooding, drought, or a freeze. These are acts of God, not of man, something that must be recognized. But I believe that we should address these risks through crop insurance, not direct payments.

Crop insurance inherently puts all farmers on an equal footing. Actuaries estimate the risk and premiums are formulated in line with what can reasonably be anticipated. This is the way we should go if we are to put our farm program on a sound economic footing.

We are a nation of small, medium, and large farms. We need a mix of farms to maintain a viable agriculture and system of farms that serves the Nation and its consumers productively and effectively. I would submit that the "risk-free" approach to farming that we have with the disaster program is not in the best interest of a sound farm program.

This Senator has always been a strong and vocal supporter of the farm program. I am a farmer myself and know how important it is that we have a program that will stand intensive public scrutiny and the test of time. Back in 1977, when we were putting together the current farm program, I vividly recall Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland saying that he felt that the "disaster programs were a disaster." Now I know what he meant.

Mr. President, I would like to have two documents printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks. The first is a summary of totals, by State, of producers that received ASCS disaster payments 3 of 4 years and 4 of 4 years, from 1974 through 1977. The second document is a list of producers, by State, that received disaster payments in excess of $50,000 in 1977, 1978, or 1979. I do not have malice toward these individuals or entities but I believe that the public should have the right to see the magnitude of the problem. I ask unanimous consent that these documents be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the documents were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUMMARY TOTALS, BY STATE, OF PRODUCERS THAT RECEIVED ASCS DISASTER PAYMENTS 3 OF 4 YR AND 4 OF 4 YR, 1974/1977

State Code and State	3 of 4 yr		4 of 4 yr	
	Producers	Amount	Producers	Amoun
01 Alabama	1,952	$15,236,174	463	$5,697,58
05 Arkansas	1,345	7,552,138	195	1,554,53
06 California	134	2,009,909	38	769,854
08 Colorado	2,092	18,872,603	544	6,130,068
10 Delaware	2	12,985	0	
12 Florida	78	527,305	9	171,468
13 Georgia	655	6,313,993	101	1,223,304
16 Idaho	481	3,715,078	142	1,276,941
17 Illinois	417	1,711,279	42	203,264
18 Indiana	126	306,008	3	9,425
19 Iowa	4,838	25,363,447	481	3,488,659
20 Kansas	7,694	31,051,920	1,388	7,227,113
21 Kentucky	40	160,401	2	19,661
22 Louisiana	540	3,052,807	61	450,670
24 Maryland	1	1,466	0	
26 Michigan	286	638,105	20	73,584
27 Minnesota	4,863	20,255,944	199	988,138
28 Mississippi	2,522	22,736,643	514	6,691,313
29 Missouri	6,889	29,200,739	1,255	7,634,235
30 Montana	128	772,946	22	127,097
31 Nebraska	10,722	49,290,791	2,115	13,966,605
35 New Mexico	1,527	$18,779,442	513	$7,671,529
36 New York	2	3,311	0	
37 North Carolina	610	2,403,078	67	712,511
38 North Dakota	4,135	24,176,388	830	6,579,044
39 Ohio	94	132,326	11	19,200
40 Oklahoma	3,983	22,261,771	1,171	9,908,235
41 Oregon	60	629,180	13	153,022
42 Pennsylvania	21	22,589	0	
45 South Carolina	474	4,865,239	100	1,613,021
46 South Dakota	14,428	94,061,126	3,195	30,792,094
47 Tennessee	3,577	16,295,009	888	6,494,983
48 Texas	20,240	170,574,915	5,593	63,966,516
49 Utah	374	2,313,256	79	686,141
50 Vermont	1	1,488	1	1,483
51 Virginia	118	169,161	2	3,139
53 Washington	20	198,626	1	21,153
55 Wisconsin	1,048	2,809,555	24	94,722
56 Wyoming	53	293,706	9	49,703
U.S. total	96,570	598,772,867	20,087	186,470,473

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C.

HON. ROBERT MORGAN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORGAN: In further reply to your request of September 17, 1979, we are enclosing a listing of names of individuals receiving $50,000 or more in Disaster Program payments for 1977, 1978, and 1979. The listing shows names of individuals with amounts earned by State and county.

Sincerely,

EDWARD J. MATTHEWS,
Chief, Data Operations and Records Branch, Management Services Division.

DISASTER PAYMENTS OF $50,000.00 OR MORE—1977

State: County: Producer	Amount
Alabama:	
Autauga:	
Percy D. Roy	$89,405.43
Autauga Farming Co	130,925.90
McQueen Smith Farms	213,459.44

DISASTER PAYMENTS OF $50,000.00 OR MORE—1977—Continued

State: County: Producer	Amount
Dallas:	
J. C. Sheehan	$53, 471. 34
James A. Minter, Jr	75, 775. 93
Autauga Farming Co	74, 334. 88
Elmore: Freddie L. Strength	64, 831. 03
Escambia: Board of Corrections, Kilby Prison	60, 793. 38
Limestone: H. C. Baucom	51, 861. 56
Madison:	
Ray Vandiver	58, 352. 33
Douglass & Vandiver	66, 637. 53
Pickens: J. C. Randolph	72, 540. 94
Russell: Ben F. Bowden	100, 813. 28
Arizona:	
Pima: Dan W. Clarke	72, 279. 97
Pinal: Isabel Singh	52, 798. 65
California:	
Colusa: Chrisman Estate	62, 152. 50
Fresno: Davis Drier & Elevator, Inc	79, 414. 34
Kern: Blackwell Land Co	57, 071. 46
Modoc: Akers Land & Cattle Co	196, 147. 43
San Luis Obispo: Frank Galainena	55, 395. 10
Colorado:	
Cheyenne: Wild Horse Farms, Inc	56, 388. 29
Kiowa:	
Ira Jay Paulin	55, 894. 55
J. D. Wilson	52, 037. 45
Bill Marx	55, 680. 57
Haswell Farms, Inc	62, 306. 88
Weld:	
Jean Eichheim Est	74, 415. 60
E. E. Foster & Sons, Inc	68, 010. 74
Delaware: Sussex:	
Draper King Cole, Inc	50, 291. 33
Townsends, Inc	71, 969. 64
Georgia:	
Baker: Ichauway Plantation	73, 082. 00
Burke:	
T. R. Rowland	52, 110. 70
G. F. Agerton, Jr	84, 474. 09
G. Frank Williams, Jr	66, 488. 87
Carolyn Dixon	51, 940. 98
Ray Delaigle	59, 350. 47
Roy R. Dixon	62, 096. 46
Minus Sikes, Jr	51, 447. 32
Walter Byron Brown	56, 366. 16
Dilane Plantation	50, 631. 97
Beco Farms, Inc	92, 666. 29
Magrudur Farms, Inc	76, 701. 60
Le Ken Bar Farms	74, 059. 63
Joan R. Collins, Collins Farms	61, 088. 90
Calhoun: Chauncey Taylor	56, 658. 69
Clay: Isler Farms, Inc	57, 430. 08
Crisp:	
S Wayne Adkins	53, 114. 20
James Phil Adkins	53, 114. 18
L E Williams, Jr	50, 029. 00
Dooly:	
William Lloyd Horne, Jr	60, 492. 35
Alton Draughon	53, 289. 65
Ben T Ambrose	62, 137. 84
Madison B. Coley, Jr	64, 732. 28
J. D. Lockerman, Jr	70, 736. 88
Herbert E. Roney	58, 622. 65
Early: Singletary Farms	52, 970. 32
Jefferson: Bryants, Inc	60, 622. 16
Madison: Whitehead Farms	68, 787. 55
Pulaski:	
John W. Dawson	65, 495. 28
W. H. and C. V. Cross	50, 396. 53
Screven:	
Melbourne Godbee	65, 260. 73
Millhaven Co	62, 570. 61
Sumter:	
Shannon Akin	53, 251. 30
J. C. Jones	62, 327. 70
Idaho:	
Bannock:	
Otis W. Hall	115, 540. 56
John McNabb	147, 927. 30
Rose Farms	74, 016. 00
Latah: Gary Morris	63, 106. 71
Nez Perce:	
Tom Wagner	53, 263. 15
Meacham Land & Cattle Co	67, 195. 20
Illinois:	
Hancock: Jerry Grauf	57, 045. 00
Woodford: Pfister Hybrid Corn Co	83, 712. 00
Adair: Audra Gibbs	50, 401. 00
Boone:	
Highway Farms, Inc	57, 449. 00
Powers Land Co	65, 587. 00
George Uthe	107, 669. 50
Walter Jenkins	56, 091. 01
Daryl Morain	66, 704. 00
Carroll: Bruce McLaughlin, Jr	64, 276. 00
Crawford: Empire Land & Cattle	55, 562. 53
Greene:	
Hunter Farms	53, 540. 12
Edward J. Holden	52, 728. 44
Madison: Raur Farms, Inc	83, 395. 74
Marshall:	
R & M Enterprises	51, 079. 00
Leo Dunn Farms, Inc	56, 985. 00
Mills: Charles Phelps	108, 528. 00
Story:	
Clyde Black & Son, Inc	121, 804. 00
New Farms, Inc	68, 920. 47
Woodland Farms, Inc	62, 187. 00
Perrys, Inc	$53, 526. 00
Elmer J. Paul	52, 979. 00
Charles M. Toot	118, 900. 50
Tama: Richard Rubenbauer	60, 539. 00
Warren:	
Larry Hunt	61, 585. 08
Max McCord	77, 620. 50
Kansas: Finney: Roger Ramsey	66, 300. 76
Missouri: Holt: Donald E. Morris	66, 712. 50
Montana:	
Garfield: Dean McWilliams	53, 197. 85
Glacier:	
Del Wahl	91, 077. 56
Terrance Wellman	58, 280. 08
Ralph L. Johnson	53, 269. 95
Toole:	
Bill McCarter	75, 633. 31
State of Montana	72, 144. 53
Nebraska:	
Brown: Colburn Farms, Inc	88, 728. 00
Rock: Gerald R. Kirwan, Jr	53, 914. 00
New Mexico: Curry: Harold House	54, 345. 20
North Carolina:	
Robeson:	
Harvey Z. Edge	65, 126. 74
Wakulla Farms, Inc	66, 958. 77
Scotland: Baker Enterprise, Inc	53, 473. 25
North Dakota:	
Benson: Marvin Logan	65, 083. 02
Foster: Louis S. Reimers	58, 514. 02
Wells:	
Alvin Polries	51, 690. 23
Donald Polries	51, 690. 24
Oregon:	
Lake: Wolfsen M. C. Ranch	51, 029. 18
Umatilla:	
H. T. Rea, Inc	85, 875. 82
Hawkins Co., Inc	56, 853. 69
Wasco: The Miller Ranch Co	52, 111. 00
South Carolina:	
Allendale: W. M. Terry, Jr	55, 055. 97
Bamberg:	
George Cogburn	52, 218. 96
H. D. Free	88, 451. 80
Barnwell: W. S. Morris III	50, 372. 97
Clarendon: H. Fox Tindal	73, 401. 75
Lee:	
E. B. McCutchen	75, 958. 60
W. A. Berry	62, 464. 43
C. E. Atkinson Est	85, 777. 12
J. E. Atkinson	71, 944. 73
Marlboro:	
Lawrence E. Pence	123, 236. 44
Claude P. Polston, Jr	92, 698. 83
Hubbard W. McDonald	62, 846. 01
D. M. Cottingham, Jr	85, 612. 39
Orangeburg: Weathers Farm, Inc	50, 752. 40
Sumter:	
J. F. Bland, Jr	68, 072. 10
Marvell W. Goza	91, 887. 21
South Dakota:	
Hughes:	
Delbert Jones	68, 087. 83
A. L. Jones	66, 402. 64
Lyman: Ehlers Farms, Inc	55, 274. 00
McPherson: Spr Crk Farmers Coop	51, 161. 00
Meade: Donald Handcock, Inc	50, 948. 65
Stanley:	
Yvonne Sivage	117, 139. 20
Lyle Hedman	55, 073. 65
Gene Stoeser	71, 204. 93
Sully:	
C. A. Cannon III	58, 527. 26
Stanley Asmussen	211, 071. 68
W. J. Asmussen	263, 929. 09
Sully: Earl H. Osterkamp	58, 940. 60
Tennessee:	
Franklin: David R. Owens	63, 433. 95
Lake: W. T. Jamison, Jr	52, 184. 60
Tipton: Joe Christmas	75, 861. 46
Texas:	
Andrews: Gene Irwin	70, 816. 18
Brazos: Joe Varisco	51, 294. 79
Crosby: Marvin T. Heinrich	56, 702. 39
Deaf Smith:	
Josef C. Grotegut	56, 631. 78
Billy Wayne Sisson	83, 704. 97
Forrester Ranch	73, 017. 55
Gaines: E. F. Foshee	60, 417. 06
Garza: H. V. Wheeler	53, 772. 49
Kaufman: Phillip N. Jeffers	61, 533. 35
McLennan: Wesley Robinson	54, 819. 70
Martin: Glen Cox	63, 768. 86
Motley: Roy Gene Stephens	57, 978. 84
Parmer: William S. Ingram	80, 019. 35
Refugio: Charles J. Schindler	52, 596. 93
Walker: Texas Department of Corrections	105, 002. 17
Virginia: Orange: Richard P. Harris	51, 604. 00
Washington:	
Benton: Horrigan Farms	58, 071. 47
Columbia: Eslick Farms	53, 102. 17
Grant: Lourence Dormaier	50, 194. 45
Lincoln: State of Washington	112, 127. 13
Walla Walla: Kent Land Co., Inc	61, 555. 87
Whitman:	
Harold Boyd	51, 684. 56
Pfaff Bros., Inc	54, 038. 13
Clark Farms	78, 931. 61
Palouse Grasslands, Inc	55, 938. 10
Wyoming: Niobrara: Frank R. Kaltenheuser	87, 267. 00

DISASTER PAYMENTS OF $50,000.00 OR MORE—1978

State: County: Producer	Amount
Arizona:	
Cochise: Edward Barnes	$68, 281. 72
Maricopa: Kemper Marley	53, 380. 36
Arkansas:	
Ashley: William B. Deyampert	54, 202. 64
Jefferson:	
Earle T. Phillips	52, 893. 96
Lakewood Plantation, Inc	95, 016. 12
Word Farming Co	54, 489. 96
Elms Farming Co	112, 489. 28
New Gascony Farming Co	76, 837. 26
Lake Dick Farming Co	78, 035. 98
Mississippi:	
Clifford Gillespie	51, 558. 68
Rotan Entp., Inc	126, 328. 58
California: [1]	
Fresno:	
Frank R. Telles	75, 332. 17
Clayton Brown	68, 726. 67
V. C. Britton Co	290, 052. 21
Re Al Farms, Inc	54, 450. 21
Tai Hing & Co	50, 212. 88
J. & J. Ranch	70, 803. 69
Harris Farms, Inc	445, 319. 38
Schramm Ranches, Inc	88, 426. 36
D. T. Locke Ranch, Inc	53, 996. 59
Vaquero Farms, Inc	138, 647. 56
Enrico Farms, Inc	140, 166. 36
Goodman Traction Ranch	88, 724. 35
Bowles Farming Co	143, 543. 62
La Cuesta Verde Ranches	140, 951. 41
Hillside Farms	60, 085. 33
Vasto Valle Farms, Inc	342, 349. 53
Cantua Creek Land	126, 940. 48
Kettleman Hills Farming Co., Inc	51, 849. 83
A. G. Gro Inv	56, 787. 31
Don Jackson & Associates	57, 842. 20
Fresno:	
Westward Farms	304, 592. 28
John & Jim Diedrich, Inc	95, 688. 90
Kern:	
P. Spolsdoff	59, 017. 91
Eugene Fanucchi	80, 106. 62
Angelo Fanucchi	80, 106. 61
Jim Eckmann Farms	80, 556. 93
W. H. Rogers	116, 732. 00
Bill G. Destefani	54, 662. 98
Dale Snell Farms	64, 101. 69
Mario Buoni, Jr	50, 737. 06
La Granada Rancho	107, 333. 53
Swearengen & Moore	202, 616. 09
R S R Farms	224, 734. 61
Cerro Bros	82, 240. 71
Belluomini Bros	87, 184. 39
Tony Iafrati	75, 632. 29
O. O. Portwood & Son	169, 531. 01
Elk Grove Ranch	77, 646. 68
Rossi Bros	282, 634. 20
Milham Farms	60, 380. 29
Desert Farms	128, 955. 41
Garone Cattle Co	55, 834. 19
O. Torigiani & Sons	61, 737. 82
BTW Ld & Cattle Co	68, 404. 03
West Side Ranch	94, 630. 38
Worthy Farms	83, 954. 47
Blackwell Land Co	206, 548. 30
Reynold Mettler & Son	67, 197. 53
S V G Farms	248, 012. 11
River West, Inc	721, 078. 02
Crawford Ranches, Inc	71, 160. 96
Mozingo Farms, Inc	71, 160. 95
Ohanneson Enterprises	74, 694. 83
Thomas F. Walsh, Inc	75, 203. 97
Bookland Farms	86, 145. 75
Mirasol Co. Corp	81, 947. 33
Newton Farms	84, 726. 93
DLW Farms	144, 155. 02
Chas & John Parsons	85, 463. 73
Joseph J. Klaren Est	129, 781. 14
N. S. Investments	50, 541. 52
Kings: J. G. Stone Land Co	178, 938. 69
Kings:	
H. L. Yocum & Sons	76, 387. 86
South Lake Farms	64, 414. 68
Westlake Farms, Inc	812, 836. 92
McCarthy Farming Co., Inc	231, 802. 70
Dbl O Ranch No. 3	69, 195. 58
Madera:	
Forrest Clayton	66, 461. 41
John Mancebo	56, 125. 88
Triangle T. Ranch	104, 419. 74
Tierra Buena Ranch	62, 691. 57
Merced:	
David Carlucci	89, 354. 11
David F. Santos	55, 801. 58
Lindemann Panoche Farms	203, 622. 04
Pereira Bros	54, 069. 94
Panoche Farms	58, 160. 66
Hostetler Farms, Inc	60, 185. 57
Tulare:	
Zane J. Smith	85, 174. 26
Walter E. Tank	50, 707. 25
Trinble & Son	60, 565. 74
Athwal Bros., Inc	73, 308. 40
R. A. Hildebrand	64, 070. 90

Footnotes at end of table.

DISAGREEMENT PAYMENTS OF $50,000.00 OR MORE—1978—Continued

State: County: Producer	Amount
Colorado:	
Baca: William D. Greathouse	$56,976.76
Crowley: Cleo Montgomery	79,572.02
Kiowa:	
Haswell Farms, Inc	71,893.50
T & L, Inc	64,745.33
Kit Carson:	
Lyle Busby	54,838.12
Paul Gergen	64,041.18
Weld: E. E. Foster & Sons, Inc	73,229.09
Kansas: Finney: Roger Ramsey	51,524.85
Louisiana:	
Bossier: Joe Clark	50,465.13
Morehouse:	
F. Earl Hogan	59,258.13
I. O. Morris, Jr	50,028.37
W. T. Blackwell, Jr	54,688.91
Don Sims	53,525.33
Barham, Inc	65,029.56
Richland: W & W Farms	59,824.65
Mississippi:	
Bolivar: Delta & Pine Land Co	77,828.89
Coahoma: Connell & Co	57,007.31
Humphreys: Tribble Farms, Inc	56,884.82
Leflore: P & H Corp	87,243.73
Washington:	
Dillard & Co., Inc	90,352.19
Torrey Wood & Son	113,167.26
Montana: Rosebud: Wayne Helland	54,761.00
Nebraska: Brown: Schelm Farms, Inc	82,402.43
New Mexico: Chaves: Bogle Farms, Inc	71,122.99
Curry: Harold House	60,901.40
Luna: Jerry Lynn Hilburn	79,549.73
Roosevelt:	
Johnie B. Gammill	58,315.32
J. D. or Patsy Ruth Terral	60,015.00
Oklahoma: Cimarron: Cimarron Ranch	82,130.98
South Dakota:	
Stanley:	
Rex D. Haskins	69,174.70
Lyle Hedman	56,941.00
Sully:	
Stanley Asmussen	99,243.62
W. J. Asmussen	54,819.50
Texas:	
Andrews:	
Leslie Emeinger	79,175.60
Dan Newbrough	54,514.12
Gene Irwin	68,059.46
Jerry Newbrough	54,514.12
Jimmy Rex Etheredge	58,520.11
Mickey Beck	73,884.41
Roger Newbrough	54,571.25
C. R. Bruce	66,359.61
C. W. Callaway	76,166.09
L. L. Banta	67,035.59
Caprock Land Development Co	138,085.18
Bailey: L. J. Mills	57,427.19
Borden: Katherine Stephens	70,034.05
Castro: Rodney Smith	55,723.17
Cochran:	
Darwood Marshall	81,900.54
J. K. Griffith	119,424.99
F. O. Masten	75,888.23
Crosby: Donnie Powell	56,075.73
Culberson:	
Jerry Powell	214,988.11
Green Garden Farms	60,005.64
Dawson:	
Robert F. Hardberger	50,054.48
Ted Turner	50,117.75
E. E. Sumrow	51,365.92
R. M. Middleton	65,161.19
Ronnie Culp	58,412.60
E. D. Adcock	71,574.07
Adcock Farming Co., Inc	54,871.68
Lloyd Cline Farms, Inc	122,877.72
Miers Farms, Inc	82,562.60
Jones Lamesa Farms, Inc	135,296.10
J H M Farms	61,108.75
Deaf Smith:	
Billy Wayne Sisson	64,055.42
Jimmy Cluck	91,681.41
Mrs. N. A. Brown & Sons	51,223.76
Perrin Farms	90,547.55
Fisher: Raymond Scifres	66,978.61
Frio:	
Herman Johnson	51,786.29
Harold Johnson	50,070.46
Jesse M. Lindsey, Jr	64,643.10
Gaines:	
J. A. Grammer	69,496.52
Tommy Lacy	79,167.36
Vester Smith	54,527.60
Douglas Floyd	80,588.85
Bill Moore	57,370.61
Troy Martin	52,009.11
Gaines:	
Jack Keith Addison	53,201.39
Howard Huddle	56,317.52
Gary Smith	69,172.49
J. A. Pebsworth	87,512.43
H. P. McGuire	73,315.96
D. C. Rodgers	$71,564.93
Alton Billings	53,425.45
Mike Jenkins	51,305.93
Wayne A. Clayton	53,956.45
R. D. Gibson	55,135.32
Layton Oliver	76,559.83
Dean Faulkenberry	52,409.84
V. A. Petty	69,254.90
E. F. Foshee	70,232.64
Harvey Reeves	112,741.62
Doyle Neighbors	80,846.77
Leon Chester	52,751.30
Earl Layman	71,482.04
Don Sanders	74,725.51
F & S Farms, Inc	104,105.14
Glasscock:	
Alfred E. Perry	65,814.91
Bernard T. Houston	60,516.44
Roy M. Koonce	55,175.74
Romine Bros	86,589.49
Broughton & Sackett Farms	57,721.62
Hale:	
Ercell Givens	64,270.78
Carl Phillips	73,394.26
Jerry Givens	64,270.74
Hansford:	
R. E. & Rue Sanders	53,583.76
Hidalgo:	
B. W. Kirsch	79,612.70
SW Farm & Ranch, Inc	206,703.29
Hockley: J. Walter Hobgood	68,745.50
Howard: Robert Beall	68,458.92
Howard:	
Robert C. Wegner, Jr	92,346.95
Jerry Iden	111,085.40
Zola Shafer	58,331.97
A. G. Rogers	50,275.14
David Barr	56,343.82
Stanley Farms, Inc	63,708.43
Hudspeth: C. L. Machinery	79,895.06
Jim Wells: W. M. Laughlin	169,296.93
Jones:	
Adell Q. Matchett	83,362.29
Bill Pritchard	56,543.59
Herman A. Propst	60,150.25
Pied Piper Farms	55,829.19
Kinney: Hamilton G. Kenner	50,810.04
Lubbock: Dunlap Co	85,510.79
Lynn:	
W. A. Russ	55,913.30
Bryan Wright	64,411.61
Mack Forbes	50,109.05
Harold Brumit	54,389.42
J. T. Forbes	98,376.81
Martin:	
Buster Haggard	50,393.78
James G. Sawyer	50,699.30
Glen Cox	55,402.90
Eddie Odom	66,205.20
James Billingsley	62,019.37
Marvin Standefer	53,278.73
Holladay Bros	95,180.37
Moore: J. W. Brian	53,298.01
Nolan: Kin Ag Corp	94,380.68
Oldham: Norrien Garrison	58,008.49
Reeves:	
W. C. Adams	75,328.09
W. C. Adams Est	61,555.44
Sherman: Bill Reed	51,487.67
Starr:	
Max L. Jones	169,409.00
Big River Dairies, Inc	79,371.98
Funk Farms	234,010.20
Reavis Farms, Inc	69,097.68
Cameron Land & Cattle, Inc	60,044.35
La Brisa Land & Cattle Co	304,257.49
Swisher:	
Don Crooks	95,329.80
B. Raymond Evans	110,625.41
Terry:	
Larry Sims	57,982.43
Howard Hurd	115,889.27
W. V. Lasiter	53,505.40
Doyle Moss	65,368.15
Norman Caswell	70,663.23
Curtis Griffith	134,203.76
Bonard Stice	61,673.64
W. O. Burris	82,982.75
Wheatley Farms, Inc	61,106.38
Redonion, Inc	51,409.59
Mont Hamm, Inc	56,786.60
Charlie Caswell Farms, Inc	68,650.22
Yoakum:	
Tommy Elmore	58,886.57
Forrest D. Spencer	59,859.65
C. Loran Gayle	69,041.39
Don Thrash	56,001.94
Royce Harvey	162,604.80
Walter Billings	74,507.23
E. O. Winkles	56,266.46
Zapata: Harry W. Labar	1,539,011.78

[1] Summary: 100,000–199,999=30; 200,000–299,999=9; 300,000–399,999=3; 400,000–499,999=2; 700,000–799,999=1; 800,000 and up=1.

DISAGREEMENT PAYMENTS OF $50,000.00 OR MORE—1979

State: County: Producer	Amount
Arkansas: Mississippi: Clifford Gillespie	$73,149.80
Nebraska: Rock:	
Lyle Hartz, et al	57,211.00
Kenneth Hartz	78,140.70
New Mexico: Eddy: Draper Brantley	50,266.75
South Dakota: Potter County A: Crayton Bouchie	482,772.90
Texas:	
Cameron:	
John A. Abbott	87,971.77
Billie Joe Simpson	99,639.85
Dougles S. Cantwell & Son	52,537.77
Labar Bros	56,707.40
Gaines:	
Gary Harvey	76,918.96
H. W. Smith	65,182.87
Brownfield Tractor Co., Inc	66,021.84
Hockley:	
John Dukatnik	56,981.31
J. E. Wisdom	55,041.23
Selmer H. Schoenrock	53,469.99
Lubbock: Robert Melcher	54,109.82
Swisher: Gayle O. Thompson	52,787.48

Mr. MORGAN. I thank the Chair. I yield back the remainder of my time.

CENTRAL IDAHO WILDERNESS ACT OF 1979

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of S. 2009, which the clerk will state.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2009) to designate certain public lands in central Idaho as the River of No Return Wilderness, to designate a segment of the Salmon River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate on this bill is limited to 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CHURCH) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. MCCLURE), with 30 minutes on any amendment except the McClure amendment on cobalt mining, on which there shall be 1 hour, and the McClure amendment on statutory release of certain lands in Idaho for multiple use, on which there shall be 1 hour; and 20 minutes on any debatable motion, appeal, or point of order.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. I ask unanimous consent that the time be equally charged to both sides on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, it is the intention of the managers of the bill (Mr. CHURCH and Mr. MCCLURE) and the leadership that votes on amendments to the pending bill and the final vote on the bill will occur back-to-back.

We are not asking consent at this time that those votes begin to occur at a certain hour. But it is the feeling of the managers that the Senate proceed on the

bill and on amendments thereto and that the rollcall votes, when ordered, will then be, by order of the Senate, requested to be back-to-back. So that all the votes will occur in sequence and back-to-back at a particular time once all the debate has ended.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, will the Senator from West Virginia yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. McCLURE. I have no objection at all to that arrangement. I think that accommodates the Members of the Senate who have other business they are attending to in committees this morning.

I add to that, however, that Members who have any desire to participate in the debate or who may have amendments to the pending legislation should be on notice that they at least had better indicate their desire to participate in that way, so that they do not become foreclosed by this procedure; because the first time the bells ring for a vote, that will be too late.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, with the time to be charged equally.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CHURCH. I yield myself such time on the bill as I may require.

Mr. President, S. 2009 is an original bill reported by the Energy and Natural Resources Committee by a unanimous vote of 17 to 0 on November 5. The legislation would reclassify the existing Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas and certain contiguous national forest lands as a single component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The new wilderness which is to be called the "River of No Return Wilderness" lies entirely within the State of Idaho, along either side of the Salmon River. This superlative region of the Rocky Mountains is what Idahoans mean when they refer to our State as "God's country." For me, and for countless other people, the Salmon River—the famous River of No Return—has become a symbol of life. Yesterday is a part of the river which we have already run; it is gone forever. Tomorrow is always unknown, a part of the river which lies around the next bend, obscured by the roar of the next set of rapids, and hidden from sight by the towering cliffs of the canyon.

I can remember my first introduction to the Salmon River wilderness. It came when I was a young man. Around a pinelog fire, out under the canopy of the Milky Way, an old mountain man told me tall tales of that wonderful part of the world. One of the stories which has been written in permanent ink in my memory was the story of the bighorn sheep, one of the amazingly agile creatures that are native to the cliffs and crags of the Salmon River country. The old man told me that one summer morning he was watching this bighorn ram when it decided to jump a great chasm, at least 50 feet wide. The chasm was deep—one slip would mean certain death for the ram. Well, the ram studied the gorge carefully. He backed away from the precipice about 200 feet, made a tremendous run, and a great, arching leap out over the yawning abyss. He was almost to the other side when he realized he wasn't going to make it, so he simply turned around and went back.

While that story typifies mountain humor, the magnificent Salmon River country is the kind that stretches the imagination. It is a vast stage for adventure, and for the nourishment of the spirit within each of us that yearns to be free. When it is designated, through the passage of this legislation, the River of No Return Wilderness will be the largest wilderness in the Lower 48 States and one of the jewels of the National Wilderness System.

Before I describe the details of the bill which we will be debating today, I want to take a few minutes to review the history of the primitive areas which form its core, and talk about this region of rugged beauty and remoteness.

HISTORY OF THE TWO PRIMITIVE AREAS

The Idaho Primitive Area was setaside by an administrative order in 1931. The area originally encompassed some 1 million acres. An additional 145,000 acres were subsequently added to the primitive area, bringing it to a total of 1,224,190 acres as it exists today.

The Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area, of which the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area was a part, was established in 1936. The Secretary of Agriculture issued regulations in 1939 providing for the study of all of the then existing primitive areas to see which ought to be administratively reclassified. In 1963, after many delays, part of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area was redesignated the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. At that time, primitive area status was continued for some of the breaks along the main Salmon River and the headwaters of the Selway River. This area of 215,860 acres was designated the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area.

When Congress formally established the National Wilderness Preservation System with enactment of the Wilderness Act of 1964, it had a clear vision of what that wilderness "system" should encompass. The 1964 act established a process whereby the widely disjointed Forest Service "systems" would be consolidated and cohesive wilderness management policies established. Under section 3(a) of the act, the National Wilderness Preservation System was set up and all 54 Forest Service units administratively classified as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe" areas were included within it. Section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act also instructed the Secretary of Agriculture to review the 34 Forest Service "primitive" areas, within 10 years, and determine their suitability or nonsuitability for inclusion in the Wilderness System, making a report on his findings to the President. In turn, the President was required to send Congress his own recommendations to support, oppose, or modify the Forest Service proposals.

In 1968, Congress passed the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. That legislation established a national system of "wild," "scenic," and "recreational" rivers. The Middle Fork of the Salmon River, which runs through the Idaho Primitive Area, was designated by that act as one of the original components of the new Wild and Scenic Rivers System, while 237 miles of the main Salmon were to be studied by the Forest Service for possible later inclusion in the system.

The study of the wilderness potential of the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas, as required under the Wilderness Act, was completed by the Department of Agriculture in the early 1970's. On July 18, 1974, the Nixon administration submitted to Congress a proposal for a Salmon River Wilderness and Idaho Wilderness of approximately 1.1 million acres leaving out completely the Chamberlain Basin, an integral part of the Idaho Primitive Area. No congressional action was taken on that proposal.

President Carter announced his support for a larger wilderness in central Idaho as part of his environmental message of May 23, 1977. The Forest Service was subsequently directed by the President to review and expand the 1974 proposal. This reexamination was recently completed, and on December 20, 1978, the President submitted a revised proposal for a 1.9 million acre wilderness. After the second roadless area review and evaluation, "RARE II," was finished by the Forest Service in early 1979, the administration again modified its proposal by recommending the addition of some 284,000 acres that were examined under the RARE II study.

The study of the Main Salmon River has likewise been completed, and segments of the river were recommended by the President for inclusion within the National Wild and Scenic River System.

THE RESOURCES OF THIS REGION OF IDAHO

Although the proposed River of No Return Wilderness represents about 5 percent of Idaho's landmass, it is truly the heartland of the wild country of the State.

The area boasts a diverse array of rugged mountains, deep canyons, glacial lakes, tranquil basins, and raging glass-clear streams. The wildernes of central Idaho provides ample opportunity for personal challenge, initiative, and adventure. The effects of the forces of nature are in evidence throughout the River of No Return region, while evidence of man's activity is either absent from the region or, where present, generally unobtrusive.

A rich variety of animal and bird life abound here; Some 190 species of wildlife have been identified. Big game includes mule and whitetail deer, elk, moose, bighorn sheep, mountain lion, black bear, and mountain goat. The Middle Fork and Main Salmon River drainages are two of the most important big

game winter areas in Idaho. Thousands of deer and elk, as well as most of the State's bighorn sheep and many mountain goats, winter in these canyons. These two drainages also contain the most important salmon and steelhead spawning beds in the entire Columbia River Basin.

As anyone who has ever spent time in the wild region will tell you, it is the best of what Idaho has to offer; it is clearly one of our most valuable resources.

THE THREE ORIGINAL BILLS, THE IDAHO HEARINGS, AND THE COMMITTEE'S PROPOSAL

Earlier this year, I introduced three bills, by request, to reclassify the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas as wilderness. Two of the proposals were drafted by Idaho groups; one by the River of No Return Wilderness Council and the other by the Idaho Forest Industry Council. The third bill is the Carter administration's proposal.

S. 95, the River of No Return Wilderness Council's bill would designate a 2.3 million acre "River of No Return Wilderness" and would add 237 miles of the Salmon River to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

S. 96, the Idaho forest industry's bill would establish a 1.3 million acre "Central Idaho Wilderness." In addition, it would designate approximately 840,000 acres of this region for multiple-use management.

S. 97, the President's recommendations for the area calls for the creation of a 2.1 million acre "River of No Return Wilderness."

Extensive public hearings were held on these three bills in Lewiston, Salmon, and Boise, in April and May of this year. A subsequent hearing was held here in Washington on June 22. Almost 600 individuals appeared at those hearings to personally present their views. Let no one say that the public was silent on this question.

During the Energy Committee's business meeting of November 5, I offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute to the three earlier bills. After agreeing to numerous amendments to the substitute text, the committee, by a vote of 17 to 0, ordered an original text be reported to the Senate. That text is contained in S. 2009.

MAJOR PROVISIONS OF S. 2009

Mr. President, rather than describing in great detail all of the particulars of this legislation, I would refer Senators to the committee's report. I do, however, feel it is important to describe the major provisions of S. 2009.

The legislation, by map reference, would designate a 2.2 million acre River of No Return Wilderness within the Boise, Challis, Payette, Salmon, Bitterroot, and Nezperce National Forests. This action would officially abolish the previous classification of the two primitive areas.

The bill would also add some 105,600 acres in the so-called Magruder Corridor of the Bitterroot National Forest to the existing Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness area. The Magruder Corridor is a logical addition to the superlative Selway Wilderness. Its designation as wilderness will provide additional protection for this existing wilderness lying north of the River of No Return area, and end a long-festering land allocation controversy.

Under the provisions of section 9 of the bill, 125 miles of the Salmon River would be designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Some 46 miles of this total would become a "recreational river" segment and the remaining 79 miles a "wild river."

Besides these three main purposes, the bill serves a fourth and equally important purpose as well: It provides a comprehensive allocation decision for all of the roadless and undeveloped lands in central Idaho. In considering this legislation, we have sought to end the controversy over which of these lands should be designated wilderness and thereby assure that certain adjacent lands, better suited for mutliple uses than for wilderness, will not be kept in perpetual limbo, but managed by the Forest Service as working forests, under existing laws and applicable land management plans.

THE FULLNESS OF TIME

Mr. President, let me close these remarks with a quote from the Reverend Don Ian Smith, a Methodist minister who spent more than 15 years on a ranch within the River of No Return Wilderness while he was pastor of the small church in Salmon, Idaho. Reverend Smith's words sum up my own feelings about the importance of this legislation, which would have the effect of leaving a patch of this planet in approximately the same condition as it was fashioned by the Almighty. He says:

How much peace and joy would increase in the world if we would all remember that there are many good things that depend not only on our efforts but upon the "fullness of time". Modern man has taken so many things into his own hands that he begins to believe that those hands must always be active or the world will stop. We live in a wonderful world, but we cannot enjoy it. We seem to think if we stop to enjoy the world, the world itself might stop. Forgetting that we have a God who "neither slumbers nor sleeps," we think we can neither slumber nor sleep.

Modern man has become so concerned with his part in creation that he can no longer trust what will happen when he isn't there. He can no longer let things happen; he feels he must always make things happen. So life becomes one vast cocktail party where we feel we have failed if we do not keep the conversation moving, if for a few moments there is quietness, with no man saying anything at all.

When we become too wrapped up in the doings of man, it is time to go out on a warm spring night, look up into the sky * * *. It is time to ponder the mystery of seed that grows even while a man sleeps, and a kingdom that comes "in the fullness of time" as surely as springtime follows winter, grass grows, flowers bloom, and birds build nests and sing, even when we have not shown them how to do it.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me begin, Mr. President, by saying that the history of the evolution of legislation and legislative proposals has been adequately outlined by my colleague from Idaho, the floor manager of the bill, and I will not repeat that.

However, I want to sketch into that history a couple of other factors that bear upon my consideration of this legislation.

The bill was reported to the floor by unanimous vote of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, but the opinion concerning the bill was far from unanimous.

I refer my colleagues to the additional views which I submitted and which have been included in the committee report starting on page 43 of that report and ending on page 46 of that report which outline some of my concerns and a couple of particular areas within the legislation which I will address by amendment later this morning.

To say that it was voted by the committee unanimously must obscure the fact that it has been a matter of intense and bitter debate in the State of Idaho over the last several years. That debate, culminating in this legislation, affects not just Idaho but affects the resource base of this country in a couple of very key ways, which will be addressed by legislation later this morning.

I thought the remarks of my colleague perhaps were somewhat prophetic in a couple of ways: the old story of the ram jumping the abyss and seeing he could not make it, turning around and going back, might be symptomatic of the timidity of man rather than just an apocryphal story about a crazy, mixed-up sheep out in Idaho; about our inability to focus upon what are the most important objectives for our Nation, and keeping our eye on that goal, and failing to be diverted from that goal by extraneous or less important matters.

We have one of those issues before us today that does involve an Idaho big horn sheep, and we will be talking later this morning about the conflict between one band of big horn sheep in Idaho and the single source of cobalt in the United States that is absolutely essential to the security of this country.

We might at the last, listening to the words of my very good friend, Rev. Don Ian Smith, remind ourselves that this was not language dedicated to wilderness but language dedicated to the wilderness within the soul of a man, and how a man lives with himself in a nature-created situation as applicable to the center city as it is to the central Idaho wilderness area.

We have in this bill the culmination of years of debate concerning the essential balance that must be struck in the allocation of resources, and this bill lacks the balance that is essential for the good of my State in another respect other than the cobalt, which is of direct and intense national interest, for if we are going to make legislative enactment concerning the establishment of wilderness we should at the same time make legislative enactment concerning the refusal to designate areas of wilderness.

If there is to be truly balance, the right of the wilderness advocates to continue

to bring lawsuits to forest wilderness decisions should be balanced against the ability of the resource users to bring lawsuits to force nonwilderness decisions. This bill cuts off one right without affecting the other, and one amendment later this morning will address that question, the so-called release language.

But why is it important to us in Idaho that we have a predictable timber base? Then why is it important to the country that we have a predictable timber base? Most people do not understand the means by which the Forest Service makes decisions about how much timber can be cut in any given year. We have been on a multiple-use sustained-yield basis for a good many years under various congressional mandates with one kind of application of that proposal or that philosophy or another. It has shifted slightly over a period of time, but it has always remained the same in general central purpose.

That is that we should not, as we did in the Midwest, in the upper Midwestern States in the 19th century, cut out and get out, as the great timber companies swept across the land, denuding the lands and moving on to other virgin forests. Seventy-five years ago we decided that was not good enough, and that we should have enough vision of the future that we should never cut from our forests more than we can cut from our forests in the years to come, that we must maintain a stable timber base, that we must let future generations have the assurance that the timber flowing from our forests of the United States on the public lands is a constant flow of timber, that can supply the building needs of this country for decades and generations to come, not just to satisfy the current demand.

But in order to do that, you have to look at the areas where you are not cutting today, in order to know where to cut tomorrow. A lot of people do not understand how decisions you make in areas where there are no present cutting plans affect areas where you are harvesting.

Let me give you a parallel that will perhaps be more familiar to a number of people. Let us assume there is a 3,000-acre patch of grain, a large area of wheat to be harvested, and you move in and harvest that wheat, 100 acres a day. It would take you 30 days to complete the field.

Now, you could harvest 100 acres a day at one corner of the field, or one edge of the field, or you could take 100 acres a day all over the field in 100 different places, taking 1 acre at each place, and you would still know it would take you 30 days to complete the field.

But if you start on one edge of the field and you do not know whether you are going to be able to harvest that wheat on the other side of the field, you might indeed come up, 15 days from now, and find that the Congress of the United States has decided that the other half of the field should be left in wilderness, and therefore you should have been cutting, not at the rate of 100 acres a day, but at the rate of 50 acres a day. So you find suddenly that you have cut too much, and you must stop now—not just reduce, but stop.

That is where we find ourselves in the timber industry as we make decisions from day to day with respect to wilderness designations without knowing what impact it has on the outside of the wilderness designated boundaries.

I will not debate fully the issue of so-called release language at this time, but I will leave the majority of that matter for debate at the time I offer the amendment. But just let me indicate that if we do not have that balance in this bill—as we do not have—the decisions that may be made in the future will endanger the livelihood of men and women in communities in my State. We know that they are vitally concerned, because we have heard from hundreds of them.

There are two areas in the State that are particularly involved, the north side of the Salmon River, in which we have made wilderness boundary designations that will permit the city of Elk City to continue to operate if there are no lawsuits that challenge the operations on those areas that are outside of the boundaries of the wilderness area. My colleague does not seem to accept that, writing into the report language, now that we have made up our minds that there ought to be multiple uses, that somehow that action settles the issue with respect to those areas that are excluded from the wilderness boundary. As a matter of fact, it does not do that at all. It simply reflects the wish on the part of the committee that we do it that way, and if Congress adopts those boundaries, it somehow becomes a wish sanctified by the adoption of the bounds, but it has no legal effect upon the administration, although I must say that my senior colleague has letters from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Forest Service saying that so long as they are there, the Forest Service will abide by that express wish on our part.

But it binds no one else. Any organization, any individual, who does not like the decision is free to bring suit against that decision the day after this bill is passed, or the day after that, or the month after that or the year after following that.

So, instead of having given certainty on the north side of the Salmon River, we have precipitated uncertainty. I hope the Senate will adopt the language which I shall offer later.

All that has an impact upon the people in the cities of this country who desire to get into a home of their own. Right now the housing industry is in the doldrums because of high interest rates, caused by high rates of inflation because of the actions of Congress and the Federal Government over the last several years in living beyond our means.

Because of that impact upon our housing industry, housing starts are down nationwide. Men and women employed in the construction of houses are out of work, and there will be more out of work in the succeeding months. That downturn in the building industry in this country obscures another problem which would be apparent if they were not being slowed down because of high interest rates, and that is the lack of an adequate timber base nationwide to build the number of houses that we need to build in order that citizens can be adequately housed in this country. Softwood imports to the United States increased from 20 percent to 26 percent of our total national consumption last year alone, and we are building for ourselves an OPEC in softwood, just as inevitably and just as surely as we have in energy, and still we refuse to make the decisions that allow public lands managers to manage those lands which we believe ought to be commercial forest lands.

We have established goals repeatedly in this Congress that we need to build 2.3 million housing units per year over a long period of years in order to catch up with the demand for housing in this country. Our Nation's timber lands base will not sustain that rate of homebuilding in this country, and the only thing that has kept us from running into that problem of lack of resources is our inability to control our financial affairs so that people in their own planning could build their own houses in their own time, on their own timetable, without the interference of the disruption caused by Government fiscal management or mismanagement.

If we were successful in having a stable economy, we would then run into the shortage of materials that periodically in the past has driven lumber prices too high, and raised the cost of housing to the point where our citizens find it very difficult to get into a home of their own.

Mr. President, this bill by itself does not cause that problem, but this bill in conjunction with dozens of other pieces of like legislation does add up to the problem. If we are unwilling to confront that in this bill, and unwilling to confront it in other legislation, then we have, by our action or inaction, failed to do what the people of this country have a right to expect of us.

I mentioned that we have two areas of concern. I touched on the wilderness issue as it affects the northern side of the Salmon River. Now let me very briefly address the problem on the south side of the Salmon River.

In the areas where there are a number of sawmills—and I will point to four communities in particular, Council, Cascade, Horse Shoe Bend, and Emmett—if we do not succeed in getting enough timber under management and actually allow some harvest in the area south of the Salmon River, at least one of those four sawmills will close. That is not speculation on my part. That is fact.

We have the opportunity today, in this legislation, to have corrected that, but it is felt that all we can do in the area south of the Salmon River on the Warren Planning Unit, the South Fork Planning Unit, and the Landmark Planning Unit is to say that the court processes embedded in current statutes will be attenuated by an expedited review in the courts.

If everything goes well in the administrative and court review, then we might have a final decision on this within the year. If we are lucky on all three of these areas and we get a final decision on all three of those planning units within a

year, none of those four sawmills need close. If we are not lucky, if the events move as I think we have a right to expect that they may and something is going to happen in one of those three units that prevents us from a final decision over the next year, then, inevitably, one of those four communities is going to see its major industry closedown.

Council happens to be the community in which my grandparents lived and where I spent a good deal of my years as I was growing up. I spent all of my summers on their ranch, just outside of town. I know the people of that community and I know the economy of that community. I know what would happen to it if that sawmill closed. It is a very small town, very dependent upon this industry.

Cascade lies just over the mountain to the east in the valley of the Payette River. The people who live in that community are, likewise, dependent for their year-round income on the sawmill. That is why I have heard from dozens of people who work in the sawmill who say, "Please give us some help. Allow us to plan our future. Do not destroy our families. Do not disrupt our communities. Give us a chance to live."

Just south of that, farther down the Payette River at Horse Shoe Bend, where the Payette River makes the great bend as it flows south and turns westward, the only industry in town is the sawmill. And, like Cascade, if we are unable to keep a sufficient timber base, that sawmill may be the one that closes. If it does, Horse Shoe Bend becomes scarcely a slowing point for the people who in the summertime drive from Boise north into the recreation areas, driving through that community; they would have no reason to slow, much less stop.

Just westward, down the Payette River, is the community of Emmett. Emmett has the largest and the oldest of the sawmills. It is also a community that sits on the edge of the mountain area. In the valley below Emmett is a large agriculture and fruitgrowing area. So that that community is about one-half dependent on the sawmill and one-half dependent on the agricultural economy. It also lies only a little over 30 miles from Boise and is becoming a bedroom city as Boise expands. But it would be a severe blow to that community to have that sawmill close. And yet, one of those poor communities will feel the economic impact of our inability to make resource decisions because of the statutes passed by this Congress.

I have reluctantly agreed with Senator CHURCH that perhaps that is the best we can do under the current political climate, and the current political climate that makes it difficult for us to deal with the basic statutory change that says, "Don't tell the people we can give them certainty. Tell them we will support an expedited review and let them hope that will work out."

Mr. President the other issue that is involved in this legislation of national significance is the cobalt area. You will be told that the cobalt area, which lies on the eastern edge of this proposed wilderness, is not essential to national security because the cobalt belt that goes through the Bighorn Crags also extends southward and that the Blackbird Mine, which can be operated lies outside of the wilderness boundary about 6 miles and that that area, therefore, is sufficient to give them operations over a period of years. I will debate the details of that issue a little later.

Let me tell you at this time that it is my intention to offer an amendment that I did offer in the committee and was turned down in the committee, which would place the area in question in a special conservation area, because there is a resource conflict. One of the resources is the largest and most stable herd of bighorn sheep in the State. The other is the existence of the only deposit of commercially minable cobalt in the United States. Which will control our actions, our dedication to the preservation of the habitat surrounding that bighorn sheep herd or the national security demands of the production of cobalt? Cobalt is absolutely essential in the hardening of alloys that are the basis of the machine tool industry in this country. Absolutely essential; irreplaceable with regard to some of the abrasive and cutting tools that are used today in industry; nearly as important but not quite as important to the entire jet aircraft industry.

Over a period of time and with the availability of alternative supplies of other minerals they may be able to shift to a different kind of alloy and maybe, if the Soviet Union is good to us and causes no trouble in the world between now and that time, without regard to the expense that might be involved, we might be able to make that shift. And maybe we can find enough cobalt outside the area of this proposed wilderness so that we do not have to worry about the bighorn sheep. And, maybe, if everything is all right, we do not have to worry at all.

Well, I do not like to play that way with the security of this country. I want to be certain that we have enough cobalt to produce enough of the high tensile, high strength, high temperature alloys that are essential to the jet aircraft industry and to our military preparedness. Again, I will debate some of the details of that issue a little later as I offer my amendment and we debate that amendment.

But, Mr. President, it seems to me that the people of this country are confronted here in the central Idaho wilderness area with a classic conflict in national priorities. We can solve that conflict by saying we will create a special conservation area dedicated to the preservation of the bighorn sheep herd and, at the same time, the availability of the cobalt that may be essential to our country.

I think our land managers are capable of developing a plan that would enable us to do both, although, certainly there would be compromises for each.

Mr. President, it seems to me that these issues, refined and pointed as they are, are but examples of the broader questions of how we mobilize the Nation's resources so that we remain competitive in the world, both militarily and economically.

This morning is not the time to debate the total issue of our national defense nor of our international economic woes. Everyone in the country is aware that we are becoming less competitive in the world in both areas. I think the people of the United States are becoming aware that we are not the best prepared military power on the face of the Earth, that we are today No. 2, and I think without doubt they know of the economic threat to the well being of our people as we face increasingly efficient and increasingly capable foreign producer economic competition.

Mr. President, we cannot continue to go down the line of assuming that we are so wealthy a nation that we can afford anything; that we are so wealthy a nation that we can afford not to produce our own energy; that we are such a wealthy nation that we can afford to import our wood products; that we are such a wealthy nation that we can afford to import tens of thousands of foreign-built automobiles thus throwing American workers out of work; that we are such a wealthy nation that we do not need to produce our own television sets, our own textiles, our own shoes, our own clothing; that we can continue to buy more and more and more from overseas, and then see the value of the United States shrink as it has, the productivity of this country decline as it is, our competitive edge withn the world dsappear as it has, the rate of inflation continue to rise as it continues, the economic uncertainty and threat to our people grow as it grows.

Again, this bill will not solve all of those problems, but the bill before us will have an effect on each of those problems.

Mr. President, might I inquire how much time remains on the bill on both sides?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Idaho has 20 minutes and 50 seconds remaining and the junior Senator has 32 minutes and 20 seconds remaining.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may suggest the absence of a quorum without the time being charged to either side.

Mr. President, I withdraw that request and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, the bill before us represents the best effort that the committee could make to fashion legislation reflecting the testimony that we received from so many hundreds of concerned citizens throughout Idaho on an issue which has been inflamed and controversial for many years.

The time has come to put the issue to rest: To determine the proper classification of these lands that form the heartland of our State and which constitute not only extraordinarily important habitat for wildlife, but also comprise the high and fragile ground that must be protected if it is to continue to function as the watershed for much of Idaho.

The bill has drawn the boundaries of this wilderness in such a way as to minimize its impact upon the economy of the State.

I am fully aware of the importance of preserving the Nezperce Forest as a working forest, and the boundaries that we have agreed upon accomplish that objective. Indeed, the lumber companies themselves, those which are located in the Nezperce Forest and are most likely to use the timber available there, find themselves in support of this legislation. I do not remember a time when lumber companies most directly affected by wilderness have endorsed legislation creating such a large wilderness area.

My colleague has spoken of the importance of logging certain regions to the west of this wilderness, lying south of the river. He has also made reference to the Warren planning unit and the Landmark planning unit as being essential to the continued operation of mills located in Council, Horseshoe Bend, and Emmett, Idaho.

I agree that these mills will continue to depend upon logs coming from these particular planning units in the future. The problem has been that conflicts have arisen with respect to the nature of the plan that the Forest Service has presented for the logging of these areas. At the present time, administrative appeals to the Chief of the Forest Service are being considered in connection with both the Warren and the Landmark planning units.

If the Chief of the Forest Service upholds these appeals, then it would be necessary for further revision of these planning units. On the other hand, if the Chief rejects the appeals, then we are on notice that court action will be commenced in connection with at least one of them.

So we know, Mr. President, that appeals are in process now at the administrative level, later at the court level.

I, for one, do not believe that citizens should be denied their right of access to the courts. If they believe that the planning has been wrong, that it does not conform to the laws of the land, and if they can make their case out and prove it to the satisfaction of the courts, then the doors of the courts ought not to be closed to them by decree of Congress.

So, we have done the right thing in this bill. We want to see a resolution of this controversy. We want to avoid the prolongation of the litigation for 2 or 3 or 4 more years. We want the necessary decisions to be made in the proper manner. That is why we have included in this bill provisions to require an expedited review of the questions at issue so that a final court decision can be made within a reasonable time. I know of no better way to solve this particular problem than the one that has been adopted by the committee and incorporated in the bill.

I have one other thing to say, Mr. President, before offering an amendment which I have discussed with my colleague (Mr. McCLURE), one that I think is acceptable to him. That has to do with his comments concerning the importance of maintaining an adequate base for the future production of lumber and wood products in this country. With that assertion, I fully and wholeheartedly agree. But I suggest that the bill pending before us makes a positive contribution to the base to which we can look for our lumber in the future. Let me read from page 18 of the committee's report.

Oftentimes the debate over designating an area of national forest land as wilderness centers around whether or not such a decision will reduce the federal timber sale program on the affected national forest(s). It should be noted that most of the land being designated wilderness under this bill has not been used in calculating the "timber base" for the national forests of central Idaho. Thus, the designation of the new River of No Return Wilderness and the addition of the Magruder Corridor to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness will have minimal adverse effects on the existing timber sale programs. In fact, the net effect of this bill may very well be an increase in the timber availability in central Idaho.

For instance, the Committee's choice of wilderness boundary lines north of the main Salmon River and the corresponding "release" of certain adjacent lands covered either by the *Parker* decision or recommended by the Administration for wilderness designation under the RARE II study, means that significant additional volumes of timber will eventually be made available for harvest on the Nezperce National Forest. The timber can come from areas that have been "deferred"—that is kept in a *de facto* wilderness condition—by the Forest Service pending approval of legislation to reclassify the two primitive areas and certain contiguous lands as wilderness (See table 1, below). With passage of this legislation, these resources should be made available under regular Forest Service planning and management procedures to help ease the timber supply shortage which exists on the Nezperce National Forest.

So, far from cutting back on the amount of timber available to the wood products industry, far from constituting another slice in the salami which, presumably, is reducing our timber base, this bill actually adds to that base. That, I believe, is one of the reasons it is supported by the lumber companies that must look to the Nezperce Forest for their timber supply in the future.

Mr. President, since this bill was reported by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, three Idaho newspapers have reviewed the bill with care. They have published supportive editorials. One of these editorials appeared on November 11, 1979, in the Idaho Daily Statesman. Another appeared on the same date in the Lewiston Morning Tribune, and the third appeared in the Idaho Country Free Press on November 14, 1979. It is the third editorial that I think is particularly noteworthy because it was published by a paper that has traditionally opposed wilderness. I quote one sentence from the editorial, which reads:

While we have opposed wilderness designations in the past, we feel that this current proposal may be the best shot for this area. . . .

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of each of these three editorials be printed at this place in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Lewiston (Idaho) Morning Tribune, Nov. 11, 1979]

NOT THE BEST BILL, BUT GOOD ENOUGH

Idaho may have its River of No Return Wilderness by the end of the decade. If Congress approves the bill now before it—as it should—the credit will go to Sen. Frank Church. But if it fails to pass both the Senate and the House before the end of the year, the blame goes to Sen. James McClure.

The wilderness bill passed this week by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee is not the best bill it could have been, but it is about as good as could be expected—probably even better.

The Central Idaho Wilderness Act, as it is officially titled, designates about 2.2 million acres of Idaho back country as permanent wilderness, including the Salmon River Breaks and Idaho Primitive Areas that have been managed as wilderness since the 1930's.

The bill as hammered out by Church resolves some long-standing controversies, including wilderness classification of the Magruder Corridor as part of the Selway-Bitterroot wilderness.

It is not a wildernut's dream bill, though some environmentalists like parts of it; nor does it whet the appetite of the timber beast, though some logging firms are satisfied with some of its provisions.

It is a bill for all Idahoans. It meets the demands of Idahoans who have debated long and hard for much of this decade about the future of the rugged heartland of their state. It will preserve elk and bighorn sheep habitat in the Salmon River Breaks, but it also will allow for harvesting of 35 to 40 million board feet of timber on the northern slopes of the breaks in the Nezperce Forest.

It will preserve the Magruder Corridor as wilderness but it also will keep open the road through the corridor that links Elk City to Darby, Montana.

It is a bill for Idaho, but McClure wants to make it a bill for the nation. He is insisting on amendments that please the national timber interests, not the lumber mills of northern Idaho that are directly affected by the legislation.

McClure wants an amendment that would set a national precedent for the release of lands being studied under the Roadless Area Review act, better known as RARE II. He wants statuary language to open to logging the controversial East Meadow Creek, east of Elk City.

Such language is not acceptable to the bill's backers in the House. If McClure is successful in his promised floor fight to include that language, he is sure to scuttle the legislation and leave the future of Idaho's wilderness unresolved for yet another year.

Church knows that and is proposing that the report accompanying the bill make clear to the Forest Service that the area is to be managed for multiple use, including logging. Church proposes to accomplish the same result, but without damaging the bill's prospects for House approval. That's good enough for Bennett Lumber at Elk City, a company that has been a diligent watchdog of its own interests. Statutory language in this bill releasing RARE II lands would be a powerful tool in their arguments for release of RARE II lands in other states.

If McClure insists on protecting the timber interests outside the state, he is likely to torpedo the entire Central Idaho Wilderness Act—a bill that could, and should, be a fitting tribute to a decade of debate about Idaho's most important natural resources.

[From the Idaho County Free Press, Nov. 14, 1979]

WILDERNESS PROPOSAL MERITS TOLD

While a subcommittee has approved the wilderness proposal for the area of 2.2 million acres, with Idaho's delegation split, we believe that important language is found from both Senators.

Senator Church has promised in a press release that this wilderness addition would be the last for this area.

Indeed, with the state of the lumber in-

dustry, such a promise should not be taken lightly.

Senator James McClure, while he does promise a floor fight, did vote to get the legislation out of committee. McClure wants some lands designated multiple use, and also wants a conservation management area for the Panther Creek area.

From the information we have received, we find that a good bit of this wilderness is planned for south of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

However, Wilderness areas in this particular County are also proposed.

The Magruder Corridor would be accorded Wilderness status, with 105,000 acres being added to the existing Selway Bitterroot Wilderness to the north, and the rest incorporated as part of the River of No Return Wilderness to the south.

The road from Elk City to Darby, Montana, along with a corridor 300 feet on either side, would be excluded from Wilderness.

East Meadow Creek would be excluded from Wilderness. Sen. Church, in a press release, said language in the report accompanying the legislation would make it clear to the Forest service that this area is to be made available for logging operations and other multiple use purposes.

Other significant areas, the Warren Planning Unit and the Landmark Planning Unit, would have appeals systems instituted to expedite environmental appeals to them.

The main stem of the Salmon River, from its confluence with the North Fork downstream to Long Tom Bar, above Riggins would be included as a part of the Wild and Scenic River System.

Grazing would still be permitted, while airstrips would not be closed if in regular use.

All in all, the agreement seems to offer something for everybody, and not just for environmentalists. While there is always the possibility of other legislation coming up, say 10 or so from now to place more land in the wilderness, we believe that this agreement is better than the current uncertainty which now prevails over this area.

A guarantee of this type is a guarantee that mills in this area will probably be kept open for a long period of time.

All in all, the Wilderness Bill now in Congress could be worse, for now it offers something for almost everybody. While we have opposed wilderness designations in the past, we feel that this current proposal may be the best shot for this area, as other bills may be more restrictive.

Apparently some type of bill is going to pass, this appears to be the lesser of the evils.

[From the Idaho Daily Statesman, Nov. 11, 1979]

THE WILDERNESS BILL

The River of No Return Wilderness bill before the U.S. Senate is an excellent piece of legislation. The bill strikes such a fine balance it can be supported by both the logger and the backpacker. More importantly, it gives to future generations one of nature's most splendid works, the best of the wild area known as the Salmon River country.

Idaho Sens. Frank Church and Jim McClure have put together a good compromise. But the compromise is flawed by the decision to open the East Meadow Creek roadless area to timber harvest. A 3rd of the water that flows down the Selway River drains out of East Meadow Creek and an adjacent roadless area. The Selway is to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area what the Middle Fork of the Salmon is to the Salmon River country—an artery of sparkling, lifegiving water. The U.S. Forest Service recommended East Meadow Creek become wilderness. Whether timber can be profitably harvested out of the unit with today's technology is in dispute. But the timber won't be needed for 15 years, by Forest Service and industry estimates. Six other roadless areas in the Nezperce National Forest are to be opened to harvest. They will provide an adequate supply of logs for Idaho County's mills. There is no need for a decision on East Meadow Creek now.

Environmentalists say they will fight for East Meadow Creek and also for wilderness classification of the Jersey Jack and Big Mallard roadless areas on the north side of the main Salmon. Gov. John Evans and President Carter urged wilderness classification of part of each of the 2 areas to preserve elk and bighorn sheep habitat and protect the river canyon from erosion. A Church aide says wildlife biologists want the wildlife habitat in the sections in dispute to be improved, which it cannot be under the wilderness designation. Wilderness designation of part of Jersey Jack and Big Mallard is needed to protect the canyon. Logging must not occur in the canyon. If logging occurs above the rim, it must be done carefully.

Environmentalists also will fight for Elk Creek, a tributary in the headwaters system of the Middle Fork of the Salmon on the southwest edge of the Idaho Primitive Area. The legislation requires the Forest Service to rule by Feb. 1 on appeals of decisions to open the nearby Warren, Landmark and South Fork roadless areas to timber harvests. Industry does not need Elk Creek, too.

The bill does not incorporate the stretch of the main Salmon River from Long Tom Bar downstream into the Wild and Scenic River System. This is surprising since the 237-mile length of the river downstream from North Fork was expected to become part of the system. It makes no sense to protect the watershed of the Middle Fork for spawning salmon and build dams on the stretch of the river between Whitebird and the Salmon's confluence with the Snake. Church and McClure agreed the issue could be decided later. It should be decided now.

Another area of dispute is West Panther Creek, on the east side of the Idaho Primitive Area. McClure has proposed amendments that would leave West Panther Creek out of the new wilderness so cobalt could be mined if it is found. A herd of 400 bighorn sheep that lives in the area is a brood stock for reintroduction of the sheep elsewhere.

A Church aide says a known 15-year reserve of cobalt exists near—but outside of—the West Panther Creek area. New claims have been filed south of the roadless area. The bill allows mining through the sinking of shafts from outside the wilderness boundary, and extends the deadline for mineral entry by 5 years. The bill is liberal enough.

Church and McClure disagree on how to open the roadless lands to timber cutting. McClure, through his amendments, wants the decision to be spelled out in a section of the bill. But Rep. Morris Udall, the chairman of the House committee that will act on the bill if it passes the Senate, has said he will not accept such "statutory release language." Church wants to address the issue in a report that accompanies the bill. The Forest Service has said it will honor the report.

This seems like an insignificant issue. If McClure is to serve his constituents at a time when a decision is needed—particularly when Reps. Steve Symms and George Hansen are playing no role because of their blanket pro-development philosophies—he will support the bill even if his amendments aren't attached. The bill might be voted on on Wednesday.

The legislation is likely to decide one of the most significant issues in the history of Idaho. The day for the River of No Return Wilderness has come.

UP AMENDMENT 835

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Idaho (Mr. CHURCH) proposes an unprinted amendment numbered 835:

On page 12, lines 16–19, strike paragraph "(C)" in its entirety and insert the following:

"(C) The use of motorboats within this segment of the Salmon River shall be permitted to continue at a level not less than the level of use which occurred during calendar year 1978."

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, we think it is advisable to change the language of this particular section in order to make clear that the purpose of the section is not to establish a ceiling on motorboat use on the mainstream of the Salmon but, rather, to use the year 1978 as a floor. So revised, the Secretary would retain the necessary flexibility to increase the use of motorboats on the basis of a management plan that he is required to prepare for the river. The language would not result in overuse of motorboats in the future, but would simply prevent a decision on the part of the Secretary that would curtail their use below the level of calendar year 1978.

Moreover, the proposal as written would mean that all of the river users would be accommodated—those using floatboats, those who hike along the banks of the river or fish in it—and the legislative history that we are making today is intended to make it clear to the Secretary that any such management plan should accommodate all types of users.

For many years, one of the principal methods for securing access into this magnificent wilderness has been by jet boat moving from Riggins upstream, along the main stem of the Salmon River and into the heart of this primitive country. We want to make certain that this means of access is not curtailed in the future. That is the purpose of the amendment. I hope that it might be agreed to.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, my senior colleague has suggested to me this morning that some users of the river are concerned about whether or not the language that was in the committee bill, the bill as reported by the committee, would be unduly restrictive of their uses as one segment of those who use motorboats on the river during one part of the year.

That merely underscores the fact that there are different people who use the river in different ways at different times of the year.

I am willing to accept the amendment in order to accommodate their concerns that the 1978 pattern of use not be so restrictive that they might be disadvantaged by a management plan developed pursuant to the language in the bill.

At the same time, I want to express my concern that the growing conflict between motorboat use and float use does

present a hazard that the managers of the area are going to have to confront.

At some level of use, at periods of the year when those who float the river and those using jetboats, who come up the river instead of just going down the river, there will be traffic hazards at places where the rapids drop so steeply that those floating down the river cannot see over the crest of the rapids and, at the same time, those coming up the river in jetboats cannot see those approaching the rapids from above.

What we have heard from one segment that says, "Give us a little flexibility, give the managers a little room to accommodate us," we may yet hear from those on the other side who say, "You have opened the door too widely."

So I accept the amendment upon the premise, and I think more than just obvious understanding, that if, as a matter of fact, the managers in the development of the management plan are unable to accommodate the uses under this language, that we may be again approached by someone who asks us to again legislate.

I hope that the managers will be able under this language to resolve those conflicts that are both present and growing and of concern to each of us.

But, Mr. President, I accept the amendment.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is all time yielded back?

Mr. McCLURE. I yield back my time.

Mr. CHURCH. I yield back the remainder of my time on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Idaho.

The amendment (UP No. 835) was agreed to.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCLURE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I have no further amendments to the bill, but I believe my colleague does.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, first, before calling up the first of my amendments, let me respond to the remarks my colleague made in response to my earlier comments.

He recites language from the report with respect to the timber allocations that indicate that this may increase the timber base. He emphasized the increase. I want to emphasize the "may" because there is no assurance that it will in fact increase. There is no assurance that it will in fact be balanced. There is no assurance in the legislation that the actions taken will be favorable, and in light of history of RARE I and RARE II, we may, indeed, find that that is the case, that the hope is not met by the reality.

He refers to the editorials in three newspapers and points to one that customarily does not support wilderness designation and refers to the support of the timber industry in that area affected.

There are two timber industries, Bennett Lumber Co. and Wickes Forest Products, which have indicated their support for the legislation. Let me indicate why.

Bennett operates in Elk City, in an area where we have, by drawing the boundaries, excluding certain lands from the wilderness, and they must have a decision now.

Wickes Forest Products operates in Grangeville, just west of this area on the north side of the river, in an area where we rescued them by limiting their opportunities for the future in the Gospel Hump legislation that was passed a couple of years ago.

We legislated that, and they agreed because they did not have any time to argue because they were up against a decision that says, "Take this compromise good or bad, but take it or die." They knew that if they did not take the legislated solution, they would be tied up in court and the mills would close.

Mr. President, they are in precisely the same condition today. They are in no position to bargain because it is a take it or die situation. No wonder they say, "I'll take it." They have some hope for life, rather than immediate death of the industry.

So let us not attach too great a significance to the letters of support for the legislation emanating from those sources.

AMENDMENT NO. 648

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I have amendment No. 648 at the desk and I ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Idaho (Mr. McCLURE) proposes an amendment numbered 648.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 11, between lines 18, and 19, add the following new section:

"SEC. 9. Lands within the National Forest System in central Idaho recommended for wilderness, nonwilderness, or further planning designation under the review and evaluation of roadless areas conducted by the Secretary of Agriculture but not designated as wilderness by this Act, and lands within the National Forest System whose designation as primitive areas is terminated and not replaced by designation as wilderness by this Act shall henceforth be managed, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, for uses other than wilderness in accordance with regulations promulgated pursuant to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended. No such lands shall again be considered for designation as wilderness in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless further study or consideration for such designation is provided by Act of Congress. Such lands shall include the following inventoried roadless areas studied as a part of the Secretary's roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II):

"Area name	RARE II area number
Gospel-Hump (Jersey Jack)	01921
Mallard	01847
Meadow Creek West	C1845
Meadow Creek East	D1845
Rackcliff Gedney	01841
Middle Fork Face	01842
Clear Creek	01844
Kelly Mountain	01857
Silver Creek-Pilot Knob	01849
North Fork Slate Creek	01850
Little Slate Creek	01851
John Day	01852
East Panther Creek	E4504
East Panther Creek	S4504
Jureano	04506
Haystack Mountain	04507
Phelan	04508
Deek Creek	04509
Jeese Creek	04510
Perreau Creek	04511
Taylor Mountain	04502
Camas Creek	E4202
Sulphur Creek (M)	X4066
Spring Basin	04219
Squaw Creek	04217
Greylock	04218
Napolean Ridge	04501".

On page 11, line 19, strike "9" and insert in lieu thereof: "10".

On page 13, line 10, strike "10" and insert in lieu thereof: "11".

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, this amendment, which has been printed and is at the desk and is available to all Members, deals with the question of release of those areas which are not included within the wilderness.

Before anybody listening to the debate can assume that my colleague and I are in disagreement about everything on this bill, I hasten to say that the majority of the area and the majority of the decisions are not contested. We are in agreement that more than 2 million acres of land be added to the wilderness system in central Idaho that the existing primitive areas, the central Idaho primitive area and the Salmon River primitive areas, designated by the Forest Service in response to the request of a Republican Governor 45 years ago and maintained by the Forest Service in that category ever since that time, will be included in the wilderness area in the National Wilderness System; that we will take areas outside of that and add to it.

As a matter of fact, RARE II studies were supposed to look at all areas of the Forest Service that were roadless, and suggestions were to be made as to which of those should be included within the wilderness system and those which should not be designated for wilderness systems. All the areas, with one exception, that they suggested be added to the wilderness have been added to the wilderness in this area, and we have added several in addition.

So the balance we are seeking as we add 2 million acres of land to the wilderness is that we declare that 478,000 acres will not be wilderness, by law—not in report language that says that is what we expect or hope, but by law. That is, we say that these areas that are outside the wilderness boundary will not be wilderness.

Mr. President, the entire area of RARE I and RARE II has been met by most people in direct contact with that

problem with the resolve that there shall not be a RARE III.

What does "RARE" stand for? Roadless area review and evaluation—a Forest Service look at all the areas that are now roadless. Incidentally, they defined out of existence many roads that did exist by simply saying that if they are not maintained by mechanical means on an annual basis they are not a road. Never mind that wagons and buggies and innumerable horsemen and pickups and cars and jeeps and four-wheel drives and conventional vehicles have been traveling those roads for 75 years. They do not meet the test, and therefore they are not roads. That is another issue.

But RARE I, the first time through, did not yield positive results, and a new administration coming into Washington said:

> We're going to solve this wilderness issue. We're going to have another Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, and thus RARE II.

However, in order that it be a comprehensive solution, they included areas that had not been studied in RARE I. They enlarged the dragnet, bringing in more areas, and they did study more areas, and they submitted their report to Congress.

This administration has made good on its pledge. It was Assistant Secretary Cutler's expectation that when that was done, Congress would legislate, take their recommendations, expand them, contract them, but look at their recommendations, and finally decide the solution by passing a statute that says the areas that are designated shall be the wilderness and the areas that are not designated are released from study for further wilderness designation—not that they could not be added some time in the future by separate legislation, but the land manager would be the authority now to manage those nonwilderness areas under the multiple use statutes.

So, out of this whole area of more than 3.5 million acres that was studied, we have drawn the boundary on the north side of the Salmon River to exclude 478,000 acres of peripheral area, most of which is not in contention, some of which is, and suggest that those areas that are not within the wilderness boundary should be excluded, by statute, from further wilderness consideration by the land manager, the Federal Government. That question is addressed in the committee report by saying that it is our intention that they not be considered further.

Senator CHURCH, as I said earlier, has letters from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and from the Chief of the Forest Service, saying that with this kind of language in the report, they will manage the lands as though it had been included in the statute.

I do not doubt their good faith, and I am not questioning their good will. I suspect that if this is passed with nothing but the report language, Secretary Cutler and Chief Peterson will do what they have said in their letters they will do.

However, politics and Government are fragile things at times, and there are changes of personnel that sometimes change attitudes. As a matter of fact, there might be a new Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. I think Senator KENNEDY has something in mind concerning that, and there are some others in this body who have something in mind with respect to changing the current administration. I am certain that none of them is just going through the exercise for the fun of the exercise. They really believe there may be.

Certainly, if that occurs, there will be a change of personnel; and if there is a change of personnel, there easily can be a change of policy.

Besides that, and more important than that, no one else in the United States is bound by that. Out of more than 200 million Americans, there are two who have declared themselves. All the rest are uncommitted, and they are free to challenge that decision, and I think some of them would be honest enough to say that they expect to challenge that decision.

Therefore, if we are to maintain the faith with the people in Elk City, with the people in Grangeville, with the industries which have written those letters, then we should put it in the statute, not just in the report.

BACKGROUND OF RARE I AND RARE II

Mr. President, since 1905, the Forest Service has been committed in practice, and since 1960, has been committed by statute, to multiple use, including wilderness. Decades before the first Wilderness Act of 1964, the Forest Service had set aside millions of acres of spectacular country as wilderness. In 1964, Congress sanctified that wilderness with statutory law which created the National Wilderness Preservation System. In the same act, Congress also gave the Forest Service 10 years to complete studies of the so-called primitive studies, areas temporarily reserved from access pending study of their suitability for wilderness designation. In addition, Congress provided that no future wilderness could be created in the National Forest except by an act of Congress.

In the latter part of the 1960's, on forest after forest, as new sales were advertised, administrative protests were filed, charging that a particular sale would for one reason or another violate the statutory concept of multiple use. Usually, the allegation was that a proposed sale was in an area that ought to be made formal wilderness or that should be devoted to unstructured recreation with no harvesting of timber. With timber sales tied up in such appeals and the orderly progression of forest management disrupted, the Forest Service announced RARE I as a technique for resolving the problem.

During the RARE I process, an inventory of the roadless areas was completed, public comment was gathered, and a list of areas was proposed for recommendation to Congress for inclusion in the wilderness system. These recommended areas or "candidate study areas" were to be drawn from the timber base upon which annual level cuts are calculated, protected against any use that might impair the wilderness character, and included in the environmental impact statement that detailed the reasons for their selection. The process resulted finally in the selection in 1973 of 274 wilderness study areas containing approximately 12.3 million acres. The other roadless areas in the RARE I inventory, having been considered and rejected for possible wilderness designation, were not protected and remained in their full multiple-use status (about 44 million acres nationwide).

Still, there remained the question of whether these roadless areas were lawfully kept in multiple use. On January 1, 1970, the President signed into law the National Environmental Policy Act. It required the executive branch, before making any major decision having a significant impact upon the human environment, to produce a draft and final environmental impact statement.

During the latter part of 1972, as the RARE I process was nearing a conclusion, the Sierra Club filed a lawsuit against the Forest Service. It charged that before the Forest Service took any action to disturb the natural condition of the RARE I roadless areas that supposedly were returned to full multiple-use status, the agency must go through the decisionmaking process prescribed by NEPA. In essence, the Court agreed with the Sierra Club and all activities on the roadless areas were stopped.

As a result of the lawsuit, almost every Western national forest had to start a full-scale revamping of existing land-use plans. On some forests, timber sale levels dropped dramatically below the allowable cuts. On other forests, timber sale levels were maintained, but sales were concentrated on lands outside the RARE I roadless areas. On these forests, the concentration of sales at the full sales volume on a limited area produced legitimate fears that these available areas would be overcut to the detriment of land and watersheds.

This situation produced an obvious need for speed in the land-planning process and the preparation of environmental statements. But with only minor exceptions, the required new planning process was moving at a relatively slow pace. On a few forests where plans were completed, the final plans and accompanying EIS's were met with delaying administrative appeals, followed by lawsuits. Perceiving little basis for optimism, the Forest Service announced the new RARE II proposal.

RARE II

In June 1977 the U.S. Forest Service instituted their RARE II process. This program was intended to survey the roadless and undeveloped areas within the National Forest System and to distinguish areas with wilderness potential from those most appropriate for other uses. The areas recommended for wilderness would be candidates for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System by congressional action. The remaining roadless lands were designated for nonwilderness uses under the multiple-use planning process or were allocated to further study.

In April of 1979, the President made final recommendations that wilderness

designation be given to approximately 15.4 million acres of the original 62-million-acre roadless inventory. Another 10.8 million acres of roadless lands were determined to require further planning before decisions are made on their future management. The balance of the areas—about 35 million acres—were recommended for nonwilderness, multiple use management.

The RARE II process was formulated to expedite the planning process for roadless areas. Depending on its ultimate success or failure, it may be a step toward solving the timber supply and associated jobs and community stability problems, or, on the other hand, it may deepen and prolong these problems.

LEGISLATIVE SOLUTION

Without legislative "release language," there is no assurance that the nonwilderness areas will be available for uses other than de facto wilderness. Moreover, the RARE II program with its programatic EIS has added another layer of possible administrative and judicial review which can add to the delay of releasing these lands for multiple use.

Mr. President, there is an adage that warns us of history repeating itself. In northern California, there is presently a lawsuit filed which would halt management on roadless areas supposedly returned to full multiple use. This case is illustrative of the problems inherent in implementing the nonwilderness portion of RARE II in central Idaho. In this case, the attorney general of California seeks to enjoin any action in 41 areas which were designated as nonwilderness in RARE II until a legally adequate EIS is prepared on each individual area. The plaintiff contends that 41 of the nonwilderness areas, some 991,247 acres, should be instead designated wilderness or held for further planning. This suit could stop activities in nearly half of the total nonwilderness acres in California which were supposedly released for multiple use other than wilderness. (California nonwilderness—171 areas including about 2,340,000 acres.) This same type of suit or a similar court challenge could be lodged against the areas not designated for wilderness in S. 2009.

After 8 years of wilderness review and the expenditure of millions of dollars, we should be able to make these land allocation decisions for central Idaho without continued wilderness review or court challenges. We must end this long period of uncertainty. It is time to remove these lands from limbo.

Without legislative release language, the courts will continue to make land allocation decisions for the roadless areas within the National Forest System. Clarifying the intent of Congress will not preclude a court from blocking activities on nonwilderness lands.

Clear evidence of the administration's intent to manage the nonwilderness areas will not preclude court review. The only way to preclude court review is to enact legislation which releases the land for uses other than wilderness. With the enactment of this release provision, the Congress, not the courts, will be deciding which lands shall be available for multiple use.

In the legislation before us today, we are designating as wilderness some 2.3 million acres of national forest land in central Idaho. To provide for a comprehensive land allocation decision, we must attempt also to insure that contiguous roadless areas will be available for multiple use management. The only way to accomplish this objective is to include release language in the statute.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the markup committee discussion.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senator MCCLURE. I think Idahoans understand and appreciate that. But at the same time that papers in Boise last week were discussing the impact on the lives of people in Horseshoe Bend, 70 people in that mill were out of work.

We will have other headlines in the years ahead; not just temporary lay-offs because of economic conditions, but a permanent community disruption because of the restrictive management, unless we can find a way to strike the appropriate balance.

I am not certain that this legislation, although I expect to support it, does any more than have made one side of the equation more certain.

Senator HATFIELD. May I just——

Senator MCCLURE. Of course, I would be glad to yield.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Chairman?

Senator CHURCH. Mr. Hatfield.

Senator HATFIELD. I thank the Chairman; I thank the distinguished Minority member of the Committee, Senator MCCLURE, for yielding. Mr. Chairman, I have a great interest in what this bill proposes for a number of reasons.

One, we are neighbors, and what affects Idaho in many ways affects Oregon. Also, because this is the first bill, I believe, that has came before the committee dealing with the results of the RARE II study, even though it does not but take up a portion of the RARE II program as it relates to Idaho. It is very significant in setting a precedent.

Because of that concern I have about precedent, I wanted to make an observation and an inquiry at the same time. First, of all, in my two terms in the Senate I have authored approximately 50 percent of the wilderness in Oregon that now constitutes 1.3 million acres.

I think I can be considered an avid supporter of wilderness. The proposal that will soon come before this committee—dealing with Oregon—will have the entire state involved.

In other words, I have been working on a comprehensive, state-wide program dealing with RARE II in my state. I am very anxious to add to the wilderness.

In fact, my preliminary proposal at this moment would probably add over 100,000 more acres of wilderness than the Administration's proposal. So I do not think anyone could observe that we are stingy on wilderness proposals in my state.

But, Mr. Chairman, I am also very concerned about not getting into RARE III, RARE IV and RARE V. We talk about the need of confidence to make our economy work and run smoothly.

And it is an intangible, and yet very significant. I think we need that in the state of Oregon. We need it because we have an individual in our state who puts down $15 to file a court case against any and all sales that come up—of timber sales in his area.

Just routine, $15, that is all he has to put down, and has held up, by court action, sale after sale. No particular merits to the case, except that he opposes timber sales, period, under any circumstances.

It seems to me it is very important to get release language. And I want statutory release language in the bill dealing with Oregon. Now, you and I know that no Congress can bind a future Congress.

There is as much symbolism, perhaps, in whether you have release language in report language or in statute, but I want to nail it down in statute as it relates to Oregon. I am not in any way attempting to impose that procedure on any other state.

But I am determined that it shall be in the bill dealing with the RARE II matters relating to my state. So my question, Mr. Chairman, and you and I have had an opportunity to discuss this matter, and I have no intention of holding up or in any way delaying the procedure that the Chairman and his colleague, Senator McClure, wish to move on Idaho.

But I do not want in any way to have it interpreted that my acquiescence to the report language of the bill containing the release language sets any precedent for the State of

* * * * *

I will be the first to say that this particular bill, in my view, is not to be regarded as a precedent averse to your objective.

This bill today has a different genesis. I originally——

Senator HATFIELD. Excuse me, would the Senator yield at that point before he goes into the matter further?

Senator CHURCH. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. To follow up on this point, as the Senator knows, I supported the Gospel Hump proposal last Congress. At that time I think one would find in the legislative record that I said I would like to expect and have the same support for this kind of precedent as it would apply to Oregon down the road.

The Senator at that time assured me of his support. And the Senator knows, also, that we have been working on language, moderate language, not some extra kind of language that would be red flags and obnoxious to people.

But it would be what we call moderate language and I think the Senator has had an opportunity to see that language and know about our efforts.

As the Senator has indicated, this is not precedent. And the Senator would also support my bill when it comes before this committee.

Senator CHURCH. Yes; and let me say that I have the expectation that this question of how to deal with land designated multiple use as a result of the RARE II study may, in the end, be addressed on a scope as broad as the boundaries of the Forest Service itself, that is, the national forests of the United States, because it is a major public policy decision.

I expect that next year or the year after, I do not know when, the Congress is going to face up to it. But it will have to be faced up to.

It will take extensive public hearings, I am sure, in both Houses. But the public policy decision has such importance to the future management of the national forests that I think in due course it will be made by the Congress.

I would hope that one day, when it is made, Gospel Hump might be pointed to as the starting place.

Senator HATFIELD. Yes; and that Oregon is reaffirming Gospel Hump.

(Laughter)

Senator CHURCH. But when we come back to this bill——

Senator HATFIELD. I thank the Senator for his support of the Oregon bill when it comes down the line; thank you very much.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Mr. President, will the Senator from Idaho yield?

Mr. McCLURE. How much time does the Senator desire?

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Six minutes.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I yield 6 minutes to the Senator from California.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Mr. President, I support the amendment of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. McCLURE), which provides so-called release language to the central Idaho wilderness bill, S. 2009.

This amendment does not affect California in any way. Nevertheless, it does set up certain precedents for handling similar problems within our State. Therefore, I find this amendment of considerable interest to me and to California.

The proposed legislation adds about 2.2 million acres to the wilderness system; yet, it releases not 1 acre for uses other than wilderness. In other words, according to the bill as reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, we would now have 2.2 million acres of additional wilderness, and all remaining lands would then be used by both sides for compromise.

The compromise has already been made, and the decision is to put 2.2 million additional acres into wilderness. That is an awful lot of wilderness, Mr. President. Yet, without release language there is no guarantee that we will have a balance in land allocations. We, therefore, need some assurance that the needs of all citizens are guaranteed, not simply those who support wilderness uses. The McClure amendment provides statutory release for the remaining 915,300 acres that are classified as roadless but that have been rejected for wilderness consideration.

The point about these 915,000 acres is that most of these lands have been in limbo so far as management plans are concerned for 10 years. That is, no decisions have been made, no applications have been made, as I understand it, for any particular uses for any part of this.

Will some people want to use this land for timber resources? Will some people want to use some for mining? Will some people stumble across an area they would like to use for a ski resort or other recreational uses?

These things have not yet been known because I do not think the area is well enough known and remains largely undiscovered, if I understand Senator McCLURE properly.

So I believe this amendment has merit. It leaves room for future plans, future discoveries, future adjustments as they become necessary with the additional growth of the population of Idaho and with additional exploration and discovery of the possibilities of this area.

So this amendment has merit and it is necessary for the prudent management of our U.S. forest lands. To vote against this amendment, simply because some Members of the House of Representatives disagree with the release language, seems to me not to follow any sound logic whatsoever. Therefore, in order to leave the future free for the people who will follow us in generations hereafter so that they can find the appropriate uses for these lands and/or parts of these lands, I believe that this release language should be included. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to vote for Senator McCLURE's amendment No. 648 to S. 2009.

I thank the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. McCLURE. I thank the Senator from California for his remarks.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I strongly oppose this amendment. I do so for two reasons.

First, it is unnecessary; second, it will, in my opinion, result in scuttling the bill.

I can document both positions fully, and I intend to do so in the course of this debate.

It is not an accurate characterization of the bill to say that it simply creates a huge new wilderness but does nothing with respect to the lands lying outside but adjacent to that wilderness.

Let me quote first from the committee report. On page 7 of the report in which the committee action is described under the heading "A Comprehensive Decision for Central Idaho," I read the following:

> The Committee's primary objective in reaching this comprehensive land allocation decision has been to finalize the wilderness boundary lines and thereby bring an end to the current public debate over the future status of the inventoried roadless areas in this region. Thus, this legislation consolidates the two primitive areas and important contiguous roadless areas into the new River of No Return Wilderness, and adds lands within the Magruder Corridor to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.
>
> As important as these decisions are, this legislation is necessary and timely from another perspective as well. Under the terms of the so-called "*Parker* decision" (*Parker* v *U.S.*, D.C. of Colo., 1970, 309 F. Supp. 593, affirmed 448 F. 2d 793, 31 L. Ed. 2d 455), until such time as Congress takes final action on reclassifying these two national forest primitive areas as wilderness, the contiguous roadless lands are not available for any activities which would alter their "wilderness potential." The *Parker* decision means that until legislation such as this is approved, all of the undeveloped land contiguous to the primitive areas will remain unavailable for timber harvesting and other forms of commodity development. Although there has never been a determination by the Forest Service as to exactly how far the *Parker* decision restrictions may apply in the central Idaho region, it appears that these constraints apply to areas which, in the view of the Committee, are better suited for multiple uses other than wilderness.
>
> When Congress designates a wilderness area, it establishes a precise boundary line. Lands within the boundary are to be managed under the provisions of the Wilderness Act, while lands outside that boundary line remain subject to planning and management in accordance with the statutes and regulations applicable to all nonwilderness lands within the National Forest System. This is an important point. The Committee has looked at well over three million acres of roadless land in central Idaho in the context of this legislation. Fully half of that total acreage is made up of the existing primitive areas which have been administered as wilderness since the 1930's. Almost another million acres are steep, rugged, alpine lands which are logically incorporated within the new River of No Return Wilderness or the existing Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. However, the Committee notes that the comprehensive decision made in this legislation confirms the nonwilderness status of more than 900,000 acres of roadless land lying outside the new wilderness.

Mr. President, this amendment is unnecessary because the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Cutler, and the Chief of the Forest Service, Mr. Peterson, have clearly indicated that all Congress must do to designate land as nonwilderness once it has reviewed the roadless areas in question is to say so in its report. It is not necessary to put this language in the statute. There is no purpose to be served by it other than jeopardizing the bill in the House of Representatives. And the Interior Committee of the House has made it plain that if this amendment is adopted the bill will not be considered in a timely manner because they do not want to deal with the issue of statutory release language at this time.

Mr. President, that is an issue that goes far beyond the region of central Idaho.

It is an issue that extends beyond the boundaries of the State itself, beyond the boundaries of the Northwest. It is indeed an issue that encompasses the entire National forest system.

I, myself, am not adverse to statutory release language if properly formulated and if made applicable to the entire National Forest system.

I would first want to be satisfied that the language was properly drafted; and, second, that it was made applicable only to those areas considered for multiple use as a result of the RARE II study.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Idaho yield for a question?

Mr. CHURCH. Yes, I am happy to yield.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. The Senator from Idaho (Mr. CHURCH) said this amendment would, in effect, scuttle the bill. As I understand, the bill deals principally or basically with those 2.2 million acres set up as wilderness. In what sense does that scuttle this bill?

Mr. CHURCH. The bill, if it contains the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho (Mr. McCLURE), will raise an issue which the Interior Committee in the House does not propose to address this year, and will certainly not address in connection with a bill that is creating wilderness in one particular State.

The committee regards that issue as one of general applicability to all of the land embraced by the RARE II study, and as a public policy matter of such consequence as to require considerable deliberation, hearings, and time. Therefore, I have been advised by the House committee that the inclusion of this language in the bill as proposed by Senator McCLURE would mean that the bill itself would receive no further consideration by the committee this year.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Mr. President, may I proceed with my questioning? The Senator said that these additional 915,000 acres will be left for future de-

liberation, not immediate present determination.

Mr. CHURCH. No, the Senator misunderstood me. I said this bill covers not only the 2.2 million acres designated for wilderness but it would also result in releasing for multiple-use management over 900,000 acres of adjacent, roadless land, in the region.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Yes.

Mr. CHURCH. Now, I would like to develop the evidence that supports such an assertion, if the Senator will permit.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Is that not what the amendment wants to do?

Mr. CHURCH. Pardon?

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Is that not what the amendment wants to do?

Mr. CHURCH. Yes, indeed it does. My position is that it is not necessary for the purposes of this bill to pass this amendment in order to accomplish this objective. It can be done in the committee report.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Another question: The Senator said on several occasions that the bill establishes precise boundaries, it finalizes the wilderness boundary lines. When you say it finalizes, it seems to me you also are saying in opposing this amendment that you do not want it finalized, you may want part of this for wilderness, still want this part of these 915,000 acres. Is there not ambiguity in your position, Senator CHURCH?

Mr. CHURCH. I think there is no ambiguity whatever in my position because it is my——

Mr. HAYAKAWA. I believe there is.

Mr. CHURCH. Because it is my contention that we can settle the nonwilderness classification of those lands within the region outside of the proposed wilderness by suitable language in the committee report. The Forest Service says we can do it that way, the Department of Agriculture says we can do it that way, and the timber companies most directly affected are satisfied that we can do it that way. Therefore, they oppose the adoption of the McClure amendment.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Therefore, what you are saying then is that this amendment is really unnecessary to serve its purpose and you do not believe your purposes are greater than Senator MCCLURE's purposes?

Mr. CHURCH. The Senator is correct. The objective we seek is the same, but it is my contention that the adoption of this amendment would greatly reduce prospects for the bill's adoption in this session of the Congress. It is totally unnecessary since the same objective can be secured through the inclusion of appropriate language in the committee report.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. I thank the distinguished Senator for his clarification.

Mr. CHURCH. I thank the Senator from California.

Mr. President, in documenting this position, I ask unanimous consent that a letter dated October 12, 1979, signed by Mr. Rupert Cutler, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, be included at this point in the RECORD, along with a letter dated October 29, 1979, also addressed to me, and signed by R. Max Peterson, Chief of the Forest Service.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 12, 1979.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Your letter of October 9, 1979, requested further clarification of our views on appropriate language for congressional response to the Administration's wilderness recommendation for certain RARE II roadless areas.

We would consider the following statement if included in the legislative history, preferably House and Senate or Conference Committee Reports, to be an adequate indication of legislative intent to manage for nonwilderness uses a RARE II roadless area that had been recommended as wilderness by the Administration:

"We have carefully examined the Administration's recommendation that —— roadless area (RARE II No. ——) be designated as wilderness. We have determined that the area should not be designated wilderness but should instead be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness."

On those roadless areas for which such congressional consideration has been given, management would be in accord with existing laws and would be subject to land management planning. Accordingly, within such areas, it would be our intention to classify land that is capable and suitable for timber production as commercial forest land, and the timber on it would be included, as appropriate, in the determination of the potential yield and the programed allowable harvest. With regard to terminology, in accordance with section 6 of the National Forest Management Act regulations, the term "potential yield" has been replaced with the term "allowable sale quantity."

I hope this clarification will prove helpful to you as you continue consideration of the River of No Return Wilderness legislation.

Sincerely,

M. RUPERT CUTLER,
Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., October 29, 1979.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Thank you for your letter of October 24 which referred to an exchange of correspondence between yourself and Secretary Cutler.

You requested that I respond to the following question:

"Specifically, if Congress provides a precise and unambiguous statement about the desire to reverse a RARE II wilderness recommendation, what will your response be and what direction will you, as Chief, give to your personnel in the field?"

Assuming the President signs into law a specific bill and there is no counter language in House Committee Reports, I would direct our field personnel through the Regional Forester and Forest Supervisor to immediately treat the area as nonwilderness and manage it under existing land and resource plans. It also would be treated as nonwilderness in National Forest Land Management Planning pursuant to section 6 of the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). This planning process would have to consider nondevelopmental (no-action) alternatives in the context of environmental statements for land management plans. However, in the first cycle of land management planning under NFMA, we would not consider recommendation of an area for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System as a land management alternative.

Sincerely,

R. MAX PETERSON,
Chief.

Mr. CHURCH. These two letters establish without a shadow of a doubt that appropriate language in the report will result in the release of more than 900,000 acres of land in the central Idaho region for multiple-use management by the Forest Service.

Now, my colleague says this may be so, but that does not prevent challenges or lawsuits. Well, Mr. President, I do not know of any challenge to a congressional determination that land, having been reviewed, should be excluded from a wilderness area. I do not see that it matters so much whether Congress makes that determination with appropriate language in the committee report or whether it includes the language in the statute itself.

If there is to be a challenge, it is going to come later. It is going to come at a time when, pursuant to the laws that govern multiple-use management, the Forest Service completes a unit plan for a given part of the forest. No one is suggesting here—I am not, nor do I understand that my colleague is suggesting—that these unit plans should be immune from contest if they are drawn in such a way as not to conform with the standards established by the law.

So, no matter how you approach this question, the amendment is unnecessary.

Furthermore, it is mischievous because we have clear indication from the committee with jurisdiction over this legislation in the other body that the inclusion of this statutory language would scuttle the bill.

Mr. President, there is one other consideration. It will come as no surprise that the conservationists strongly oppose this amendment. The River of No Return Wilderness Council, formed for the purpose of supporting the creation of this particular wilderness, has written to me as follows. I will quote the relevant portion of the letter dealing with the pending amendment. It reads:

> We strongly oppose a Congressional mandate to designate certain lands as nonwilderness which are adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the River of No Return Wilderness. Most lands declared nonwilderness under RARE II in this area will not be contested by state conservationists. If nonwilderness must be outlined at all, then the committee report is the proper forum, in our judgment, for the Congress to express such preferred, prescriptive management direction to the Forest Service.

So the conservationists most interested in the creation of this wilderness strongly oppose the adoption of the McClure amendment. That may come as no surprise, certainly not, to my colleague from Idaho (Mr. MCCLURE). But it is noteworthy that the two lumber companies in the area most directly affected by the creation of this wilderness and the avail-

ability of adequate timber for future operations also oppose the amendment. The Bennett Lumber Co., the operations of which are located at Elk City and which is most vulnerable of all, opposes the amendment with the following language:

We view the River of No Return wilderness bill as a simple classification of existing primitive areas including decisions on lands adjacent to those primitive areas, rather than an all Idaho RARE II bill. Therefore, we would rather address the question of statutory release language for Idaho's RARE II areas in a future Congress when the nation's entire 64 million acres are opened up under Congressional scrutiny.

The question of RARE II and statutory release language we view as a question of National interest with all fifty states having a question in the debate pursuant to their own federal lands. We feel that to promote a release language approach on a local lands bill such as this in Idaho would not assure those other states the proper forum for which to address and debate what actually is a question of National interest.

Until such time as Congress solves the question of RARE II in Idaho the committee language, we feel, is sufficient direction to the Forest Service to manage these few roadless areas adjacent to Idaho's two primitive areas as multiple use.

So we have on record the opposition of the lumber company most vulnerable to cutbacks in the availability of the logs in the adjacent forests. That company says it is against the amendment.

The other company, a large company, Wickes Forest Industries, has also furnished me with a letter in which it takes the same position in opposition to the amendment. They say:

We can accept the release language in the Senate Committee report approach. This is because of two (2) main reasons.

(1) The agreements already made and documented between your office and the administration state they will abide by the intent of the committee.

(2) Time is of the essence. We do not have time to wait if a delay would result from the release language in the Bill.

So no matter how you cut it, whether you approach it from the standpoint of the wood products industry most directly affected or from the standpoint of the conservationist groups, all of them are united in their opposition to this amendment.

For that reason, Mr. President, I hope very much the Senate will reject the amendment.

I ask unanimous consent that the three letters from which I have quoted be printed in full in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS COUNCIL,
Boise, Idaho, November 14, 1979.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
245 RSOB, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We appreciate your leadership in the Energy and Natural Resources Committee markup on Monday, November 5, to ward off efforts to weaken the River of No Return Wilderness legislation as embodied in Senate Bill 2009.

We wish to reaffirm our total opposition to all amendments which will weaken the compromise bill passed by the Committee. More specifically, we are categorically opposed to the two amendments which the Committee rightly rejected and which Senator McClure plans to resubmit on the Senate floor. These are:

1. Statutory wilderness release language. We strongly oppose a Congressional mandate to designate certain lands as non-wilderness which are adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the River of No Return Wilderness. Most lands declared non-wilderness under RARE II in this area will not be contested by state conservationists. If non-wilderness must be outlined at all, then the Committee Report is the proper forum, in our judgement, for the Congress to express such preferred, prescriptive management direction to the Forest Service.

2. West Panther Creek (Clear Creek) Conservation Area. As you know, Senator, conservationists worked with you to insure that a line could be delineated which would both protect the critical big horn sheep population located in this drainage and permit exploration and development of possible cobalt mineral reserves. The compromise bill does just that. Any further weakening, as suggested by Senator McClure, is totally unnecessary and it would disrupt the careful balance presently offered in the Committee Bill.

Sincerely,

ERNEST E. DAY,
Vice President.

BENNETT LUMBER PRODUCTS, INC.,
Princeton, Idaho, November 16, 1979.

Senator FRANK CHURCH.
U.S. Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: One week has passed now since the mark up of Senate bill 2009. We at Bennett Lumber Products, Inc. want to thank you for your diligence in pursuing the facts surrounding the controversial questions of land allocation within the bill. We are completely satisfied with the outcome of the bill pursuant to the boundary lines North of the main Salmon River. In particular, the Congressional reverses certain land allocation decisions by the Administration and mandates that the adjacent lands be managed for multiple use is satisfying.

In the beginning, many folks thought that the River of No Return Wilderness bill was identified with the land allocation questions pursuant to the Forest Service's massive land allocation study called RARE II. Therefore, many in industry thought that when the Idaho Primitive areas and the Salmon River Break Primitive area were classified under the above bill that statutory release adjacent roadless areas which were being allocated to multiple use. Now, our industry understands that this bill is not a Idaho RARE II bill but rather a continuation of the process that begin several years ago in which Congress has sought to classify the last two of Idaho's oldest primitive areas.

Because of this, we view the River of No Return wilderness bill as a simple classification of existing primitive areas including decisions on lands adjacent to those primitive areas, rather than an all Idaho RARE II bill. Therefore, we would rather address the question of statutory release language for Idaho's RARE II areas in a future Congress when the nation's entire 64 million acres are opened up under Congressional scrutiny.

The question of RARE II and statutory release language we view as a question of National interest with all fifty states having a question in the debate pursuant to their own federal lands. We feel that to promote a release language approach on a local lands bill such as this in Idaho would not assure those other states the proper forum for which to address and debate what actually is a question of National interest.

Until such time as Congress solves the question of RARE II in Idaho the committee language, we feel, is sufficient direction to the Forest Service to manage these few roadless areas adjacent to Idaho's two primitive areas as multiple use.

Sincerely,

TIM A. MUELLER,
Resource Manager.

WICKES FOREST INDUSTRIES,
Grangeville, Idaho, November 15, 1979.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We wish to comment on the proposed Central Idaho Wilderness Bill that recently came out of the Senate Committee. My comments are directed to the area located on the Nezperce National Forest only. This bill is intended to determine the status of the Salmon River Primitive Area.

The mills that reply on the Nezperce National Forest for their timber supply need a settlement fast. There are already sales proposed in areas of contention. These sales are required in order to maintain the harvest level. A fast determination is essential to our continuation of the current levels of productivity and jobs in this area.

Even though we feel the release language would best be included as part of the law; we can accept the release language in the Senate Committee report approach. This is because of two (2) main reasons.

(1) The agreements already made and documented between your office and the administration state they will abide by the intent of the committee.

(2) Time is of the essence. We do not have time to wait if a delay would result from the release language in the Bill.

Regarding the area in the Nezperce National Forest, we feel that the boundaries as currently drawn are fair, considering all the users of the forest resources.

Very truly yours,

JAMES L. JOHNSON,
Director of Northwest Operations.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining on the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PRYOR). The Senator has 15 minutes.

Mr. McCLURE. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I am always intrigued by the course that debate on this floor may take, and the logical inconsistencies that are often revealed over the course of trying to present diverse and diametrically opposite arguments for a particular point of view.

My colleague has just done that, because he says the amendment is unnecessary, it does not do anything, and in the next breath he cites the evidence of the opposition by a number of outside organizations to the amendment.

Are they opposed because they think it does not mean anything, or are they opposed because they think it does something? They are obviously opposed because they know that it does something.

The Senator cites from the letter of the River of No Return Wilderness Council. I know the man who signed that letter; he is the man who built his cabin in the Sawtooth National Recreation Area before it was a recreation area. After his cabin was built, he asked that the recreation areas be created around it. There are several subdivisions in the recreation area that, after it was created, were outlawed by the Forest Service, that have got to get out, but not his. There are a number of ways in which

you can get what you want, if you can pull enough strings behind the scenes.

Who is pulling the strings behind the scenes? The very man who wrote from the timber industry saying, "We oppose the McClure amendment" testified that they were in favor of it when they were before the committee. It is only since that battle was lost that they have made their peace with the senior Senator from Idaho, and have said, "Now, senior Senator, you have saved our bacon and we will make a deal with you, if you will keep on being in favor of us this way."

Well, have they really gotten what they bargained for, or have they not, instead, just bought a little breathing room?

Does Mr. Johnson of Wickes Forest Industries know that there has been a private deal made, that in exchange for that lease from the Forest Service, there has been a little setaside that will save Bennett's bacon and kill Wickes Forest Industries?

Where do the strings lead that my colleague manipulates? He read from the letter of Mr. Johnson of Wickes Forest Industries the words where he stated:

We can accept the release language.

But, Mr. President, he should have known that I had a copy of that letter, and that he started in midsentence. He started following the semicolon in that sentence. The sentence begins with these words:

Even though we feel the release language would best be included as part of the law;

Then that is where my colleague took up the reading of the language.

Mr. President, there are within this area some issues which we did not address in the committee. The Magruder corridor area, which lies to the East, affects primarily the mills in the State of Montana, in Darby, Mont., because the timber would feed into those mills across the State line, rather than westward to Elk City or to Rangeville.

I do not contest the inclusion of the Magruder corridor, although at the time the original 1964 Wilderness Act was cerated there were all kinds of assurances to the people from Idaho that the Magruder corridor would remain open, and those assurances have now proven false. I did not make them. I just know they were made. I did not raise the objection, although I did alert my colleagues from Montana to the issue.

I have telegrams of the statements of the AFL–CIO in Idaho and Montana opposing the inclusion of these areas in wilderness and opposing the exclusion of the release language because of the effect it will have on the working men and women in the States of Montana and Idaho. Those telegrams were unheeded by the committee action.

In the letter that Mr. Day sent on behalf of the River of No Return Wilderness Council, it talked of prescriptive management. As a matter of fact, we are not legislating prescriptive management. We are making only one decision, and that one decision is that these areas outside the boundary shall not be wilderness. That is not prescriptive management. That makes no decision, and nothing else.

Mr. President, I am told by my colleague that, indeed, the administration, at least Assistant Secretary Cutler and Chief Peterson will——

Mr. CHURCH. Will the Senator yield to me for a question?

Mr. McCLURE. Surely.

Mr. CHURCH. I understand that while I was temporarily out of the Chamber the Senator made some reference to my having made a deal with the Bennett Lumber Co. I wonder if the Senator would repeat that.

Mr. McCLURE. I did not say you had made a deal. I will be happy to repeat, as best I can, what I said. I said a deal has been made concerning the increase of a timber setaside for small business on the Nezperce Forest in exchange for the language written by Secretary Cutler. But let me indicate——

Mr. CHURCH. Let me just say to the Senator, if that is the case, I am unaware of it. I know nothing of the basis of the charge. Perhaps the Senator, having made the charge, could be more specific.

Mr. McCLURE. It may well be that there are a few other things that my senior colleague is unaware of.

Mr. CHURCH. The charge was made that there is a deal. That suggests, in some way, that I have been involved in making a deal. I want to state for the record that that is untrue.

Mr. McCLURE. Well, let me say to——

Mr. CHURCH. There is no basis for such a charge, if it involves me. And if it does not involve me, then I have no knowledge of it and I would like to know who it does involve.

Mr. McCLURE. I will accept the Senator's word that he does not know anything about it.

I want to read from the record of what Mr. Cutler has said in testimony before the committee and the other body on November 13, 1979. This appears at page 14 of his prepared statement.

He says:

We are very much aware of the litigation under way in California to test the adequacy of the RARE II environmental statement and determine if the Department was in compliance with the National Forest Management Act with respect to its RARE II allocation of 46 roadless areas in 12 of the national forests in California. Should this or future litigation result in prolonged delay of management activity on the Presidentially designated non-wilderness areas, there may be a need to consider some form of statutory release language. At present, however, we believe such language to be unnecessary.

Mr. President, that is precisely the same man who said we will manage as nonwilderness these areas designated in the report as nonwilderness excluded and, at the same time, my friend from Idaho correctly reports the language in the Wickes Forest Products letter that says we cannot afford delay; therefore the language that Secretary Cutler talks about. If there is undue delay, we may sometime in the future have to talk about release language.

My colleague made some comment about the fact that somehow we interfere with the citizen's right to go before a court and challenge the management plan. Baloney. Sheer, unadulterated baloney.

Mr. CHURCH. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLURE. Just a moment. Let me complete my statement.

Mr. CHURCH. The Senator has not accurately quoted——

Mr. McCLURE. Just a moment and I will be glad to respond to the Senator, if I have time remaining. But allow me to complete my statement.

That statement, as I understood it—and, if, indeed, I did not understand it correctly, I will be glad, at a later point, to have it corrected—but that is baloney because all it does is suggest that the wilderness issue will be determined so far as current management plans are concerned. It does not say anything about what is in the management plan, save and except the single decision of whether or not it has to be managed to preserve its wilderness character while the determination of whether or not it ought to be wilderness is decided.

Mr. President, I would be happy to yield to my colleague from Idaho to correct the RECORD if, as a matter of fact, I did misunderstand the statement he made earlier with respect to the management plan.

Mr. CHURCH. First of all, Mr. President, I think personal references are unfortunate in a debate of this kind. Several have been made in the remarks of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. McCLURE).

I am sure that he does not intend to misquote me, but what I actually said was that I knew of no one, certainly not myself nor my colleagues who wished to interfere with the right of citizens to contest management plans if they felt those plans were contrary to the standards established by the law.

Mr. McCLURE. But would not my colleague agree that it is the intention of the release language to settle the one issue of whether or not it should be continued to be managed in de facto wilderness status until the decision concerning wilderness status is made and the release language would effectively change the presumptions with respect to management pending some future decision with respect to wilderness status? And the release language would, as a matter of fact, say that you cannot go to court to challenge current multiple use management in order to establish a wilderness and keep it in de facto wilderness management pending that decision.

Mr. CHURCH. Well, Senator, you have shifted from the assertion that I challenged. You said earlier—and you called it "baloney"—that I had said something which indicated to you that I favored preventing citizens from challenging management plans as they were developed by the Forest Service. I did not say that. The record will establish that I said just the opposite.

Mr. McCLURE. All right.

Mr. CHURCH. I have one other statement.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining on the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. CHURCH. The Senator may go ahead.

Mr. McCLURE. I thank my colleague.

Mr. President, I will be happy to respond to whatever questions the Senator may have. But, as the Chair has indicated, my time has about expired on this amendment.

I will say in closing that it was my hope that we would be able to have had a statewide RARE II solution. That has not been possible for a variety of reasons. It is suggested that because we cannot have a statewide RARE II proposal, we cannot have release language in the central Idaho portions of the RARE II decision and that if we put this release language in this bill, it will destroy the bill.

Well, I do not know what Khomeinis there are in the House that can hold us hostage, but I, for one, want us to legislate in the manner which we believe is correct for us to legislate. I am sure the immense prestige of my colleague from Idaho is sufficient to overcome the resistance of whomever might object over in the other body if, as a matter of fact, we decide this is the right solution for the people of Idaho and the resources which remain in Idaho.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. STEVENS. Will the Senator answer a question or two for me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I will yield myself that 1 minute remaining and such time as may be consumed on the bill so that the Senator from Alaska may ask his question or questions.

Mr. STEVENS. The Senator has been discussing amendment 648. has he not, the release amendment?

Mr. McCLURE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. STEVENS. Am I correct that all of the areas which would be released have been previously studied for wilderness designation and the decision was made not to designate them as wilderness, and the purpose of the Senator's amendment is to make certain that these lands not designated as wilderness are restored to the multiple use status they were in prior to their designation as RARE II lands?

Mr. McCLURE. The RARE II study and evaluation—both RARE I and RARE II—addressed themselves to the issues. All of the areas in question have been studied under the RARE II study. Most of the areas that I suggest for release, and that both my colleague and I have excluded from the boundaries of the wilderness, were suggested for one wilderness designation under RARE II. A small portion was suggested by the RARE II study to be designated as wilderness. Some of the areas we have suggested be included in wilderness were designated under RARE II as nonwilderness status. But it is the determination of the committee in drawing the boundaries that those which are outside of the designated boundaries shall be nonwilderness. That is a committee decision.

Mr. STEVENS. And what areas specifically would be released under your amendment?

Mr. McCLURE. The areas are listed in the amendment by unit number. That is the best way to do it, rather than try to draw the map. I could do so on the map. They refer to the RARE II study area. There is a list on page 2 of the amendment.

Mr. STEVENS. I want to make certain that Senators understand that these areas which would be restored to multiple use are areas that were studied for wilderness designation but they are not to be designated as wilderness under this bill. Is that correct?

Mr. McCLURE. They will not be designated as wilderness in this bill. All my amendment seeks to do is to say by legislation we have decided not to designate them as wilderness rather than leave that statement to the report language. One of the concerns that I have is while we could write that language in our report in the Senate there is nothing that says that the House will not write something else in their report. Then we have a conflict of legislative history that is irreconcilable. If we write it into the statute, there is clear statutory direction not only to the administration but to all the rest of the 220 million Americans who are not a part of the administration.

Mr. STEVENS. I just want to say to my friend from Idaho that some people look at this issue as being a possible precedent for the Alaska lands bill. It is not. In the Alaska lands bill we have, as the Senator knows, designated the areas that were selected by the administration or the environmental groups for designation as parks, refuges, and so forth, but we have classified them in different ways. We have classified some lands as national parks, others as national park reserves, others as national recreation areas or BLM conservation units. Also, lands that were originally within a boundary for a park have been excluded so that they might be selected by the State or selected by the Alaska Native people who have those rights coming. But we do not have this same concept that the Senator has in RARE II. I do think it is a nationally significant amendment because this is going to happen all over the country. As we go into RARE II, I think it is important for us to say to the executive branch, "Once you have made recommendations to the Congress, and the Congress has reviewed those recommendations and in a piece of legislation makes the decision, those areas that are not designated as wilderness should be restored to the classification they had prior to their being studied as RARE II areas.

In this instance that is, as I understand it, national forest status for multiple use.

Am I correct?

Mr. McCLURE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. STEVENS. I would hope that Members of the Senate will study this amendment very carefully. There are many areas of the country that are affected by RARE II. As I said, this will not affect us in my opinion, because of the way the Alaska lands bill is drafted. We have a similar concept involved in some areas because we will be restoring some lands and there will be BLM lands that will no longer be subject to withdrawls and, therefore, will be managed on a multiple use basis. But I do not think this is a precedent with respect to the consideration of the Alaska lands bill, although I do think it is a precedent for RARE II studies. Had we followed through with the TLUMP plan in southeastern Alaska instead of using legislation we would have had a similar problem in our Tongass Forest as the Senator has here, but we chose not to do that. The Alaska lands bill, following action taken by the President under the Antiquities Act, has a different series of problems to deal with than the Senator and other Senators from forestland States will face in terms of the areas not designated by Congress as wilderness areas. I certainly support the concept that those areas that are not so designated by Congress should be restored to multiple use. I hope the junior Senator from Idaho will agree with this Senator on the effect of his amendment.

Mr. McCLURE. I agree with the Senator's statement and I agree with the plea he has made. I certainly wish to underscore what he has said with respect to precedents concerning Alaska lands. Alaska is kind of a special case all by itself. There is one reason to differentiate this from other statewide RARE II plans. That is that this is not a statewide plan.

What I am seeking to do is balance what we do in central Idaho as we put 2 million acres into wilderness to say let us take 978,000 that we decided should not be wilderness and clearly say they are not going to be wilderness. I think the people are entitled to that. But it is not a statewide RARE II plan and should be distinguished on that basis from others that may be statewide plans which may come along later.

I thank the Senator for his comments.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I understand while I was out of the Chamber Senator McCLURE referred to my reading of a letter by the Wickes Forest Industries in a crafty way.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? The terminology "in a crafty way" is the Senator's terminology, not my terminology.

Mr. CHURCH. At least the impression was left that I had attempted to somehow distort the contents of the letter. That is unfortunate. I read those parts of each letter that related to the amendment. Since the letter related to other matters, it did not seem necessary for me to read the entire letter but only the part relating to the amendment.

Just so there can be no confusion about the matter, and I have no intention of trying to distort anything, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of each letter dealing with all of the subjects covered be printed again at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WICKES FOREST INDUSTRIES,
November 15, 1979.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We wish to comment on the proposed Central Idaho Wilderness Bill that recently came out of the Senate Committee. My comments are directed to the area located on the Nezperce National Forest only. This bill is intended to determine the status of the Salmon River Primitive Area.

The mills that rely on the Nezperce National Forest for their timber supply need a settlement fast. There are already sales proposed in areas of contention. These sales are required in order to maintain the harvest level. A fast determination is essential to our continuation of the current levels of productivity and jobs in this area.

Even though we feel the release language would best be included as part of the law; we can accept the release language in the Senate Committee report approach. This is because of two (2) main reasons.

(1) The agreements already made and documented between your office and the administration state they will abide by the intent of the committee.

(2) Time is of the essence. We do not have time to wait if a delay would result from the release language in the Bill.

Regarding the area in the Nezperce National Forest, we feel that the boundaries as currently drawn are fair, considering all the users of the forest resources.

Very truly yours,

JAMES L. JOHNSON,
Director of Northwest Operations.

NOVEMBER 16, 1979.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: One week has passed now since the mark up of Senate bill 2009. We at Bennett Lumber Products, Inc. want to thank you for your diligence in pursuing the facts surrounding the controversial questions of land allocation within the bill. We are completely satisfied with the outcome of the bill pursuant to the boundary lines North of the main Salmon River. In particular, the Congressional Executive Branch agreement stated within the committee report language which reverses certain land allocation decisions by the Administration and mandates that the adjacent lands be managed for multiple use is satisfying.

In the beginning, many folks thought that the River of No Return Wilderness bill was identified with the land allocation questions pursuant to the Forest Service's massive land allocation study called RARE II. Therefore, many in industry thought that when the Idaho Primitive areas and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive area were classified under the above bill that statutory release language should be instituted for those adjacent roadless areas which were being allocated to multiple use. Now, our industry understands that this bill is not a Idaho RARE II bill but rather a continuation of the process that begin several years ago in which Congress has sought to classify the last two of Idaho's oldest primitive areas.

Because of this, we view the River of No Return wilderness bill as a simple classification of existing primitive areas including decisions on lands adjacent to those primitive areas, rather than an all Idaho RARE II bill. Therefore, we would rather address the question of statutory release language for Idaho's RARE II areas in a future Congress when the nation's entire 64 million acres are opened up under Congressional scrutiny.

The question of RARE II and statutory release language we view as a question of National interest with all fifty states having a question in the debate pursuant to their own federal lands. We feel that to promote a release language approach on a local lands bill such as this in Idaho would not assure those other states the proper forum for which to address and debate what actually is a question of National interest.

Until such time as Congress solves the question of RARE II in Idaho the committee language, we feel, is sufficient direction to the Forest Service to manage these few roadless areas adjacent to Idaho's two primitives areas as multiple use.

Sincerely,

TIM A. MUELLER,
Resource Manager.

Mr. McCLURE. Will the Senator yield so I might clarify the RECORD? I do not know what he has been told about what I said when he stepped out of the Chamber, but what I said was that he started at midsentence in regard to the Wick Forest Industries. The Senator started following the semicolon and omitted the first part of the sentence in which they said, "Even though we feel the release language would best be included as part of the law;" and that does deal with the amendment. That is the addition for the RECORD I would make.

Mr. CHURCH. I think the letters speak for themselves, and the conclusions reached, as I earlier indicated, are unfavorable to the amendment offered by Senator McCLURE. That was the point I had sought to make.

I sum up the case against this amendment, Mr. President, by reiterating that it is unnecessary and unwise—unnecessary because it is clear from the record that the 900,000 acres outside the wilderness that are identified in the report can be and will be managed as multiple-use lands. That is what the Forest Service tells us and that is what the Department of Agriculture tells us. That is all that is necessary to accomplish the objective.

If the Senate adopts this amendment, it proceeds upon a new course without the benefit of hearings, without the careful consideration that should be given to the adoption of a new policy that has ramifications that extend to the entire national forest system in every State. It may be that, at a later date, Congress will want to adopt this method and use statutory release language for such a purpose, but let that decision be made in the regular manner. Let it be made with the proper hearings on both sides of the Capitol, where all concerned citizens—those who favor the proposal and those who oppose it—will have a full opportunity to be heard. Let it be made, as any question of major public policy ought to be made, in a manner that is applicable to the entire national forest system and not to just one region of one State.

For these reasons, Mr. President, I oppose very strenuously the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho (Mr. McCLURE), and I hope the Senate will reject it. It was discussed in the committee, fully debated there, and Senator McCLURE'S amendment was tabled by the committee. I hope that the committee's position will be upheld by the Senate.

I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time on this amendment, Mr. President.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I believe the record will show that I have consumed all of my time on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this amendment be set aside temporarily, under the previous understanding that all the votes on amendments and passage will be had back to back at the conclusion of debate on all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 647

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 647 and ask that the clerk state it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated by the clerk.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Idaho (Mr. McCLURE) proposes an amendment numbered 647.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

Beginning on page 6, line 2, strike everything following "1989" through line 8 on page 7, and insert in lieu thereof a period.

On page 13, between lines 9 and 10, add the following new section:

"SEC. 10. (a) The following area is hereby established as the Panther Creek Conservation Area in order to provide for the planning and management of the bighorn sheep, mineral, and other resources: That portion of West Panther Creek (RARE II No. W4-504), as designated on the map entitled, 'Panther Creek Conservation Area—Proposed', and dated

"(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the special management area for the primary purposes of management of bighorn sheep habitat and at the same time and with equal priority providing for the exploration for and development and production of the cobalt mineral resource. Management of the special management area shall be pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and shall, within three years of the date of enactment of this Act, developed a land use plan for such area. Surface access for mineral exploration and development will be permitted subject to an interim plan so long as it does not conflict with the preparation of the land use plan. Management of the special management area may permit limited timber harvest and other uses if such uses are not incompatible with the primary purposes of this section.

"(c) Any patent issued after the date of enactment of this Act shall convey title only to the minerals, together with the right to use the surface of lands for mining purposes, subject to such reasonable regulations as the Secretary may prescribe.

"(d) As provided in paragraph 4(d)(8) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Idaho with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests in Idaho.".

On page 13, line 10, strike "10" and insert in lieu thereof: "11".

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, this amendment, like every other one, is printed and at the desk. This amend-

ment, in shorthand, deals with the cobalt issue. Let me, at the outset, indicate that, with the addition of Magruder Corridor, there is a linkage between the old Central Idaho Primitive Area and the previously established Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area, so there will be a contiguous band of wilderness that extends from the northern end of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area at the Lochsa River, southward across Idaho, through the Magruder Corridor, down through the Central Idaho and Salmon Breaks Primitive Area, in the conditions we are suggesting here, for 150 miles. There will be a break of 12 miles and then another nearly 40 miles of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area and the wilderness contained as a part of that recreation area. So, in a distance of 200 miles, north and south, we shall have approximately 3.4 million acres of designated wilderness—3.4 mililon acres.

My amendment contests the designation on 45,000 acres out of that nearly 3.5 million acres. Why would I do that? Because, on the eastern edge of this area, if you look at the map, there is a thumb that sticks out, a very short thumb, which is on the upper end of Clear Creek-Panther Creek Drainage. That thumb contains two national important resources. One is the largest and most stable herd of bighorn sheep in Idaho—not the only one, but the largest and most important herd. It goes to the crests of the Bighorn Crags and the alpine lakes and meadows that are in those high mountain peaks, and extends down the drainage to the eastern edge of that management unit boundary. As sometimes occurs, the bighorn sheep are not the only resources present in that area. About 6 minutes south of the Bighorn Crags is an old mine that operated during World War II and the years that followed to produce cobalt, which was necessary to our national interest.

After World War II, foreign sources of cobalt were developed, just as we once had domestic production of oil and we found foreign producers of oil being able to produce more cheaply than we could. Therefore, the cobalt mine at Blackbird closed when cobalt prices fell below $2 a pound.

It has remained closed since that time, but events in recent years have caused an increase in usage of Cobalt and a decrease in the world availability of cobalt and, suddenly, the price rises from $2 a pound to over $6 and then to $25 a pound, with spot prices running to $50 a pound.

Do those figures sound familiar? They almost exactly parallel the per-barrel cost of oil when prices of imported oil, landed on the east coast of the United States, were about $1.90 a barrel, prior to 1973, and, as events transpired in the Middle East and supplies become less available to us, the price rose to $5 a barrel, then to $12 a barrel, then to $14 a barrel then to $23 a barrel, with spot prices to $45 a barrel. Almost precisely the same figures that we apply per pound of cobalt.

Why? Cobalt is produced primarily in the world in Zaire, in the Shaba Province. It is associated with the production of copper. When the world's copper prices are good they are producing copper and when political stability in that disturbed country permit, they produce a lot of copper and the associated cobalt provides 75 percent of our supply.

The next largest producer of cobalt for the free world markets is in Zambia, next door. Again, an associated supply, associated with the production of other minerals.

Mr. President, if we cannot get cobalt from Zaire or Zambia, the only other major source of supply would be the Soviet Union. So, suddenly, we find ourselves hostage to the possibility that there can be a cartel in cobalt that will paralyze this country as surely as a cartel in oil can. The only difference being that oil is all-pervasive and we all, individually and personally, use some of that oil. We perceive that very quickly and very directly and very clearly.

But cobalt is absolutely essential to the machine tool industry. It is used in hardening alloys that provide the cutting tools and the abrasives used in industry in this industrialized country of ours. There is no substitute for it for those purposes.

It is used to manufacture the high temperature alloys used in jet aircraft. It is important in those uses.

It could be substituted. We can develop new alloys which show promise of doing nearly as well as cobalt if we have time to develop the resources. In this instance it happens to be nickel, which we also import from other countries, but more secure countries than Zaire. But those are not quite as good as and more expensive than the alloys alloyed from cobalt.

The Shaba Province happens to be an area of the world that is unstable and in which the Russians with their Cuban mercenary soldiers have been able to provoke continued political conflict.

Every time there is an excursion of rebels from next door that were ousted during the transitions of governments from the old Belgian Congo into the modern African states, the production in the Shaba Province is lost to us.

Most of the cobalt which is produced there is flown out by aircraft, but about 25 percent of it disappears. Where does it go?

There are a number of people who have looked at the recent actions by the Soviet Union in the minerals field and begin to wonder what they are up to, because the Soviet Union has built their own independence of supply on all essential minerals, regardless of their cost.

But in recent months they have not depended wholly upon their own supplies of essential minerals. They are beginning to buy in the international markets. They are competing with us for the supply of cobalt, even though they have adequate supplies of their own.

There is only one deposit of cobalt in the United States that shows promise of freeing us, at least partially, of the interruption of supply from Zaire and Zambia and the dependence upon the Soviet Union. That deposit happens to be in this area of Idaho. The old Black Bird mine will be reopened because of the economic conditions in the world today. The cobalt belt in which that mine is located extends in a northerly and southerly direction, with some of the hoped-for cobalt lying south of the mine and some of the hoped-for cobalt lying north of the mine, and going through the area of the Big Horn crags.

My amendment does not suggest—does not suggest—that we put this area into multiple use management under standard rules. It suggests that we put it in a special conservation area and that the managers of that area be charged with two responsibilities, bighorn sheep and cobalt, with their responsibility to make certain the management does not unnecessarily damage or make unavailable either of those resources, one of which is critical to the United States and the other of which is important to us in a variety of ways.

So, Mr. President, I offered the amendment in the committee asking that out of this expanse of nearly 200 miles, or nearly 3½ million acres of wilderness, we exclude this little extrusion on one side of that area. It sticks out, as I said, like a very short thumb, 45,000 acres, exclude it from the wilderness, but direct that the land managers create a land management plan within 3 years that will maximize the two priorities that have been identified—bighorn sheep and cobalt—and permit that mining within that area which should be conducted if, as a matter of fact, there is any cobalt in there.

They have to be able to explore to determine whether or not there is cobalt in there. They have got to be able to mine if they find it is there. That, Mr. President, is the purpose of my amendment.

Mr. President, I feel a little bit strange today as I debate two issues with my friend from Idaho, both of which make it look as if I am opposed to wilderness.

I am not opposed to wilderness. But I think it needs to be balanced with other resource decisions.

If we designate millions of acres of land, but find no way to meet national priorities on the production of a critical mineral, we have not found legislative balance in the proposal.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Idaho yield me about 8 minutes?

Mr. McCLURE. I yield to the Senator from California 8 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I rise in support of the amendment of the Senator from Idaho, Mr. McCLURE, to S. 2009, the Central Idaho Wilderness bill. This amendment pertains to the Panther Creek Conservation Area in the bill.

The amendment deletes language in S. 2009 which allows only for mineral exploration in the area, but which makes mining impossible.

That is, we can explore, but we cannot take out the mineral when we find it.

The McClure amendment recognizes the need to protect the bighorn sheep wildlife resource.

They are a beautiful animal and are

found in few other places in the United States, as I understand it.

At the same time the amendment directs the land manager to prepare a plan within 3 years that will permit the exploration and production of the mineral cobalt, which is an important mineral resource in the area.

The bill as reported out of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee is extremely impractical, as it only recognizes the wildlife habitat for bighorn sheep as being important in that area. The reported bill pretends to recognize the mineral resource as important by allowing for exploration and mining, but without any surface disturbance.

How are we going to mine without surface disturbance? This is something of a mystery to me.

In other words, this language makes it impossible to mine cobalt—makes it impossible to mine it. The McClure amendment proposes to give the best possible protection to the bighorn sheep herd, which is unique, and also allow for mining of an important mineral deposit which is a vital national interest.

The interesting thing about all this is that it is a mineral resource which occurs nowhere else in the United States. The United States is entirely dependent on imports for its primary cobalt.

According to the Bureau of Mines and Mineral Exploration Coalition, most of these imports come from Zaire and Zambia. Everyone here, of course, knows of the long and difficult history of Zaire. It has been torn by several wars repeatedly. These things are not settled to this day, and the country remains in an unstable condition.

The nation of Zambia is ruled by Kenneth Kaunda, who has an army, but he has within his own borders an even larger army of guerrillas from Rhodesia—namely, the armies under the command of Joshua Nkomo, which are simply enough to pressure Kaunda if they find they cannot overthrow the situation in Rhodesia.

As a result, Zaire and Zambia are extremely vulnerable to disruption, and our supply of cobalt from these areas is always in danger. Therefore, it is politically naive of our country to depend entirely on these two areas for our vital supply of cobalt, when we have a valuable cobalt mineral belt in Idaho.

These cobalt reserves in Idaho are extremely significant. These reserves may be adequate to supply the United States with a sufficient supply of cobalt for 50 years at our current rate of use. The mineral cobalt is important in the supply of magnets which are used in electric engines. In addition, cobalt may be used in the liquefaction of coal, which is of increasing importance to us at this time.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the McClure amendment, which takes a balanced approach toward the use of all resources in the Panther Creek Conservation Area.

Mr. McCLURE. I thank the distinguished Senator.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I, too, am mindful of the importance of cobalt and am equally interested in having the cobalt mine in Idaho, once operated as the Blackbird mine, reopened and the cobalt in the area extracted. The issue really lies with whether the committee has adequately accommodated this need. In my view, it has.

The committee's bill includes the West Panther Creek (Clear Creek) Area in the wilderness. I support this action wholeheartedly. Lower Clear Creek is winter range for a bighorn sheep herd of some 400 animals, which is the most productive herd in the State of Idaho. The Idaho Fish and Game Department live traps many sheep from this area for transplant throughout Idaho. In addition, the area contains a complex of 13 mountain lakes which are adjacent to the most highly visited area within the wilderness. West Panther Creek was included in the wilderness because of these high quality wilderness and wildlife values.

The committee's boundary in this area will allow for the reopening of the old Blackbird cobalt mine in Lemhi County. This mine was worked during the 1950's when the United States was building up its stockpile of cobalt. It was closed for market reasons and because its associated refinery in Utah was plagued with technical problems.

The committee set the boundary of the new River of No Return Wilderness on top of Gant Ridge, which is about 7 miles north of the Blackbird mine. This decision will protect wilderness and wildlife values of the Clear Creek area while permitting the reopening of the cobalt mine.

There is no question that cobalt is a nationally significant mineral. It has numerous industrial and manufacturing applications. I support the reopening of the Blackbird mine, which has at least 15 years of known reserves of cobalt left in the veins which were previously worked but not exhausted. Other cobalt discoveries north and south of the old mine will undoubtedly extend the lifetime of the mine and possibly allow for expansion of the scope of the operation.

The committee's report addresses this point directly:

> While there have been three government sponsored studies of the Clear Creek-Garden Creek watersheds—two by the Idaho Bureau of Mines and one by the U.S. Geological Survey—there has been little serious exploration of the areas. Recognizing the lack of exploration which has occurred, the committee extended the mineral exploration deadline contained in the 1964 Wilderness Act for 5 years. Thus, the Clear Creek area can be actively examined until January 1, 1989. Under the provisions of section 4 of the Wilderness Act, any valid mining claims containing commercial quantities of minerals can be mined. The approach adopted by the committee precludes neither exploration or eventual production if there proves to be deposits of commercial quantities of cobalt in the area.

So, Mr. President, we not only have established the boundaries well back from the existing mine and the known claims, but also, we have extended the period during which prospecting can continue within the wilderness itself. It is not known whether cobalt will be found there. But if it is found there and a national need for it exists 10 years from now, particularly for a metal that is used in jet engines and could have a national security application, I have no doubt that the necessary mining of that cobalt would take place.

So it is my position that a fair compromise has been struck on this issue.

When the strategic significance of cobalt became apparent in the past few months, I called upon Idaho conservationists to back away from their first proposal, which would have placed the boundary of the wilderness immediately adjacent to the Blackbird mine. They agreed with my suggestion and reluctantly modified their position. To disrupt the balance which the committee has struck would not be a sound decision.

Mr. President, because I share the concern that has been expressed here about the importance of cobalt and its availability in the future, I have reviewed carefully the provisions in the committee bill. It seems to me that there are certain provisions in the bill which, upon reconsideration, should be revised.

Those provisions begin at line 20 on page 6 of the bill. Paragraph (B) and paragraph (C) should be stricken by the amendment I intend to propose at the proper time as a substitute for the amendment offered by Senator McCLURE. If those provisions were stricken, the effect would be that the language would read as follows:

Beginning at line 9 in order that the full context may appear in the RECORD:

> Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to valid existing rights, the mining of any mineral within a mining claim located before or after the date of enactment of this Act, within that portion of the River of No Return Wilderness depicted on the map entitled, "Underground Mining Area—Clear Creek", dated November 1979, which is on file and available for inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, shall be subject to the following restrictions:
>
> (A) all mining operations shall be conducted underground; and
>
> (B) such operations shall be subject to such existing or additional regulations as the Secretary may promulgate in furtherance of paragraph 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act.

Mr. President, if we adopt this substitute amendment we will have removed from the bill language which would make mining within this segment of the wilderness more restrictive than it would be under the provisions of the Wilderness Act. I see no reason why there should be language in this bill that has the effect of making it more difficult to mine the cobalt than it would be to mine other minerals within a wilderness area. The end result, then, would simply require that the mining be underground, thus to avoid open pit mines in the wilderness, and that it be subject to the normal regulations that apply to mining in wilderness areas.

I remind the Senate that the period for prospecting and for exploration has been extended under this bill for 5 years beyond the point where it would otherwise be ended under the provisions of the

Wilderness Act. The purpose of this extension is to determine whether or not cobalt actually exists in the area. Combined with the extension and the modification in the terms of the bill that I will propose as a substitute to the McClure amendment, I think we have dealt evenly and fairly with this issue.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS BLACKMAIL

● Mr. SCHMITT. Mr. President, the dangers we face because of excessive dependence on imports of crude oil are potentially small compared to the dangers we face from excessive dependence on imports of other strategic materials. At least in the case of crude oil, we know we could produce our own if we would only decide to do so.

In the case of many other strategic materials, the lack of known mineral deposits, the continued withdrawal of land from possible exploration and production, and the lack of a coherent strategic mineral import policy continue to aggravate an already critical situation. An excellent analysis of their problem was given recently by Simon D. Strauss at the American Mining Congress Mining Convention. I ask that this paper be printed in the RECORD.

The paper follows:

MINERAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY—THE CONTRAST BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES

(By Simon D. Strauss)

Salt II has focused public attention on the relative strengths of the Soviet and United States military establishments. Proponents of the agreement argue that it will maintain parity between the two great superpowers. Those who oppose claim that the agreement will condemn the United States to a position of inferiority.

There can be no question, however, about the relative position of the two countries in another aspect of national strength. In terms of mineral self-sufficiency they are poles apart. The Soviet Union is virtually independent of imported supplies. By contrast the United States is increasingly dependent on imports. For some significant minerals it is wholly dependent.

Why is this important? The leadership of the United States in the Free World—our success in encouraging others to support the cause of individual freedom—is inevitably linked to our economic health. Without a sound industrial position and a stable currency, United States hegemony is threatened. Both the economic welfare and national security depend on adequate supplies of basic raw materials.

The oil embargo of 1973 and the subsequent dramatic rise in the cost of petroleum products have made the American public understand the effect of this country's growing dependence on imports of an essential material—oil. A severe recession in 1974–75 was a direct consequence of that dependence. Slowly and painfully in the years 1976, 1977, and 1978 the country resumed economic growth—but at a heavy cost in terms of inflation and a greatly weakened currency. Now in 1979 the lesson that OPEC holds the whip hand is being learned again. Again a massive increase in oil prices is upsetting the country's balance of payments, undermining the dollar, and threatening renewed recession.

A lot of fine-sounding phrases have been uttered about switching to other sources of energy, about reducing U.S. need for imported oil, about conserving energy. Yet the man in the street sees clearly that no substantial progress has been made since President Nixon first said in 1973 that the goal was to make the United States self-sufficient in energy supply by 1980.

The public at last recognizes the importance of energy self-sufficiency. As people line up in long queues to secure gasoline at prices undreamed of a few years ago, they understand that OPEC can name the tune to which we dance. Not merely our convenience but perhaps our entire economy may be at stake in the energy crunch.

It is less widely recognized that similar considerations apply to other basic industrial materials. A prominent economist for example recently wrote that "It should be emphasized that there is nothing undesirable about import dependency per se for any commodity, whether it be bananas, coffee or cobalt."

I would take issue with that statement. Substitutes can be found for bananas and coffee. This country's economy cannot be held to ransom because a particular food stuff must be imported. The United States can switch to other foods. Over-all this country can feed itself more than amply.

Strategic materials—and cobalt is a good example—are different. They are essential both to this country's economic welfare and its security.

From a military standpoint some observers argue that a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States is likely to be a nuclear holocaust. They say the struggle will be ended in a matter of weeks if not days. Hence they think the availability of strategic materials is irrelevant.

Perhaps so. But there is no guarantee either as to the nature or duration of an armed conflict, should one occur, between Russia and the United States. And there has been abundant evidence of conflicts by proxy—as in Korea, Viet Nam and Angola.

Both countries maintain establishments of conventional weapons; they have large numbers of people in armies and navies; and they anxiously monitor territorial developments in remote areas. This must mean that military authorities are at least prepared for the possible contingency of a prolonged struggle, comparable to the two great World Wars of this century.

In both those wars the eventual losers (Germany in the first and Germany and Japan in the second) were armed to the teeth. Their military forces were backed up by vast industrial establishments. In both wars the Achilles heel proved to be their lack of domestic sources of strategic materials. When materials required from overseas sources were cut off the Germans and Japanese were defeated just as a blockade defeated the South in the U.S. Civil War.

Of course the aim is to avert war. Every sane person must hope that the statesmen of the two countries will successfully avert outbreak of armed conflict. Even if they are successful, however, a continued struggle on economic and political grounds between the two conflicting ideologies will certainly continue.

The Soviet Union and the United States are both huge countries. The population of the Soviet Union is about 15 percent above that of the United States; in area it covers more than twice the territorial extent of this country. Both nations have enormous diversity in terrain and climate. Both have outstanding natural resources. Yet while the scope and volume of Soviet mineral production has been expanding markedly since the end of the second World War, the mineral industry of the United States in the eyes of many is facing a period of gradual decline. Why is this? Has this country really exhausted much of its mineral potential while the Soviets are only beginning to exploit theirs?

First consider the Soviet position. In doing so there are serious limitations in that official data on production and consumption are lacking, but reasonably accurate information as to imports and exports is available. To judge the scope of Soviet production and consumption one must rely on estimates. The United States Bureau of Mines, the World Bureau of Metal Statistics and Metallgesellschaft in Germany all publish such figures. Not surprisingly, they do not always agree—but they do establish an order of magnitude. Furthermore, the trade figures indicate that the Soviet Union is normaly self-sufficient in all but six major minerals—bauxite, barites, antimony, fluorspar, tin and tungsten. And even for these six Russia is believed to produce at least half its internal requirements.

Certain basic conclusions can be reached about the policy followed by the leaders in the Kremlin in regard to minerals. They are:

1. Every effort is made to attain self-sufficiency in mineral supply. Economic cost is only a secondary consideration in undertaking or expanding production. The Soviet aluminum industry provides a prime example of self-sufficiency fostered regardless of cost It is significant, incidentally, that the Soviet leadership is more concerned with mineral self-sufficiency than with food self-sufficiency. The country's rulers are content to import wheat but try to avoid importing copper.

2. Because the economy is totally planned, consumption is permitted to rise only to the extent production is increased or secure supplies are in prospect. The Russians will not allow consumer demand to force them into reliance on mineral imports. Regardless of the prices at which they are prepared to sell, foreign producers have no way to enter the Soviet marketplace unless the central government decides to import.

3. For those materials of which the Soviet Union is clearly a major exporter, trade wherever possible is channeled into hard currency markets thus financing Soviet imports of foodstuffs or machinery.

4. The Russians are very much aware that in five major minerals—chrome ore, platinum metals, manganese ore, asbestos and gold—they and southern Africa together account for the lion's share of world production and trade. This goes a long way toward accounting for Russian and Cuban involvement in African affairs.

5. Little attention is devoted to fostering trade with the countries of the Third World. Even though Russia professes a deep interest in helping the developing nations, there is little evidence that such assistance has in fact been forthcoming.

6. No areas within the Soviet Union are off-limits to mineral exploration. Maintenance of wilderness and protection of endangered species do not take precedence over exploitation of resources in Siberia or elsewhere. Because Soviet producers are not subject to the rigors of international competition, internal prices are determined on the basis of costs. The expense of pollution controls or safety measures is thus simply added to these costs. There is little evidence that anti-pollution or health protection controls command a high order of priority.

To illustrate these observations, some specific examples can be cited.

According to the Metallgesellschaft, production of aluminum by the Soviet Union in 1950 was 209,000 metric tons. By 1977 it had risen more than tenfold to 2,200,000 metric tons. The trade figures show that the Soviet Union exported 500,000 metric tons of aluminum in 1975 and imported none. However, Russia was a substantial importer of two basic constituents of aluminum metal production—bauxite and alumina. Yet it appears that such imports were primarily to produce metal for export.

The United States Bureau of Mines estimates that in 1976 the Soviet Union pro-

duced 4.5 million metric tons of bauxite from which it only recovered 548,000 tons of aluminum—a ratio of more than 8 tons of bauxite per ton of aluminum. In most Western countries the ratio is 4 tons of bauxite per ton of aluminum.

Of even poorer quality are two non-bauxitic materials of domestic origin used by the Soviet Union in 1976. The United States Bureau of Mines estimates that in 1976 3.5 million tons of nepheline, yielding 382,000 tons of aluminum, and 600,000 tons of alunite, yielding 45,000 tons of aluminum, were produced.

Western aluminum producers have undertaken experimental production of aluminum from similar raw materials and have concluded that unless bauxite prices rise substantially, use of non-bauxitic sources of aluminum is uneconomic.

All told, the Soviet Union produced 8,600,000 tons of domestic raw materials from which 975,000 tons of aluminum metal was recovered—nine tons of ore per ton of metal.

The Soviet Union imported 1.4 million tons of bauxite in 1976 from which 32,000 tons of aluminum was recovered—high-grade ore comparable with the bauxite used by aluminum producers in the free market countries. It also imported 600,000 tons of alumina.

The use of domestic low-grade ore is not due to a shortage of high-grade bauxite ores elsewhere. From such Third World countries as Jamaica, Guinea, Surinam, Guyana, Haiti and many others; the Soviet Union can readily obtain ample supplies of good quality bauxite for its aluminum industry. Instead the Soviet planners choose to rely primarily on their own low-grade domestic sources. Of the high-grade bauxite imported in 1976, 40% or 600,000 tons came from an Eastern European satellite—Hungary.

Hungary exported both bauxite and alumina to the Soviet Union but its internal production of aluminum metal was much less than its consumption. In 1975 Hungary imported 150,000 tons of aluminum metal, almost all from the Soviet Union. Possibly this was under a toll arrangement by which Hungarian bauxite and alumina exports to Russia were exchanged for imports of metal from the Soviet.

The conclusion is inescapable. To satisfy its aluminum requirements the Soviet Union prefers to use low-grade domestic materials despite undoubted high costs. To the extent that better quality raw materials are imported, an equivalent quantity of metal is exported to world markets. Of Soviet metal exports about three-quarters go to the satellite countries (chiefly Hungary, East Germany and Czechoslovakia) and one-quarter is exported to the market-economy countries to be sold for hard currency.

Obviously the Soviet Union is determined to be wholly self-sufficient in aluminum supply in the event of an emergency. It avoids substantial dependence on imports from overseas sources—even though this means cutting itself off from the most economically attractive raw material supplies.

As mentioned earlier, internal consumption of most metals within the Soviet Union is restricted to the amount of available supplies—chiefly from domestic production. Soviet consumption of some materials is on a scale comparable with that of the United States. This is true, for example, of consumption of coal, steel, manganese and zinc. But for other minerals consumption within the Soviet Union is only a fraction of the quantities used in this country. Thus the Soviet Union consumes only one-quarter as much aluminum as the United States and only half as much copper.

Demand reflects limited production of durable consumer goods. For instance, the Soviet Union produces about 1,300,000 vehicles a year of which only half are passenger cars and the remainder are trucks and buses. This compares with U.S. production of 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 vehicles annually of which 80% are passenger cars.

The Soviet Union has long been a major exporter of chrome ore, platinum metals, manganese ore, asbestos and gold. All its exports of gold and platinum metals are sold for hard currencies in the market-economy countries of the West. About 75% of its chrome ore and 60% of its asbestos exports also go into the hard-currency areas. Only in the case of manganese do Soviet exports to its European satellites exceed its exports to the West.

South Africa is the world's largest supplier of chrome ore, platinum metals and gold. The U.S.S.R. is the world's largest supplier of manganese and asbestos. The two countries together account for more than half the world trade in all five minerals and well over 90% of world trade in platinum and newly-mined gold. If Rhodesia—now called Zimbabwe—is added, then these three countries also account for over 90% of trade in chrome ore.

While political and military factors are often cited to account for Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa, the Soviet Union surely has not lost sight of possible commercial advantages. Civil disorder in South Africa and Rhodesia on a scale that would interfere with production of these minerals would enormously expand the value of Soviet exports. Left-wing governments with leanings toward the Soviet in South Africa and in Zimbabwe Rhodesia could combine with the Soviet Union to create pricing situations in chrome ore, platinum metals and perhaps manganese fully as effective as the OPEC cartel is in oil. To the Soviets this must look like a "can't lose" situation. A civil war in the area will push up the prices of Russian exports. A quick victory for a left-wing black movement may provide the opportunity for price-hiking collaboration.

Repeatedly trade delegations from developing countries visit the Soviet Union or conversely the Soviet Union sends officials to developing countries. Great expectations of increased trade are raised by these visits. When mining properties or mineral concessions in Third World countries are taken away from foreign investors by host governments, there are rumors that the U.S.S.R. may operate these properties in collaboration with the local governments.

For more than 20 years there have been reports that the Soviets will assist the Third World by buying its mineral output. But the available data on Third World exports show no substantial volume of Soviet purchases.

Occasionally the Soviet will buy the odd lot of copper, lead or zinc concentrates to keep smelters running at capacity, but these originate as often from developed countries such as Canada and Australia as they do from Latin America or Africa. In fact trade statistics show that earlier this year a sizeable parcel (7,000 tons) of lead concentrates mined in the United States was shipped to the U.S.S.R. at a time when U.S. smelting capacity was available and U.S. consumers were hungry for lead.

As for Soviet operation of mineral properties in Third World countries, it has not been possible to identify a single significant mine in Africa or Latin America outside Cuba where this has occurred. There may have been some Russian involvement in India or Iran, two neighboring Asian countries. Frankly one derives the impression from this record of a completely cynical approach by the Soviet to the Third World. Despite all protestations of desire to assist, the U.S.S.R. is unwilling to depend on distant and possibly politically unstable sources for essential raw materials.

In its most recent review of the minerals industry of Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R., the Bureau of Mines published a map of major mineral developments scattered throughout the territory of the U.S.S.R. The greatest concentration appears to be in Western and Southern Siberia. However, in recent years there have been highly important developments of copper, nickel, platinum, tin and gold deposits in extreme Northern Siberia—in an area which greatly resembles Alaska. Currently under construction north of the famous Trans-Siberian Railroad is a new railroad to tap these resources.

The possibility of adverse effects on the local flora and fauna does not appear to hinder exploitation of resources which the Kremlin leadership feels should be brought into production. Nor have there been press reports of pollution restrictions, or of heavy capital expenditures to deal with air and water quality. One cannot conceive of a Soviet mining project being delayed or suspended because of pressure from local residents over issues of land, air or water pollution.

To repeat: The U.S.S.R. emphasizes self-sufficiency in mineral supply, regardless of economic considerations. To avoid import deficiency, consumption is restricted if necessary. Major exports are channeled into hard currency areas. With respect to five major commodities, Soviet policy in Africa appears heavily motivated by commercial factors. The U.S.S.R. professes great sympathy for the Third World and frequently promises assistance in mineral development, but the actions do not often match the words. Soviet mineral expansion has not been limited by environmental restrictions.

What of the mineral policies of the United States? It is no exaggeration to say that the Federal government today has no carefully thought out set of policies on non-fuel minerals. In 1970 Congress passed the Mining and Minerals Policy Act. Its avowed purpose was to stimulate domestic mining and reduce dependence on imports. But to state a policy is not the same as to effect one. Since the Act was signed into law, no genuine effort has been made to evolve a consistent long-range U.S. policy on mineral supplies.

Congressional concern two years ago led President Carter to establish an inter-agency committee, chaired by Interior, to conduct a Non-Fuel Minerals Policy Review. Phase I of this review, delayed far beyond the original target date, has been carefully monitored this spring and summer by a House Interior and Insular Affairs sub-committee, chaired by Congressman Santini. The hearings reveal the absence of consistent, coherent policy or even of any concept of what policy should be.

As stated before, the U.S. Bureau of Mines study of the U.S.S.R. mineral industry indicated that in 1975 the Soviets depended on imports for only six major mineral commodities. In no commodity was import dependency as high as 50%. The Soviet Union that year was wholly self-sufficient in regard to 21 major minerals.

Taking the same 27 minerals, in the U.S. Bureau of Mines data reveal that in 1975 the United States was self-sufficient in five—anthracite and bituminous coal, copper, aluminum, and phosphates. However, since 1975 this country has again become a net importer of both copper and aluminum. For another nine minerals the United States produced more than half its requirements domestically. But it imported more than half its needs of thirteen. In the case of eight minerals, imports amounted to more than 80% of what was required.

Geological circumstance is the explanation for U.S. import dependence for some minerals—tin, chrome ore, manganese and asbestos. Domestic deposits are of poor quality and not economically viable, yet—were they in Russia—the Soviet Union would

surely consider equipping them for production rather than rely on imports.

In certain other minerals, there are potentially important domestic resources. For example, a former director of the U.S. Geological Survey has expressed the opinion that resources in Montana might well satisfy a substantial share of U.S. needs for the platinum group metals. A joint venture of Johns Manville and Standard Oil of California is undertaking an evaluation of these deposits. Assuming a decision is made that the project is economically viable, will it be able to proceed? Will the environmentalist groups that are blocking the development of Montana coal, and that are bringing court actions to prevent exploitation of a Montana copper-silver project, stand aside for a venture to produce platinum—metal in which this country is today largely dependent on Russia and South Africa for its supplies?

Obviously the answer to this question is unpredictable. But any one examining the record must conclude that attaining mineral self-sufficiency is not high on the list of national priorities. A few examples may be cited to support this view.

In 1978, the International Trade Commission concluded that the domestic copper industry had been injured by excessive imports, after a hearing based on an escape clause action brought by the domestic producers. President Carter turned down the recommendation of a quota limitation on imports and in a somewhat brusque statement did not even suggest other ways in which the domestic industry might be assisted.

During 1978 both the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration imposed stringent new limits on lead emissions. Both the primary and secondary lead processing industries and many of the consuming industries have advised the agencies that they lack present technology with which to meet these standards. Moreover industry maintains that the agencies have not presented scientific evidence that such stringent standards are in fact necessary to protect public or worker health. The issue is now in the courts. Unless the standards are relaxed, many domestic plants will close. The country faces the prospect that both newly mined lead concentrates and scrap will be exported abroad for conversion into refined metal which will then have to be re-imported to meet domestic needs. Heavy transport costs involved in this two-way traffic will tend to reduce domestic mine production and discourage scrap recovery—at the same time that environmentalists are urging increased recycling.

In the same way, stringent pollution standards are making the country depend on imported coke, while domestic coal is being exported. Last year 5 million tons of coke was imported due to reduced domestic coke-making capacity resulting from what George Stinson of National Steel calls the "inflexibility of pollution control requirements on facilities with limited life expectancy.

Stan Dayton, editor of Engineering and Mining Journal, in the May 1979, issue dramatically summarized the position of the mining industry in Alaska, our largest state. Poised between Siberia, the prime source of the Soviet's mineral production, and the Yukon, perhaps the area of Canada with the greatest non-fuel mineral exploration activity at this time, Alaska by contrast has only two commercial mining operations of any size. One is a gold dredging operation near Nome and the other a coal mine near Fairbanks.

Mr. Dayton stated that Alaska is not only the best place in the Union to prospect for tin and tungsten but it is also rated excellent in the potential for commercially viable amounts of chromite, nickel, cobalt and platinum. He cited a comprehensive list of 244 known major mineral occurrences in Alaska. Only 46 of these are in areas open to mineral location under the mining laws. The others are blocked because of various withdrawals of Alaskan territory from exploration potential. Only 17% of the total land surface of Alaska is fully open to prospecting for minerals. Other priorities—wilderness preservation, endangered species, Eskimo rights, etc.—mean that mining is proscribed or severely limited in 83% of the potentially most attractive mineral areas in the country.

In regard to foreign mineral exploration, however, the U.S. government takes a different attitude. Officials concerned with policy toward the Third World are constantly exhorting the mining industry to invest in exploration for and development of mineral resources in the developing countries. The pressure of the environmental movement has influenced U.S. supported financing for foreign projects in that some loans impose non-degradation concepts. Such limitations are not contained in financial arrangements by other capital-exporting countries. Insurance and financing through government establishments are offered to induce mineral investments. Similar assistance is not available for domestic mining projects, which of course must adhere to Federal and State environmental regulations. Domestic mineral enterprises recognize the widespread public support for preservation of the environment, but as matters now stand they feel the regulatory agencies fail to balance costs imposed against benefits to be derived.

In international trade, the Department of Commerce figures show that for non-ferrous metals the aggregate adverse balance increased from $1.5 billion in 1975 to $4.1 in 1978. Similarly the adverse balance in steel increased from $2.1 billion in 1975 to $5.6 billion in 1978. These are significant portions of the over-all U.S. trade deficit.

On the African front U.S. policy has disregarded commercial considerations. Thus in order to support the cause of black nationalism the United States has denied itself access to Rhodesian mineral resources. There is widespread pressure from various religious and civil liberties organizations to restrict trade and investments with South Africa. To date these efforts have not resulted in any actual restrictions. Should pressure finally result in limits to trade and investment in South Africa, U.S. dependence on mineral imports from Russia would be enormously increased.

One might summarize the contrasting U.S. and Soviet positions in regard to mineral policies as follows:

1. The Soviet Union emphasizes mineral self-sufficiency. The United States has taken no steps toward improving its position in self-sufficiency and seems to disregard this as a matter of national priority.

2. The Soviet Union restricts consumption of minerals if necessary to avoid import deficiencies. The United States as a consumer economy places no limitations on consumption other than to suggest the desirability of increased recycling.

3. The Soviet Union is a major exporter of minerals and uses mineral exports to obtain foreign currency. The United States imports of minerals are steadily increasing. The net effect of this has been to add to the pressures weakening the U.S. dollar.

4. Soviet policy in Africa strongly serves Soviet commercial interests since turmoil in Africa will strengthen the prices of Soviet exports. U.S. policy in Africa is dictated entirely by political considerations. In fact, the Rhodesian embargo has been commercially disadvantageous to the United States.

5. While the Soviet Union expresses sentiments of interest in the Third World, it has in fact not materially assisted developing countries in expansion of their mineral industries. The United States has made capital available on favorable terms and has extended trade concessions.

6. Exploitation of Soviet mineral deposits is in no way inhibited by environmental considerations. In the United States the proliferation of environmental and safety regulations puts a heavy burden of capital and operating costs on the mineral industries. In some instances these regulations are forcing marginal producers to suspend operations. Private groups are permitted, and indeed encouraged by the government, to delay and hinder mineral development through litigation.

These observations are not intended to suggest that the United States should emulate the Soviet example. The Communist form of government is not one that the majority of Americans would welcome. Rigid governmental control of economic, cultural and academic activities would be abhorrent to most Americans. But Americans need to be aware of what is going on behind the Iron Curtain. They need carefully to weigh priorities. The U.S., unlike the Soviet, will not disregard environmental considerations but surely it is in order to suggest that a reasonable balance should be struck between costs and benefits. Today no such evaluation is being made, despite President Carter's promise to analyze the impact of regulations.

The failure to develop a meaningful energy policy in this country in 1977 and 1978 provided a clear signal to OPEC this year that it could twice raise oil prices with impunity. Just as leadership has been lacking on the energy front, even so is the national economic well-being and defense posture today being threatened by an apathetic attitude in Washington toward the erosion of our mineral industry. This audience well understands the issue. But it is an issue of which the vast majority of American citizens are not even aware.

Some years ago Nikita Khrushchev, then Premier of the Soviet, warned the United States that in the long run the Soviet system would bury us. That situation has not yet arisen but a candid appraisal must be that, as of today, in the minerals field the Soviet Union is making progress in that direction. To use the phrase that Secretary James Schlesinger applied in the energy situation—in the minerals field this country is running grave geostrategic risks.

Self-sufficiency in percent—1975

Commodity	U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.
Aluminum	140	102
Antimony	90	51
Asbestos	150	18
Barite	50	68
Bauxite	60	9
Chromite	230	9
Coal-Anthracite	110	110
Coal-Bituminous	100	115
Cobalt	100	2
Copper, refined	130	102
Fluorspar	50	15
Gas, natural	100	90
Gold	240	48
Iron Ore	120	70
Lead, refined	110	89
Manganese	120	2
Nickel in Ore	100	28
Petroleum, crude	120	65
Phosphate	130	105
Platinum Group Metals	140	17
Potash	150	49
Steel, crude	100	91
Sulfur	100	95
Tin in Ore	80	16
Titanium	100	75
Tungsten	70	45
Zinc	110	39

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines.●

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time on the amendment.

A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CHURCH. It is my understanding that a substitute amendment may be sent to the desk only after the time has expired on the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. After it has been used or yielded back.

Mr. CHURCH. Very well.

I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time when Senator McCLURE is ready.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCLURE. How much time remains on the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 12 minutes and 21 seconds. The senior Senator from Idaho has 17 minutes and 53 seconds.

Mr. McCLURE. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, my understanding of what my distinguished colleague has suggested as a substitute is to remove a part of the additional restrictions imposed upon this area but not the one with respect to the limitation on surface mining so that there would be some surface disturbance but there could not be surface mining. Is that the effect of the substitute that he intends to offer?

Mr. CHURCH. Yes; the effect would be to prohibit open pit mining.

Mr. McCLURE. Yes.

Mr. President, I am trying to determine now where we stand from a parliamentary standpoint so that we can try to inform our colleagues what to expect because they had anticipated earlier that we would have a vote on the two McClure amendments and then vote on final passage and they were to be back to back. We were trying to make some arrangements to expedite those votes. Is it the intention of my colleague to ask for a rollcall vote on his substitute?

Mr. CHURCH. Yes.

Mr. McCLURE. Then we have the potential for four rollcalls in a row, I understand that the distinguished Senator from New Mexico may wish to offer one other amendment. We might have to make accommodation for that.

Mr. President, I hope, also, that while I support what my colleague is attempting to do with respect to removing some of the additional restrictions on mining within the wilderness, I do not think they are an adequate substitute. But if mine should fail, I wish to have the opportunity to embrace his, but if he offers his as a substitute I must then necessarily oppose his amendment and hope that it is defeated. If it is defeated, then the vote will occur on mine. If mine passes the issue is dead. If his passes as a substitute the issue is resolved.

If, however, both his is defeated and mine is defeated, then we both might want to try to resolve something in this order.

So, it is my expectation that when we get to the ordering of the votes the first of the two votes would be on the release language and the second on the cobalt issue. So probably the first vote would be on the release language, the second on the substitute by my senior colleague, and the possible third vote on my amendment dealing with cobalt issue. I think that is probably all we can order at this time because we will have to wait to see how the votes come on that to determine whether or not the Senator from New Mexico would offer his, and we might also desire to work something else out with that.

But with that in mind, Mr. President, I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time on this amendment unless the Senator from New Mexico wishes to speak.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLURE. I am happy to yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. I ask both of the Senators: Do I understand the situation to be, then, that if I have an amendment that I want to offer only in the event Senator McCLURE'S cobalt amendment fails parliamentarywise I can wait and if there are not parliamentary inhibitions I can offer it after the disposition of the McClure cobalt amendment? Is that the Senator's understanding?

Mr. McCLURE. That is my understanding.

In order to make that perfectly clear so that there will be no misunderstanding I ask unanimous consent that the first vote occur upon my amendment No. 648 and the second vote occur upon the amendment to be offered in the nature of a substitute by my senior colleague and if necessary the third vote occur on my amendment No. 647.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCLURE. That the first of those.

I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to request rollcall votes on each of those three amendments at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on each of the three amendemnts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second. Without objection, the yeas and nays are ordered on all three with one show of hands.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the first rollcall be 15 minutes and the second and third rollcalls be 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCLURE. And that they will be back-to-back votes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I think that adequately answers the question the Senator from New Mexico asked and it does reserve his right and the right of any other Member to offer an amendment following that sequence if they desire.

Mr. DOMENICI. I thank my friend from Idaho.

Does the Senator have any idea when we will start the back-to-back votes?

Mr. McCLURE. Almost immediately, I think the Senator from California has indicated a desire to speak or ask a question, and I would like to accommodate him.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. I thank the Senator from Idaho. I have a couple of questions of fact to ask either the senior or the junior Senator from Idaho about the practicalities of mining from underground.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, the prospects for mining would be almost totally eliminated by the language in the current bill and I think would be substantially eliminated even under the substitute offered by the Senator from Idaho, my distinguished senior colleague. This is not a vein structure. It is a contact body that must be defined by surface core drilling and does not lend itself to the underground type of mining that is associated with vein structures, and certainly access to the surface is necessary with respect to the exploration to define the ore body that will determine or not whether it is worthwhile to go in at all.

So it is impossible under the existing language in the bill, in my opinion, and it is very much more difficult but might be possible under the language that would remain after the substitute of my senior colleague.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. May I then ask the senior Senator from Idaho when this bill said:

(A) all mining operations shall be conducted underground;

(B) access to such mines shall be underground from outside the wilderness;

This would remain in the bill?

Mr. CHURCH. No, the second part "access to such mines shall be underground from outside the wilderness" is the part that is stricken by my amendment. The parts (B) and (C) are stricken by the amendment I am proposing.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Well, the question I would like to ask then is granted that further cobalt is found where it has been found before, what kind of underground operation will be necessary? How long will tunneling have to be in order to get access to this cobalt?

Mr. CHURCH. If my substitute amendment is adopted it would be unnecessary to tunnel under the wilderness from outside its boundaries in order to reach the cobalt.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. You could tunnel it right there?

Mr. CHURCH. That is correct.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. From immediately above.

Mr. CHURCH. The Senator is correct. But open-pit mining would be prohibited.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. That answers my question.

Mr. McCLURE. It is my understanding, as I understand it, there will be permitted core drilling to find the body under the usual rules applied to wilderness which, I think, renders it virtually impossible, but not totally impossible, and quite unlikely, and there could be surface disturbances associated with the drilling to define the ore body, and whatever adits and ventilation shafts might be necessary, even under the Senator's amendment.

Mr. CHURCH. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. I thank the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. McCLURE. I thank the Senator from California.

Mr. President, I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time. My understanding is that the voting will start almost immediately.

Mr. CHURCH. I have to send my substitute.

Mr. McCLURE. I yield back the remainder of my time.

UP AMENDMENT NO. 836

(Purpose: Modification of Underground Mining Area)

Mr. CHURCH. I yield back the remainder of my time. I send a substitute amendment to the desk and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Idaho (Mr. CHURCH) proposes an unprinted amendment numbered 836 in the nature of a substitute for amendment numbered 647:

On pages 6 and 7, delete paragraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D) in their entirety and insert the following:

"(A) all mining operations shall be conducted underground; and

"(B) such operations shall be subject to such existing or additional regulations as the Secretary may promulgate in furtherance of paragraph 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act.".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair points out that the Senator's amendment is not properly drafted as a substitute.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the Senator from Idaho, my senior colleague, desires to resubmit his amendment as an amendment to the bill and, therefore, I ask unanimous consent that his amendment may be an amendment to the bill; that the first vote occur upon my amendment No. 648, that the second vote occur on the unprinted amendment offered by my senior colleague, and if his amendment is adopted that I be granted permission to withdraw my amendment; that if his amendment is not adopted that the third vote occur on my amendment No. 647.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I hope I do not have to object—I have distributed the unprinted amendment that I contemplate offering in the event the McClure cobalt approach is not adopted, and I wonder if we could agree that after the disposition of the amendments that this Domenici unprinted amendment be in order? I am not asking that anybody accept it but only that it be in order.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I do not think there is anything in the unanimous-consent request that I have propounded that would in any way interfere with the right of the Senator to offer his amendment following the disposition of the ones that have been outlined.

Mr. DOMENICI. I understand the explanation heretofore given. I would just like to get assurance that it will be in order to call it up, that is all I am asking.

Mr. CHURCH. The problem we have with this amendment, and I have just had a chance to read it, is a germaneness problem. I would like to have a little time to reflect on it. I do not mean at this time to raise the germaneness question, but I would like a little time to review it. I hope we can proceed with this unanimous-consent agreement because in any case the Senator would be offering his amendment after the votes that are embraced within this unanimous-consent agreement are taken.

Mr. DOMENICI. Well, let me say to my good friend, again reserving the right to object, I understand the orderliness of the process, but if the amendment is "tall" on germaneness, I wonder if we could not agree at this point that it would be in order. That is the purpose of the unanimous-consent request, and it is in that context that I pose the request.

I mean it does pertain itself to strategic and critical materials, one of which is cobalt. I do not think either Senator from Idaho would object to getting a concrete assessment of the strategic material and its stockpile situation and need, since we are addressing one of the very critical materials here.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, the reason that I am obliged to check further is that the amendment actually falls outside the jurisdiction of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, and lies within the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee. That is the reason why the question of germaneness is pertinent. I am really unable to speak for the Armed Services Committee, and would need time to have the matter considered by the chairman and other members of that committee.

Mr. DOMENICI. I would say to my good friend, who is always understanding of other Senators' concerns, that I have a genuine concern in this area; I think everyone in this body does. One of the critical materials that is at about half of the strategic requirement is cobalt. It is the most singularly strategic critical material available. I wonder how long it might take for the Senator to make such a determination.

Mr. CHURCH. We will endeavor to get an answer for the Senator as quickly as possible. I personally do not intend to raise an objection to the substance of the amendment, but the Senator understands my problem; I cannot speak for the committee with proper jurisdiction. I will do my best to have the matter reviewed quickly and get some answers back to the Senator.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I might say I understand what the Senator from New Mexico is attempting to accomplish, and I certainly hope the amendment may be in order, but it will perhaps require unanimous consent to get around the question of germaneness. I am hopeful there will be no objection to that unanimous-consent request, and that he may be permitted to offer the amendment following some other amendments that will be offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, how much time do we have before the time would run on the amendments that are pending? We have about 20 minutes, do we not, between the two?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRADLEY). There are 25 minutes on the votes alone.

Mr. DOMENICI. That is not my question, Mr. President. My question is, the pending amendment still has time remaining——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Twenty-two minutes.

Mr. DOMENICI. Twenty-two minutes; and if the unanimous-consent request proposed by the distinguished senior Senator from Idaho is not granted, we will have 22 minutes before we vote, before the time elapses on the pending amendment; is that not correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the unanimous-consent request is not granted now, the pending amendment would not be in order.

Mr. DOMENICI. Well, I am just wondering, from my standpoint, why we cannot get a reading before we vote here, before I agree to unanimous consent for some new process, if we could not use that time to see whether my amendment is going to be in order at the end of this process.

I object to the unanimous-consent request, because that is what I am saying.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, before the Senator objects, may I make a parliamentary inquiry?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCLURE. How much time remains on the amendment of the Junior Senator from Idaho?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That time was yielded back.

Mr. McCLURE. So if unanimous consent is not granted now, as has been suggested, in order to make the amendment of the senior Senator from Idaho pending, then we proceed immediately to the vote; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On amendment No. 648.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, it would still be open to debate and to the offering of an amendment in the nature of a substitute, would it not?

Perhaps if we just put in a quorum call using the time on the bill, we could reach the leadership and attempt to resolve this question.

Mr. McCLURE. How much time remains on the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Idaho has 15 minutes. The junior Senator from Idaho has 3½ minutes, because his time has come off the bill.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time for the quorum call be taken from neither side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I am going to object on the basis that I want to go ahead and agree to the previous unanimous-consent request.

Let me just say that I did not understand that the time remaining on the pending amendment had been yielded

back, and I thought, therefore, I was not wasting any time by delaying things. So I have no objection to the previous unanimous-consent request proposed by the junior Senator from Idaho.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the junior Senator from Idaho (Mr. McCLURE)? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, to sum up briefly, the purpose of the amendment that I have offered is simply to make clear that if cobalt is found within the area in question, the mining of that cobalt should be underground mining, rather than open pit mining. But otherwise, it could proceed as mining is permitted under the Wilderness Act.

If open pit mining were permitted in this particular area, it would have a very adverse impact, if not a fatal impact, upon the wildlife values we seek to protect.

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, This morning's debate has focused our attention on some important facts concerning cobalt which is just one of many of this country's strategic and critical materials.

We have learned, for example, that the United States produces no cobalt but instead imports 97 percent of its cobalt and relies on politically unstable Zaire and Zambia for 70 percent of this supply.

We know the GSA stockpile requirement for cobalt reserves necessary to meet a 3-year national emergency is 44 million pounds short of its goal and to purchase this at today's prices would cost the Government $1.1 billion.

We know the Department of the Interior has identified cobalt as the material most likely to be affected by a supply disruption over the next 5 years and that 1980 and 1981 are the years during which we can most likely expect to experience this disruption.

We know the Bureau of Mines has predicted a worldwide cobalt shortfall of 10 million pounds per year for the next 3 years while U.S. cobalt consumption will increase to 20 million pounds this year.

Mr. President, these are the facts on cobalt that today's debate has highlighted along with the impact on our balance of payments, the economic health of the air transport and aerospace industries, but most importantly the impact on our national defense. Cobalt is an essential ingredient in making jet engines. In fact, 1 ton of cobalt is used in each F–15 fighter. Cobalt supplies could be the Achilles heel of our national defense effort.

What concerns me most is what we don't know about other strategic and critical materials, requirements, reserves and domestic and foreign sources of supply.

Accordingly, I believe the Congress would be well-served by a status report for sources of supply on strategic and critical materials and minerals. Such a report is long overdue and would be of great assistance in future deliberation on natural resource issues.●

Mr. CHURCH. I yield back the remainder of my time on the amendment that I proposed to the bill, if my colleague from Idaho is willing to yield back his.

Mr. McCLURE. I yield back the remainder of my time on the Sisk amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All remaining time having beeen yielded back, under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to vote on amendment No. 648 of the junior Senator from Idaho (Mr. McCLURE). The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CRANSTON. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.), the Senator from Florida (Mr. CHILES), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. MATSUNAGA), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. RIBICOFF) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that the Senator from Georgia (Mr. TALMADGE) is absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS) is absent because of death in family.

I further announce that the Senator from Iowa (Mr. CULVER) is absent because of illness.

Mr. STEVENS. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. BAKER), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BELLMON), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD), and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. JEPSEN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there other Senators in the Chamber wishing to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 67, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 421 Leg.]

YEAS—21

Armstrong	Helms	Simpson
Cochran	Humphrey	Stevens
Domenici	Kassebaum	Thurmond
Garn	Laxalt	Tower
Goldwater	Lugar	Wallop
Hatch	McClure	Warner
Hayakawa	Schmitt	Young

NAYS—67

Baucus	Glenn	Nunn
Bayh	Hart	Packwood
Bentsen	Heflin	Pell
Biden	Heinz	Percy
Boren	Hollings	Pressler
Boschwitz	Huddleston	Proxmire
Bradley	Inouye	Pryor
Bumpers	Jackson	Randolph
Burdick	Javits	Riegle
Byrd, Robert C.	Johnston	Roth
Cannon	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Chafee	Leahy	Sasser
Church	Levin	Schweiker
Cohen	Long	Stafford
Cranston	Magnuson	Stevenson
Danforth	Mathias	Stewart
DeConcini	McGovern	Stone
Dole	Melcher	Tsongas
Durenberger	Metzenbaum	Weicker
Durkin	Morgan	Williams
Eagleton	Moynihan	Zorinsky
Exon	Muskie	
Ford	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—12

Baker	Culver	Ribicoff
Bellmon	Gravel	Stennis
Byrd, Harry F., Jr.	Hatfield	Talmadge
Chiles	Jepsen	
	Matsunaga	

So Mr. McCLURE's amendment (No. 648) was rejected.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CHURCH. I move to lay that motion on the table, Mr. President.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on the amendment of the senior Senator from Idaho, UP amendment No. 836. This will be a 10-minute vote.

The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CRANSTON: I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.), the Senator from Florida (Mr. CHILES), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. MATSUNAGA), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. RIBICOFF) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that the Senator from Georgia (Mr. TALMADGE) is absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS) is absent because of death in the family.

I further announce that the Senator from Iowa (Mr. CULVER), is absent because of illness.

Mr. STEVENS. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. BAKER), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BELLMON), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD), and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. JEPSEN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there Senators in the Chamber who have not voted and wish to do so?

The result was announced—yeas 58, nays 30, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 422 Leg.]

YEAS—58

Baucus	Glenn	Muskie
Bayh	Hart	Nunn
Bentsen	Heflin	Packwood
Biden	Heinz	Pell
Boren	Hollings	Percy
Boschwitz	Huddleston	Pryor
Bradley	Inouye	Randolph
Bumpers	Jackson	Riegle
Burdick	Javits	Roth
Byrd, Robert C.	Johnston	Sarbanes
Cannon	Kennedy	Sasser
Chafee	Leahy	Stevenson
Church	Levin	Stewart
Cranston	Long	Stone
Danforth	Magnuson	Tsongas
DeConcini	McGovern	Weicker
Durkin	Melcher	Williams
Eagleton	Metzenbaum	Zorinsky
Exon	Morgan	
Ford	Moynihan	

NAYS—30

Armstrong	Helms	Schmitt
Cochran	Humphrey	Schweiker
Cohen	Kassebaum	Simpson
Dole	Laxalt	Stafford
Domenici	Lugar	Stevens
Durenberger	Mathias	Thurmond
Garn	McClure	Tower
Goldwater	Nelson	Wallop
Hatch	Pressler	Warner
Hayakawa	Proxmire	Young

NOT VOTING—12

Baker	Culver	Ribicoff
Bellmon	Gravel	Stennis
Byrd, Harry F., Jr.	Hatfield	Talmadge
Chiles	Jepsen	
	Matsunaga	

So Mr. CHURCH's amendment (UP No. 836) was agreed to.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President. I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WEICKER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 647

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the junior Senator from Idaho is recognized for the purpose of withdrawing his amendment numbered 647.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I so withdraw that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I think the vote that was just taken, and the reason I withdraw the amendment, was pursuant to the unanimous consent we had entered into earlier. But I think that typifies the difficulty we have in dealing with complex resource management decisions.

I am satisfied that there are a number of Senators who voted in favor of the Church substitute who did not recognize the impact it will have on the tool steel industry, the machine tool industry, the electrical industry, the defense industry, the aircraft industry in this country.

I think there are some of our friends who voted for the Church amendment who will be confronted by some of their constituents at home who say, "You did not know what you did."

I am sorry that is the way the cookie crumbled this time around. But it is very difficult to get the message through when the Members of the Senate are so distracted by a number of other things and the parliamentary situation, and the issue is oftentimes confused as we come to the floor.

Mr. President, I think the Senator from New Mexico had indicated he had an amendment he wished to offer.

Mr. CHURCH. Yes. There is a question of germaneness as the matter relates to the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee.

I hope to be able to confer with Senator HART before we proceed further. I do not want to raise the germaneness issue if it is unnecessary. But I would like to confer with Senator HART before I reach a decision. For that reason, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a quorum call and that the time not be taken from either side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UP AMENDMENT NO. 837

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I send to the desk an unprinted amendment and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) proposes an unprinted amendment numbered 837.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 5, line 11, strike the period and add the following:

"; and shall include a report from the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Transportation and State and the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall report to the Congress on the strategic significance of the materials and minerals found in the area identified in subsection (5)(d)(1).

In connection with this report, the Secretary shall advise the Congress on: (1) present and projected requirements for strategic and critical materials and minerals; (2) reserve requirements for strategic and critical materials and minerals; and (3) sources of supply, both domestic and foreign, for strategic and critical materials and minerals.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I say to the managers of the bill that in the last line of the hand-written part of the amendment they should insert the number "5" before the letter "(d)". So it should read "5(d)(1)," and it is so included in the amendment I have sent to the desk.

I have conferred with the majority manager and the ranking Republican manager of the bill, and I believe they will accept this amendment.

As part of the management plan, a study will take place as to the strategic significance of the materials and minerals found in the area.

I have no desire to take any further time of the Senate. If they accept the amendment, I have nothing further to say.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UP AMENDMENT NO. 837 (AS MODIFIED)

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I send to the desk a modification of the Domenici amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The modification of the amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) proposes an unprinted amendment numbered 837, as modified.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment, as modified, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment, as modified, is as follows:

On page 5, line 11, strike the period and add the following:

"; and shall include a report from the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Transportation and State and the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall report to the Congress on the strategic significance of the materials and minerals found in the area identified in subsection 5(d)(1).

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I say to the floor managers of the bill that the amendment is similar in all respects, except that all language is stricken after the hand-written language which concludes with "5(d)(1)." It is the same in all other respects.

I need no further time. If the amendment is acceptable to the floor managers, we can proceed to vote.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, this amendment is acceptable to me, and I am happy to support it.

Mr. McCLURE. The amendment is acceptable to me.

Mr. DOMENICI. I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. CHURCH. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHURCH. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Have the yeas and nays been ordered on final passage?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No, they have not.

Mr. McCLURE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, before the vote commences, let me simply indicate my opposition to the bill because of the lack of balance.

The bill as approved by the committee majority lacks the balance essential to resource allocation decisions. It does not meet the tests of equity for the economy of the local area and the jobs and community stability so vital to the Idahoans affected. Neither does it meet the test of national security with respect to minerals vital to our national defense or resources essential to our economy and affecting our balance of payments problems.

In any major land allocation decision there are critical trade-offs to be considered. This bill gives lip service to that requirement, but fails any real objective test.

Cobalt is essential to our security and our national economy. Cobalt is used in a number of strategically important applications, including high-temperature alloys for jet engines, magnets for meas-

uring instruments and cemented carbides for metal cutting and drilling. It is also used in the environmentally important application of de-sulphurization of crude oil. This use will expand due to the combined impact of more stringent emission standards and need to use higher sulfur crude oil.

The United States is entirely dependent on imports for its supply of primary cobalt. Statistical data is given in the Mineral Commodity Profiles prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the Minerals Exploration Coalition. The majority of these imports comes from Zaire and Zambia. The supply from Zaire and Zambia comes from the Shaba province. Supply from both countries is highly vulnerable to disruption. This vulnerability has ben exposed in 1978 and 1979. Scott Sibley of the U.S. Bureau of Mines stated:

> The situation in Zaire is so volatile that companies should be concerned about immediate and distant cobalt supply. * * * If I owned a company, I would not want to rely on available supplies for an indefinite period.

Charles Carson of General Electric stated:

> For these industries (aircraft engines and gas turbines, high-speed tool steels, cemented carbides and magnets), there is no need as acute as cobalt right now. (Business Week, August 28, 1978, p. 40E)

Business Week reported:

> Even slowdowns in the delivery of electronic components are starting to threaten production schedules and worry buyers * * * part of the problem here is a shortage of cobalt, used not only in making integrated circuits and motors, but also in the alloys used in high-speed tools. (Business Week, September 18, 1978, p. 36)

There are several undeveloped applications with major energy implications. Magnets using cobalt have 10 times the energy density of previous magnets and have been used to make a DC electric motor 10 times lighter than existing motors. These motors are important in any electric vehicle program. In addition, these motors may be used in airplane actuator motors, where an all-electric system would have better reliability than hydraulic systems. Cobalt catalysts may be used in the liquefaction of coal.

The cobalt reserves in Idaho are far and away the most significant in the United States. Reserves may be sufficient for 50 years' operation at a rate adequate for U.S. self-sufficiency and longer at lower mining rates. Therefore, extension of the Idaho wilderness area has a major adverse impact on U.S. cobalt consumers.

The committee report says that the mining company's current "estimate of known reserves is in excess of 4 million tons of ore. The ore contains some 0.73 percent cobalt. Thus, the known reserves of cobalt metal are in excess of 30,000 tons. Thus the known reserves at the mine are sufficient to support 2,000 tons of contained cobalt per year operation for a period of 15 years."

The facts are this. Mining at the rate of 1,000 tons of ore per day will result in a yearly production of 350,000 tons. At 100 percent efficiency this would yield approximately 16,660 tons of cobalt concentrate, which is reduced to 2,000 metric tons of cobalt metal, or 4,400,000 pounds. However, the operating efficiency is approximately 80 percent, or a net of 3,520,000 pounds. At an annual consumption of 20,000,0000 pounds, this provides the United States with about 17.6 percent of our needs with a mine life of about 11 years. At a mining rate of 3,000 tons of ore per day, we could meet 52.8 percent of our national needs, but the life of the mine would be reduced to slightly less than 4 years.

Equally important to us in Idaho is the bighorn sheep herd in the West Panther Creek area which is traversed by the cobalt belt. There can be no doubt, either, of the national interest in that important resource. Other wildlife and wilderness values are also high, but not unique. There should be no doubt of my determination to give the best possible protection to the bighorn sheep herd, which is unique, but at the same time to recognize the vital national interest in a mineral deposit that occurs nowhere else in the United States.

The committee response was to put the area in the wilderness but permit exploration and mining without any surface disturbance. That is totally infeasible and they know it.

My amendment to establish a "Panther Creek Conservation Area" from the land included in the RARE II area northern portion of W4–504 West Panther Creek containing about 35,000 acres was considered by the committee but rejected. This amendment recognized the national importance of a favorable cobalt mineralized belt which is our only domestic occurrence known to date of major significance. It is an extension of cobalt mineralization to the south where past mining activity has taken place and is being revived. Cobalt reserves outside the West Panther Creek area estimated to be 10 to 15 years duration. However, in today's unsettled world that is simply not a sufficient supply for our long term needs. Our sources for importing cobalt are Zaire and the Soviet Union which give no assurance at all.

The key wildlife consideration in West Panther Creek is the management of bighorn sheep from which surplus animals are taken annually for stocking other areas in Idaho. My amendment would emphasize the bighorn sheep resource and the cobalt mineral resource be given important and equal consideration during the preparation within 3 years of a land management plan by the Forest Service. One resource need not be sacrificed for the other. We should have enough collective brains to devise a plan that will permit us to develop domestic cobalt potential on a long range basis and at the same time successfully manage an important bighorn sheep wildlife resource. We must not lose sight of the fact that we are a nation that does not have an assured supply from foreign sources for all of our resource needs. Every opportunity we have to develop domestic mineral supplies for our long range needs must be protected. If other resource values, such as wildlife, enter the picture and deserve careful consideration, this challenge to accommodate both resource needs can and must be met. We are not so fortunate a nation that we have the option to foreclose a long range source of cobalt—absolutely necessary for the production of military and civilian jet aircraft engines as well as new/magnetic technology in other fields—from domestic sources. Experience in development of the Alaskan pipeline demonstrate that caribou and development can coexist. We must reject the idea that prudent mining and wildlife management cannot coexist.

The bill as ordered reported by the committee contains some provisions in section 5 that are unworkable. The proviso dealing with the exercise of valid existing mineral rights goes beyond the provisions of the 1964 Wilderness Act. Section 5(d) calling for all underground mining as well as access only from outside the wilderness boundary is from an economic, safety, practical, engineering, geologic, or other prudent test completely not possible.

During Committee debate the statement was made that there are many examples of mining in a wilderness. The Bureau of Mines advises they know of but one small gold mining operation in an area designated as wilderness. Despite the language in the 1964 Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 894.), concerning ingress and egress regarding mineral activity, agency regulations have not in fact provided for reasonable access for mining purposes in wilderness as contemplated in the original act.

The second major flaw in the legislation is its almost total failure to balance wilderness designation with appropriate direction for management of areas not included within the wilderness boundaries. Over 2 million acres will be added to the national wilderness system and only a token suggestion for multiple-use management. That canot be balance.

If we are to maintain a forest industry vital to the people in the area and vital to the hopes for affordable housing in our Nation's cities, we must balance restrictive management decisions on some of our public lands with clear statutory direction for multiple resource management on other public lands.

During the Committee consideration of the bill, a great deal of discussion took place on the subject of "release language" concerning areas that had been considered for wilderness, but not placed within the wilderness preserve. I offered an amendment that would release all roadless areas that had been inventoried in the RARE II program of the Forest Service, and not made part of the Central Idaho Wilderness. This release language would be in the statute. My Idaho colleague argued that release language on these areas would be sufficient if included in the report. I feel strongly that to provide for a truly meaningful release of areas no longer to be considered for wilderness, it is necessary to accomplish this by statute.

During the debate on my "release in statute" amendment, the argument was made that the other body would reject this legislation if it contained statutory release language. It is my view that we in the Senate should totally reject the

argument presented by certain members of the other body that we should not send legislation to them from the Senate unless it meets their demands. To knuckle under to this kind of argument makes the Senate hostage to the House.

I will offer amendments on both these subjects and my support for the bill can be given only if the Senate acts favorably on these amendments.

Finally, I must note that there is interest in placing portions of the lower Salmon River down to the confluence with the Snake River in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. While the committee decided to include the portion of the Salmon from the North Fork down to Long Tom Bar, I feel any consideration of the lower portion should be done in the future, and on the merits of that issue after interested persons have a chance to present testimony and examine such a proposal in depth.

The Domenici amendment was added simply because the bill does not have balance. I think it is recognition of the error of what we have done.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I thank the members of the committee staff and my personal staff who have worked on this bill.

I will include for the RECORD the names of all so that I will omit the names of none.

Mr. President, this is an excellent bill. It is based upon more testimony than any other with which I have ever been associated. The people have been heard from. The bill has been drafted to reflect the wishes of the people of my State.

The bill creates what will be the greatest single wilderness in the West, and the lines will be drawn in such a way as to have no adverse impact upon the economy of Idaho. I regard it as a well-balanced bill, one which the State and the country will be proud of in the years to come.

Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. McCLURE. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time having been yielded back and the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CRANSTON. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.), the Senator from Florida (Mr. CHILES), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. MATSUNAGA), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. NUNN), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. RIBICOFF) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that the Senator from Georgia (Mr. TALMADGE) is absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS) is absent because of death in the family.

I further announce that the Senator from Iowa (Mr. CULVER) is absent because of illness.

Mr. STEVENS. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. BAKER), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BELLMON), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD), and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. JEPSEN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote who have not done so?

The result was announced—yeas 69, nays 18, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 423 Leg.]

YEAS—69

Baucus	Ford	Muskie
Bayh	Glenn	Nelson
Bentsen	Hart	Packwood
Biden	Heflin	Pell
Boren	Heinz	Percy
Boschwitz	Hollings	Pressler
Bradley	Huddleston	Proxmire
Bumpers	Inouye	Pryor
Burdick	Jackson	Randolph
Byrd, Robert C.	Javits	Riegle
Cannon	Johnston	Roth
Chafee	Kassebaum	Sarbanes
Church	Kennedy	Sasser
Cochran	Leahy	Schweiker
Cohen	Levin	Stafford
Cranston	Long	Stevenson
Danforth	Magnuson	Stewart
DeConcini	Mathias	Stone
Dole	McGovern	Tsongas
Durenberger	Melcher	Warner
Durkin	Metzenbaum	Weicker
Eagleton	Morgan	Williams
Exon	Moynihan	Zorinsky

NAYS—18

Armstrong	Helms	Simpson
Domenici	Humphrey	Stevens
Garn	Laxalt	Thurmond
Goldwater	Lugar	Tower
Hatch	McClure	Wallop
Hayakawa	Schmitt	Young

NOT VOTING—13

Baker	Culver	Nunn
Bellmon	Gravel	Ribicoff
Byrd, Harry F., Jr.	Hatfield	Stennis
Chiles	Jepsen	Talmadge
	Matsunaga	

So the bill (S. 2009), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 2009

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1979".

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) certain wildlands in central Idaho lying within the watershed of the Salmon River—the famous "River of No Return"—constitute the largest block of primitive and undeveloped land in the conterminous United States and are of immense national significance;

(2) these wildlands and a segment of the Salmon River should be incorporated within the National Wilderness Preservation System and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System in order to provide statutory protection for the lands and waters and the wilderness-dependent wildlife and the resident and anadromous fish which thrive within this undisturbed ecosystem; and

(3) such protection can be provided without conflicting with established uses, such as hunting, fishing, grazing, ranching, and commercial outfitter and guide services.

(b) The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) provide a comprehensive, statutory framework for the protection, administration, and management of the wildlands of the central Idaho region and a portion of the Salmon River through—

(A) the designation of the River of No Return Wilderness;

(B) the addition of certain lands in the "Magruder Corridor" to the existing Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness; and

(C) the incorporation of one hundred and twenty-five miles of the Salmon River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; and

(2) to end the controversy over which lands within the central Idaho region will be designated wilderness—thereby assuring that certain adjacent lands better suited for multiple uses other than wilderness will be managed by the Forest Service under existing laws and applicable land management plans—and by making a comprehensive regionwide land allocation decision.

SEC. 3. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1131), certain lands in the Boise, Challis, Payette, Salmon, Bitterroot, and Nezperce National Forests, Idaho, situated north and south of the Salmon River which comprise approximately two million two hundred thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "River of No Return Wilderness, Proposed", dated November 1979, are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and shall be known as the River of No Return Wilderness. The previous classification of the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas are hereby abolished.

SEC. 4. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, certain lands in the Bitterroot National Forest, Idaho, which comprise approximately one hundred and five thousand six hundred acres as generally depicted on a map entitled "Magruder Corridor Proposed Additions, Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness", dated November 1979 are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of, the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577, and, therefore a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SEC. 5. (a) (1) Within three years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary") shall develop and submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives a comprehensive wilderness management plan (hereinafter referred to as "the management plan") for the River of No Return Wilderness which shall consider a broad range of land uses and recreation opportunities.

(2) The management plan shall be prepared in coordination with the relevant national forest plans required by section 6 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588).

(3) The management plan shall include the cultural resources management plan required by section 8(a)(3) of this Act.

(4) In preparing the management plan, the Secretary shall provide for full public participation as required under section 6 of the National Forest Management Act.

(5) The management plan shall, among other things, address the need for, and alternative means of access to, the wilderness, and shall include a report from the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Transportation and State and the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall report to the Congress on the strategic significance of the materials and minerals found in the area identified in subsection (d)(1).

(b) In administering the River of No Return Wilderness, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with the management plan required by this section, clear obstructions from all of the national forest trails within or adjacent to the wilderness on at least an annual basis.

(c) Subject to valid existing rights, the River of No Return Wilderness designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act: *Provided,* That any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act: *Provided further,* That with respect to the River of No Return Wilderness,

all references in section 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act to December 31, 1983, shall be deemed to be December 31, 1988, and any reference to January 1, 1984, shall be deemed to be January 1, 1989: *Provided however,* That all activities resulting from the exercise of valid existing mineral rights on patented or unpatented mining claims within the River of No Return Wilderness Area shall be subject to existing or such additional regulations prescribed by the Secretary as he deems necessary or desirable for the preservation and management of the wilderness.

(d)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to valid existing rights, the mining of any mineral within a mining claim located before or after the date of enactment of this Act, within that portion of the River of No Return Wilderness depicted on the map entitled, "Underground Mining Area—Clear Creek", dated November 1979, which is on file and available for inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, shall be subject to the following restrictions:

(A) all mining operations shall be conducted underground; and

(B) such operations shall be subject to such existing or additional regulations as the Secretary may promulgate in furtherance of paragraph 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act.

(2) The provisions of this subsection shall also apply to any mining claim patented within such area after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, a map and legal description of the River of No Return Wilderness and a map and legal description of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness additions shall be filed with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such legal description and map may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 7. (a) Within the River of No Return Wilderness and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness additions designated by this Act—

(1) the landing of aircraft, where this use has become established prior to the date of enactment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary deems desirable: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary shall not permanently close or render unserviceable any aircraft landing strip in regular use on national forest lands on the date of enactment of this Act for reasons other than extreme danger to aircraft, and in any case not without the express written concurrence of the agency of the State of Idaho charged with evaluating the safety of backcountry airstrips;

(2) the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as the Secretary deems necessary, as provided in paragraph 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act; and

(3) commercial services may be performed to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas as provided in paragraph 4(d)(6) of the Wilderness Act.

(b) As provided in paragraph 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act, nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

(c) As provided in paragraph 4(d)(8) of the Wilderness Act, nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Idaho with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests in Idaho.

SEC. 8. (a)(1) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, section 6 of the National Forest Management Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Historic Preservation Act, the Secretary shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and with agencies and institutions of the State of Idaho, in conducting a cultural resource management program within the River of No Return Wilderness.

(2) Such program shall have as its purposes the protection of archaeological sites and interpretation of such sites for the public benefit and knowledge insofar as these activities are compatible with the preservation of the values for which the wilderness and wild and scenic river were designated to protect.

(3) To carry out the cultural resource management program required by paragraph (1) of this section the Secretary shall, as part of the comprehensive management plan required under section 5 of this Act, develop a cultural resources management plan for the wilderness. Such plan shall—

(A) encourage scientific research into man's past use of the River of No Return Wilderness and the Salmon River corridor;

(B) provide an outline for the protection of significant cultural resources, including protection from vandalism and looting as well as destruction from natural deterioration;

(C) be based on adequate inventory data, supplemented by test excavation data where appropriate;

(D) include a public interpretation program; and

(E) comply with all Federal and State historic and cultural preservation statutes, regulations, guidelines, and standards.

(b)(1) Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and with agencies and institutions of the State of Idaho in conducting an inventory of the ranch, homestead, trapper and other cabins, and structures within the River of No Return Wilderness and submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on—

(A) the location of these structures;

(B) their historic significance, if any;

(C) their present condition;

(D) recommendations as to which of these structures should be:

(i) stabilized;

(ii) restored;

(iii) maintained; or

(iv) removed;

(E) the estimated cost of such stabilization, restoration, maintenance, or removal; and

(F) the suitability of any of these structures for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

(2) Until such time as the study under this subsection is completed and the required report submitted to the Committees, the Secretary shall not knowingly permit the destruction or significant alteration of any historic cabin or other structure on national forest land within the River of No Return Wilderness.

SEC. 9. (a) The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 906, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.), is further amended as follows: In section 3(a) after paragraph (23) insert the following new paragraph:

"(24)(A) SALMON, IDAHO.—The segment of the main river from the mouth of the North Fork of the Salmon River downstream to Long Tom Bar in the following classes:

"(i) the forty-six-mile segment from the mouth of the North Fork of the Salmon River to Corn Creek as a recreational river; and

"(ii) the seventy-nine-mile segment from Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar as a wild river; all as generally depicted on a map entitled "Salmon River" dated November 1979, which is on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

"(B) This segment shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided,* That after consultation with State and local governments and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is required by subsection (b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph.

"(C) The use of motorboats within this segment of the Salmon River shall be permitted to continue at a level not less than the level of use which occurred during calendar year 1978.

"(D) For the purposes of this river segment, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, after October 1, 1980, not more than $6,200,000 for the acquisition of the lands and interests in lands.".

(b) That segment of the main Salmon River designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this Act, which lies within the River of No Return Wilderness or the Gospel-Hump Wilderness designated by Public Law 95-237, shall be managed under the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended, and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, notwithstanding section 10(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act or any provisions of the Wilderness Act to the contrary.

SEC. 10. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall render, on or before February 1, 1980, a final administrative decision on any and all administrative appeals pending before him or any other official of the Department of Agriculture on the date of enactment of this Act with regard to the following land management plans and corresponding environmental statements (hereinafter referred to in this section as "the plans and environmental statements"):

(1) The Warren Planning Unit Land Management Plan and Final Environmental Statement, Payette National Forest, Idaho, dated May 9, 1979; and

(2) The Landmark Planning Unit Land Management Plan and Final Environmental Statement, Boise National Forest, Idaho, dated May 17, 1979.

(b)(1) Any petition for review of the decision of the Secretary with regard to any of the plans and environmental statements referenced in this section, shall be filed in the United States District Court for the District of Idaho (hereinafter referred to as "the court") within thirty days after the final administrative decision of the Secretary required by this section, or the petition shall be barred. Such court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to determine such proceeding in accordance with standard procedures as supplemented by procedures hereinafter provided and no other district court or court of appeals of the United States shall have jurisdiction over any such challenge in any proceeding instituted prior to, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may set rules governing the procedures of any such proceeding which set page limits on briefs and time limits for filing briefs and motions and other actions which are shorter than the limits specified in the Federal Rules of Civil or Appellate Procedure.

(3) Any such proceeding before the court shall be assigned for hearing and completed at the earliest possible date, and shall be expedited in every way. The court shall

render its final decision relative to any challenge within one hundred and eighty days from the date such challenge is brought unless the court determines that a longer period of time is required to satisfy the requirements of the United States Constitution.

(c) (1) The Supreme Court of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction to review any interlocutory judgment or order of the court in any case involving an action pursuant to this section. A petition for certiorari or a certification as provided in section 1254 of title 28, the United States Code must be filed within thirty days after the decision of the court or such appeal shall be barred.

(2) Any review by the Supreme Court of the United States shall be assigned for hearing and completed at the earliest possible date, and shall be expedited in every possible way.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. McCLURE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, as I had indicated earlier, I want to pay a special compliment to members of the staff, both the committee staff and the personal staff, who worked with me on this bill. The committee staff members who deserve special commendation are Tom Williams, Deborah Merrick, and Robert Kutler. The personal staff members are Fred Hutchison, who is presently on his honeymoon and thus could not be here, Larry LaRocco, Kay Hughes, Pat Osbon, Loren Nelson, and Randy Furniss.

S. 6—MILK PRICE SUPPORT LEGISLATION

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the Senate and House recently approved legislation to extend the milk price support program through 1981 with semiannual adjustments. This is a vital program to farmers and consumers alike.

As every Member of this Chamber is well aware, we here depend heavily on competent and professional staff work to get our jobs done well.

Mr. President, as S. 6 wound its way through the legislative machinery I was fortunate to receive such staffing from four very able and capable members of my staff and the staff of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry. These professionals are Ken Pierce and David Julyan of my personal staff, and Carl Rose and Dale Stansbury of the committee staff. I come to the floor today to thank these men for the initiative, competence and professionalism which truly characterized their work on S. 6.

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD STRESSES UTILIZATION OF COAL

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, last weekend an important conference was held in West Virginia by those who are active in the surface mining of coal not only in the State of West Virginia but in many States of the Union.

One of those who brought to that conference a knowledge of the energy crisis and the efforts being made to meet it was the majority leader of the U.S. Senate, ROBERT C. BYRD.

The knowledge of the majority leader in the energy area is well known. We have in November of this year made a very substantial step in the passage of the National Security Act, title I which provides for synthetic fuel development. We have, in the Senate, committed ourselves to seeing that fossil fuels and other alternative forms of domestic energy substitute for the petroleum which is coming from overseas, and for those domestic gas supplies that are being used in unnecessary ways in connection with our electric generating plants and certain industrial boilers.

Senator BYRD, in speaking at this conference, stressed not only the challenge but the commitment of many Members of Congress, and hopefully what he and I believe is the commitment of the administration to utilize coal to replace imported petroleum and natural gas in the United States of America.

Senator BYRD said:

Estimates of U.S. coal reserves run to at least 2.9 trillion tons, and our recoverable coal resources are predicted to be sufficient to meet our energy needs for 2 to 5 centuries.

Some might think that is just a statement, but it is not. It is a fact.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I have some difficulty understanding why we are not getting on with the proposal of Governor Rockefeller of West Virginia that we take the plants that have been converted from coal to gas and convert them back from natural gas to coal. That would make available a lot of additional natural gas in areas where fuel oil otherwise would have to be used, and in doing so, it would make a major contribution toward eliminating our energy shortfall.

Can the Senator tell me how we are coming with that proposal? I might say that the President of the United States made reference to it at the White House, and indicated that he was very receptive to the idea. It would seem to me we ought to be getting on with that proposal.

What I am talking about is plants that had previously burned coal, but were converted to natural gas when gas was plentiful. Now that the oil and gas are going to be in short supply, it makes a lot better sense to convert them back to coal than to take coal and try to make a synfuel out of coal, because it would be cheaper and more efficient. Can the Senator tell me where we stand with that proposal at this time?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; the Senator from Louisiana refers, in part, to information gathered by the President's Coal Commission, of which I am a member, stresses the fact that enough oil-fired boilers can be converted to coal in the short term to save as much as 724,000 barrels of oil per day. Another 900,000 barrels per day could be saved in 5 years by accelerating new coal-fired boiler construction. Administration officials recently indicated to me that if the President's windfall profit tax approached the $142 billion a major portion of that amount would be used for this accelerated construction effort, estimated to be approximately $50 billion.

Funds for coal replacement should be part of this windfall profit tax legislation. President Carter apparently supports short-term coal conversion of utilities. Recent statements he has made seem to have been designed to positively affect the supply and consumption of coal. Given the established payoff of directly burning coal in greater quantities, why is it not happening?

There is no doubt that coal, as it has in the past, can provide the substantial answer to most of the world's energy requirements before the turn of the century. Public awareness of how transitions in energy use will affect it, and the reasons behind Government and industry action, will serve to solidly support Government decisions on energy or cause more fear and distrust among our people. We must convince people that coal is the answer. The time to use coal is now. We must mount a crusade for the massive use of coal.

I will say to the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. LONG) that I do think the President, at long last—other Presidents had the opportunity but did not embrace it, and apparently President Carter is at this point embracing the development of a direct coal utilization policy. He has instructed, I believe, certainly encouraged the Secretary of Energy, Mr. Duncan, to move on this issue now.

Very frankly Secretary Schlesinger did not seem to want to move with coal. I think Secretary Duncan does want to move with the use of coal. I appreciate the Senator's interest, as a Senator from an oil-producing State, in rising at this time and indicating that interest. I think Senators generally are attempting to be realists in this matter.

We can today burn high-sulfur coal, and do it cleanly, without hazard to health or environment. The Environmental Protection Agency is saying so and helping utilities to accomplish this on a case-by-case basis.

In New England, we are beginning to do it. In Texas, the Houston Lighting & Power Co. has generating stations now converting to coal.

So what the Senator is saying is certainly a realistic appraisal of the situation. We must move utilities and industries to coal use.

Three administrations have engaged in rhetoric to boost coal use, but for all the apparent affirmative activities, few conversions seem to be taking place. We are still asking the same questions we have been asking since Congress enacted the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act in June 1974. To date, the 12 power stations converted or converting pursuant to final ESECA orders will increase coal use by only 5.2 million tons per year.

Coal is our Nation's cheapest and most plentiful resource. Currently we are depending on foreign oil costing $70 billion annually, but the fact is that the four States of West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois have twice the British thermal unit (Btu) reserve in coal that all the Arab nations combined have in

oil. It takes 4⅓ barrels of oil imports to provide the same heat as a ton of coal, around $115 at current prices, for the equivalent 4⅓ barrels of imported oil.

I see in the Chamber the knowledgeable Senator from Wyoming (Mr. WALLOP), who is standing and hopefully will tell us about coal that is not in a 28-inch seam, where we have to get down on kneepads to extract the resource but in wide seams, in perhaps the largest coal mine in the world, near Gillette in his State.

Will the Senator permit me to have the Senator from Wyoming, if he desires, speak?

Mr. LONG. Yes.

Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, the Senator, of course, is dead right. The good Lord left this country with an extraordinary abundance of coal, not only in West Virginia and the States he mentioned, but in the Rocky Mountain West, in Montana and Wyoming, there is far in excess of anything that has ever been present in the Arab world.

In the mine the Senator is talking about, the seam goes from a low of 20 feet to a height of 120 feet, with only about 60 feet of overburden. As the Senator says, it can be burned cleanly now; we do not have to go through a lot of gimcrackery any longer; environmental cleanliness has been achieved around coal.

While we are talking about energy sufficiency, we dare not allow ourselves to overlook that source of energy as well as the rest of the abundance the good Lord put on us, which is to produce that oil and gas which still remains in this country in great abundance, too, and which needs an economic base to be produced.

Mr. WARNER. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the Senator from Wyoming for his comment.

I recognize the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) in reference to the matter of the Surface Mining Amendments of 1979 which he has worked very hard on to assure production in the coal industry will continue to increase, while observing proper environmental safeguards. I would like for him to address himself to the comments that we have had back and forth.

Mr. WARNER. I thank my distinguished colleague from West Virginia, and I also thank the distinguished Senator from Louisiana (Mr. LONG) for making the inquiry about where this matter rests in the Senate. The Senate is clearly on record in favor of this amendment, which is popularly referred to as, and rightfully so, the Rockefeller amendment. We have been given the assurance by the majority leader that when he observes a proper piece of legislation which can sustain the germaneness test in the House of Representatives that he will so inform me, my distinguished colleague from West Virginia, and others, such that we may go forth once again and let the expression of the Senate be in the force of a bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I say to the Virginian who has just spoken and, speaks to a West Virginian, other costs in the coal cycle are escalating. Freight rates, mining equipment costs, leasing costs, are on the rise. Essential black lung benefits are paid in part as an internal cost; a younger work force is increasing training cost, and large severence taxes are required. With these requirements on the modern coal industry we must assure that mining operations can produce the mineral in a safe, efficient, and environmentally sound manner, rather than having to devote its primary efforts to paperwork compliance imperfectly implemented within agencies, and often poorly coordinated between agencies.

Mr. President, I shall ask unanimous consent to include the text of the speech of the majority leader in his address delivered at White Sulfur Springs to which I have made earlier reference and to reinforce the leadership of the majority leader who is looking for both short- and long-term solutions to our energy problems, to enlist, the cooperation of other Members on both sides of the aisle in this effort. I think it is essential in our energy debate, not to pit one form of domestic energy against another, but to have that cooperative thrust, which is absolutely essential, if America is to have an industrial capacity that is fueled by American energy resources.

Mr. LONG. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, may I say that the Senator is right when he says we should not pit one producer against another producer. There is a big job for all to do and, in recent years, the potential of coal has been neglected. There is no doubt that the potential of coal to make synfuel has a lot of promise. But that is down the road.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes.

Mr. LONG. Meanwhile, all kinds of things can be done with coal, as the Senator so well knows.

For example, when I was a little boy, all the locomotives ran on coal.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes.

Mr. LONG. I was born and raised within a half a block of the Kansas City switching yards. I felt as though the quiet was overwhelming and I could not sleep at night, if those switch engines would not be moving around. But those engines would come by and puff that smoke out. And that, of course, is something we adjusted ourselves to.

But if you can build a filter to trap that smoke, as you do with a catalytic filter on automobiles, which compresses the exhaust and pushes it through the filter to clean up the exhaust of an automobile, if you can eliminate the smoke and the gas, then that would make it possible to use coal again in a locomotive and you would save a tremendous amount of oil by using coal in locomotives.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I appreciate the further comments of the Senator from Louisiana.

Let us see what happened. These rail systems—like Chessie, Norfolk & Western, Baltimore & Ohio, and others, in the hearts of the coal fields moved from coal not only in the locomotives you have spoken about, but to oil- and gas-generated electricity, in industrial, utility, and residential uses.

So I think what you are saying is—and it is so correct—that there is a reappraisal underway now in Congress which is very wholesome. We need now to be converting 117 electric generating facilities back to coal—now. It will take from 2–8 years to do this. And, we will thus release petroleum for other uses, release the natural gas, of course, for certain uses which are very vital in this country in connection with some manufacturing processes, as we know.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, it is strange how long it takes an idea to catch on. But it came to my attention as a junior Senator from Louisiana some years ago that there was a time quite a few years ago when the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH) flew to Washington in an airplane that was powered by liquid fuel made from coal.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is correct.

Mr. LONG. And he demonstrated at that time that it was practical.

Can the Senator tell us when he made that trip?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I guess there are dates that are embedded in your memory. That was on November 6, 1943. It was a single engine Fairchild aircraft. It was a 175-mile flight across the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge Mountains into the Washington National Airport.

And I say to you that at that time we might have said, "Well, do you have the technology to do this?" Well, certainly the technology was there. The Lurgi and Fischer-Tropsch, which were already successfully used by the Germans, not only in their peacetime economy, but their preparation for war and the actual prosecution of the war itself and not only on the land, but also in the air.

The Luftwaffe were using synthetic aviation fuel in the planes that were bombing London.

Today we have the potential to regain the initiative provided on April 5, 1944, when President Franklin Roosevelt signed into law the mandate to develop new technologies to produce ethanol, methanol, and other liquid fuels from coal, oil shale, and agricultural wastes. Approximately $82 million were spent on this program prior to its termination in 1955. Synthetic fuels could not compete economically with cheap petroleum and natural gas supplies. When that program was terminated we lost data that could now be used as a statistical base from which to develop a sound synthetic fuels program. Such a base would have assured that the massive amount of funds we are now ready to commit, in the absence of unlimited oil and gas supplies, be applied to specific technologies guaranteed to produce the fuels needed now.

I do not want to continue this except to say that those U-boats went home. They were stopping the petroleum products from coming into the United States during that period in World War II.

But, when the war was over America went back to doing business as usual.

Business as usual will no longer suffice in a country like ours, a growing country which has had its industrial expansion and today has 230 million men, women, and children. It is tragic for us not to move and to move affirmatively.

as the Senator has said and other Senators have said and believe, to meet this responsibility and to meet it now.

As we look back we have reason to hang our heads and wonder what happened along the way. However, we still have a chance to square our shoulders and lift our heads again regardless of partisanship. With the leadership of Senator BYRD, Senator LONG, Senator WALLOP, Senator WARNER, and a number of persons in this body and in the House we can move forward. I only hope that we move forward before it is too late. Sometimes we know we will make mistakes, certainly with the program on synthetic fuels, with the size of it and the directions in which it goes. However, I repeat what I have said before, that it is better to make mistakes and do it than to wait and say, "Well, we will try it later."

I say to Senator LONG there may come the hour when it will be too late even to make the mistakes. That is what I think all of us in this body must realize, that we move affirmatively, we move constructively, and we move realistically. The people of this country will be very grateful that they and their families can depend on a secure source of energy supplies, in a world often unfriendly to the United States.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, one wonders what was the matter with the Congress and with the President of the United States. The Senator from West Virginia many years ago, long before the crisis in 1973, introduced a proposal to make a study and to move to make America energy-sufficient for the future.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That was to have a fuels and energy policy for the United States in 1959, 1960, and 1961. I do not want to repeat again, but I said that each year we delay perhaps brings us 1 year nearer to disaster.

Mr. LONG. That was 20 years before the crisis came.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Does the Senator mean with the OPEC cutoff?

Mr. LONG. About 20 years before the Arab boycott put this Nation on its knees. At that time, as the Senator has pointed out, we had the technology to use alternative sources of energy, sources other than oil and gas. We could have used coal at that time. If the Nation had adopted a policy of energy sufficiency and stayed with it, we never would have had the mess that occurred in 1973, or the disastrous situations which have occurred since, or which threaten us and the whole free world in the years ahead.

It really takes very little doing now to use coal for generating purposes and to do it in a way that meets environmental standards. I ask the Senator if that is not correct.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is correct, yes. That is attested to by Dr. Costle, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. In fact, he does not hide in a corner on this. He comes and says what can be done. He encourages that it be done and that there be no danger to the health and safety of the American people in doing it.

Mr. LONG. Furthermore, almost everyplace oil is being used for heating, coal could be used just as easily with the techniques which have been developed to grind it into powder or into small bits so it can be fed efficiently into boilers as required; is that correct?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The Senator is correct. I also call attention to the fact that within the last week there was the dedication at Georgetown University of a coal cleaning process called the fluidized bed combustion. It is being used in the powerplant on that campus at Georgetown University, comprised of 51 buildings, and that one facility which is using high sulfur coal with a fluidized bed combustion can cool and heat every building on that university campus. Other universities and colleges are already calling in asking, "What have you done?" They are being invited to come to see what has been done and what can be done.

I commend Georgetown University. Not only were the Federal dollars of some $11 million involved, but they themselves raised $4.5 million because they believed in coal, and that coal could make a contribution to literally hundreds of institutions, educational and medical, throughout the United States, which could follow where they dared to lead.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I find myself thinking of the old story of a man who could not seem to get along with anyone. Everything was wrong for him in life; his family broke up and his business failed, and in everything he did he made enemies not friends. He went around the world to find someone who could give him peace of mind. He wound up in the Himalayas looking for some famous guru. He fought his way through a snowstorm at the risk of his life and finally found this great philosopher. He asked the man, "Where and how can I find peace of mind?"

The answer of the guru was, "It is within you."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes, "It is within you." I do not want to be facetious but I have read many times the book by Russell Conwell, "Acres of Diamonds." The money raised from his speeches later incorporated in this book brought Temple University into being. The whole idea was that you did not have to search the world for diamonds, that they were actually in your backyard. I will not go into the philosophy of the book. It is a tremendous book and I hope the Senator will read it if he has not read it before.

Within the Senate, within people, within our country here, we are the catalysts for the use of coal for the security of all Americans. I desire to place the speech of the majority leader in the RECORD at this point.

I thank the Senator (Mr. LONG) again.

Mr. JAVITS. Will the Senator yield 1 minute to me?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I am yielding the floor. But, first, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent—for the majority leaders speech to be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPEECH BY U.S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

I want to thank Harry Herman for his gracious introduction, and I want to thank the steering and coordination committee of this conference for inviting me to speak to you tonight.

Most of us are familiar with the story of Rip Van Winkle. You will recall that Rip drank an enchanted brew and fell asleep for twenty years. When he awoke, his world had been virtually turned upside-down. The United States of America had replaced the thirteen original British colonies from New England to Georgia; George Washington had displaced George III as the sovereign head of a new nation; and republican patriotism had superseded Tory loyalty as the virtue of the land.

Energy-wise and economically, an American who fell asleep in the 1960's and woke today might well feel like a twentieth-century Rip Van Winkle. In the '60's, energy was cheap; personal private passenger transportation was considered normative for the whole country, and the ideal of an automobile for every eligible member of the family did not seem far-fetched; proliferating air-conditioning was turning stores and homes into veritable iceboxes all across America during the hot summer months, and endlessly-running furnaces were producing an "oven-effect" in the cold winter months; the coal industry was viewed as terminally ill by some energy authorities, and petroleum and natural gas held out the promise of an inexpensive, almost pollution-free future for mankind; Mass transit systems were decaying and being abandoned in many cities and areas, and America's soaring energy thirst was apparently going to be slacked by endless streams of foreign crude imported from such regions as the Middle East, Africa, and South America—at two dollars a barrel or less!

But the oil embargo of 1973–74 changed all that. The OPEC cartel took advantage of the Yom Kippur war to escalate the price of oil beyond anyone's most dreadful nightmares. The finite nature of the world's petroleum reserves became widely apparent, even though a handful of energy experts had been sounding a warning about an impending energy crisis for nearly a generation. Vast sums of money, totalling billions of dollars, were transferred from the industrial world to the OPEC nations. Recession, stagflation, gasoline shortages, heating-oil price spirals, and the specter of falling standards of living loomed as chronic problems to be endured in the 1980's. Our modern Rip Van Winkle might wish he had never returned to consciousness!

Against the background of our contemporary energy realities, however, many Americans have remembered that the United States contains within its borders the greatest coal reserve in the world. It has been said that the United States is to coal, as Saudi Arabia is to oil. Estimates of U.S. coal reserves run to at least 2.9 trillion tons, and our recoverable coal resources are predicted to be sufficient to meet our energy needs for two to five centuries.

Coal has been a familiar substance for several millenia. The old testament refers to coal; and Marco Polo, in the thirteenth century, related to an incredulous Europe that the Chinese, whom he had visited, warmed themselves by "burning stones." However, coal did not come into its own until it was harnessed to power the industrial revolution. For generations now, coal energized our transportation, purified our steel, turned the wheels of our industry, and heated our homes.

But when other forms of fuel rose in competition, the polluting characteristics inherent in the combustion of raw coal, and the relatively complicated problems of coal mining, served to reduce its energy-market share. Currently, for example, it is estimated that coal is meeting less than 19 percent of America's total energy requirements, although it constitutes approximately 85 percent of our total fossil fuel energy resources.

The United States has no option, but to turn increasingly once again to coal, in order, realistically, economically, and practically, to meet our immediate and imperative energy needs—especially in the new economic world created by OPEC, and in response to the actual chaos and potential turmoil endemic in many petroleum-producing countries.

For a variety of economic, political, and even ideological reasons, the OPEC cartel has demonstrated itself committed to an apparently endless process of leap-frogging petroleum price increases. While the official OPEC ceiling price is set at approximately $23 per barrel today, "spot market" prices have reached at least $40–$45 per barrel and are expected to jump further in the immediate future, triggering an even higher OPEC ceiling in the months ahead. Some oil economists do not find it beyond imagination to predict prices of $90 per barrel as standard by the end of the 1980's, or even sooner.

Moreover, OPEC countries have learned to "tease" the world petroleum market by alternately tightening and loosening the oil taps, thus driving up the price of crude, reinforcing the perception of OPEC's economic power, throwing the industrial world into disarray and disunity, and exerting influence on the internal and international policies of oil-consuming and energy-dependent nations.

Complicating our national energy future are the flaws that have appeared in our program of nuclear power development, an energy source that was once touted and heralded as a near-panacea for meeting our energy needs. The Three-Mile-Island accident and the apparently naive state of nuclear art and technology have raised widespread suspicions about the unexamined and unchallenged multiplication of nuclear power plants. Coal now appears more attractive than nuclear energy.

But the "second great age of coal" will not be a mere replay of the smokey late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A new factor in shaping the future of coal usage in America is the growth of an appropriate concern for the environment. We owe a measure of gratitude to those who have called attention to the hidden liabilities of the indiscriminate burning of partially-processed fossil fuels. Little would be gained from the abundant use of coal if, at the same time, such unregulated consumption were to significantly contribute to the spread of chronic air pollution.

What is called for now, it seems to me, is a balance between our inescapable need to use greater quantities of coal to meet our growing energy demands, on the one hand, and rational consideration, on the other hand, for the total environment in which we live and in which our children and grandchildren must grow to maturity. What is required is a concept of "environmental realism."

In relation to the growth of coal usage, this means the development of second- and third-generation technologies that will change coal from its raw state into more ecologically acceptable forms, or which will eliminate most of the polluting effects of coal combustion.

For instance, the $20 billion Byrd amendment, which I offered to the Interior Appropriations bill and which recently passed the Senate, provides for the promotion of, among other things, the clean-burning coal-derived alcohol called methanol, as a viable alternative to our more limited fossil fuels. Methanol can be competitively produced from coal at today's energy prices in a fuel-efficient fashion.

The technology to produce methanol from coal already exists. In fact, studies by the Department of Energy and by the Office of Technology Assessment conclude that methanol can be produced for between 40 to 80 cents per gallon.

Most ethanol, made from farm products, costs about 80 cents to $1.50 per gallon to produce.

The advantages of methanol from coal extend beyond production costs, however. Methanol is far cleaner than gasoline when it is produced and when it is burned. It can be substituted for gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, and home heating oil. Methanol production is clean and free from hydrogen emissions, which makes it cleaner than a typical oil-refinery operation.

Moreover, I have strongly endorsed the construction of two solvent-refined coal demonstration projects, SRC–I at Newman, Kentucky, and SRC–II at Morgantown, West Virginia. Both projects will produce clean fuels from coal. The SRC–II plant at Morgantown would convert high-sulphur coal into a clean-burning liquid boiler fuel and gas by-products. If the demonstration plant there proves as successful as it promises, it could eventually be enlarged to commercial size, converting 30,000 tons of coal a day into the energy equivalent of 100,000 barrels of oil. In the construction and operation of both SRC plants, environmental factors will be of utmost importance, for these efforts are intended to serve as paradigms for whole new industries.

In addition to new forms of fuel from coal feedstocks, new technologies are currently in use or being researched to consume coal more directly. The versatile fluid-bed boiler process is being applied effectively in approximately twenty locations, of varying scopes, at this moment. This process, when utilizing coal, mixes coal of a fine consistency with limestone in an agitated state, while burning; the limestone absorbs the sulphur pollutants and releases an extremely clean emission into the atmosphere.

Though most of the fluidized-bed boilers are pilot projects, the notable new power plant located on the campus of Georgetown University is proving so successful that it is reportedly convincing many energy experts of the feasibility of the industrial combustion of coal even in highly populated urban and residential neighborhoods.

The point is that technology exists, or is under research now, for the environmentally-sound and fuel-efficient processing and consumption of coal, and this is the result of a logical coalescing of the energy-imperative with environmental concerns.

It is appropriate that all of the parties and people present for this conference have come together to consider the agenda that has been set here. For one thing, this conference will acquaint those directly involved in coal and energy with those deeply concerned about the environment. Representatives of the Sierra Club and the Navajo nation will be able to see that they share many sincere principles with executives of the Consolidation Coal Company and the United Mine Workers, for example. Some may discover that we all agree that America must have reliable new sources of energy, but that no one is advocating deliberately despoiling the land and atmosphere in order to reach energy self-sufficiency.

The great John C. Calhoun authored a concept in our republic called the "doctrine of the concurrent majority." Simply stated, it means that every vital interest in this country should be given a voice and consideration in forging those decisions that touch it significantly, before a final conclusion is reached and a consensus is formed.

One of the purposes of this conference is to serve as a solid step toward reaching the goal of a "concurrent majority" on the relation between coal and the environment. We need coal, and we need clean air; we must mine coal, but we must consider the rights of those who live on the land. No final manifesto may issue from the discussions here, but as responsible citizens, we should recognize that we are searching for a consensus; not an "either/or" concerning coal and the environment, but a "both/and."

The distinguished judge Learned Hand once declared, "the spirit of liberty is the spirit which is not too sure that it is right." That has been an attitude that has set the stage for some of the greatest advances in our history, as every voice found free and responsible expression.

I hope that such a spirit will prevail in the colloquies that take place here in the sessions ahead. Where energy is concerned, we do not enjoy the time-luxury that Rip Van Winkle could boast, but our energy progress must be wise and far-sighted. All of us are part of America, and all of us will help to determine America's future. For that reason, I thank you again for inviting me to be a participant in this conference, and I wish you success in the meetings before you.

CRUDE OIL WINDFALL PROFIT TAX ACT OF 1979

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume consideration of the pending business, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3919) to impose a windfall profit tax on domestic crude oil.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 681

Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, I have an amendment which I intend to introduce. It is in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 3919. I send it to the desk and ask that it be printed for consideration at a later time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed.

Mr. WALLOP. I thank the Chair.

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

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold the request?

Mr. WALLOP. I am pleased to withhold it.

AMENDMENT NO. 621

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, yesterday, in the opening presentation of my amendment, I had charts in the back of the Chamber to which the floor manager objected, and legitimately so, because the chart was designed to show the amount of oil we have been finding per foot drilled. That is a statistic that an oil company uses in determining the success of their drilling and it is expressed in the number of barrels of reserves they find per foot drilled. For example, if they drill a thousand feet and find a thousand barrels of oil, that is one barrel per foot that they have found. So, we calculating those figures on a national basis.

the chart showed the decline from 1970 through 1978 to be a very dramatic drop.

The Senator from Louisiana legitimately observed that, 1970, which was the first year shown on the chart and which showed a very dramatic amount of reserves found per foot, was the year in which we discovered most of the Prudhoe Bay oil in Alaska. Following that, of course, the number of barrels per foot drilled dropped very dramatically through 1978, down to 18 barrels.

In 1970, the oil industry in this country found 226 barrels of oil per foot drilled and in 1977, they found 18 barrels per foot drilled. The Senator suggested going back to 1959. I have a small chart here that is not suitable for display, since it is just a small chart done in ink, but I do have those statistics here, and I shall send them to the desk in a moment for entry into the RECORD. For everybody's edification, I wish to give some of the statistics.

In 1959, the industry found 38 barrels of oil per foot drilled. I am not sure how many wells that was, but on this question, it is not very relevant. In 1960, they found 29 barrels per foot; in 1961, 33; in 1962, 25. Going down the subsequent years, there were 28 barrels, 35 barrels, 40 barrels, 45 barrels, 51 barrels, 43 barrels, 35 barrels. Then in 1970, counting the Prudhoe Bay oil, they found 226 barrels per foot drilled.

My point is the same, Mr. President. That is that production in this country has been on an inexorable decline, essentially since 1959.

Mr. LONG. Will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. BUMPERS. I am happy to yield.

Mr. LONG. It seems to me, Mr. President, that what the Senator is saying supports my argument rather than his. Implicit in what some of us contend, that we need to decontrol newly discovered oil, is the fact that the oil that is the easiest to find—that is, the oil that is nearest the surface—has already been found. It has already been discovered. To find the oil that remains, one needs to drill in less probable places and one needs to drill deeper. The cost is a great deal more to go down deeper. The cost does not increase arithmetically; it tends to increase algebraically. It would certainly cost about four times as much to produce a well, let us say, at 10,000 feet, as it does at 5,000 feet. You go twice as deep, but the cost is about four times as much. That does not mean you are not finding a lot of oil; it just means you have to go down deeper to do it.

When you drill today, you think in terms of drilling for oil and gas down to 10,000 to 20,000 feet. People did not think in those terms 20 years ago. It seemed to me that what the Senator is saying tends to support the case I am making, that in many cases, you are going to drill deeper and not find as much as you did before. There is a huge amount there; it just costs more to get it. You have to drill more to get it.

But you have some things going for you. One of them is that the equipment they are making today is a lot more efficient. The drill turns more rapidly, the drill bit is made of a better quality of steel. It cuts more efficiently. You have better equipment generally, including the safety devices, than we had before. But all that costs money and means that the $6 per barrel price, which was the old oil price, or even the $13 per barrel upper tier price, is just not enough of an incentive for what you have to do to find the oil.

Now, out in the North Sea, for example, I am told that they drilled more than 400 wells before they found anything to justify that type of expensive operation.

But when they eventually found it, of course, they brought in a huge amount of energy, which meant a lot to Western Europe.

Now, those little finds in the Atlantic, which are mainly gas, as I understand it, would not pay for themselves if we were paying $1,000 a barrel, or $200 a million cubic feet.

But, on the other hand, if they do enough drilling, they might find something that would be even better than Prudhoe Bay. Nobody knows how much we have, oil in particular, until they have drilled all these prospects.

Mr. BUMPERS. If I may respond to that in two or three ways, the point the Senator is now making about the cost of drilling is well taken. I am not criticizing the oil companies for the amount of exploration they have been doing. I think they are working as hard as they know how.

I pointed out on yesterday that last year Exxon spent a little over 1 percent of its $65 billion for exploration.

I must say, I do object to their coming in and saying they have to have another trillion dollars over the next 10 years to find more oil. First, I do not think they can find it even if they get $10 trillion; second, I do not think it is fair for them to cry about how they have no incentive when they still only spend 1 percent of their revenues, and they are drilling as hard as they can.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I am not familiar with the figures that Senator is talking about. Did the Senator say $600 billion, or $65 billion?

Mr. BUMPERS. Exxon's revenues in 1978 were $65 billion and they invested $775 million in exploration, a total of about 1.3 percent of their revenues.

Mr. LONG. I would like to have that figure checked to see if that is correct. Did the Senator get that figure from the company?

Mr. BUMPERS. This came from CRS. Their revenues were $60 billion—not $65 billion—their net income after taxes was $2,760,000,000 and their exploration expenses $775 million, or 1.3 percent of their total revenues.

I do not think that is a very big commitment.

Mr. LONG. Will the Senator repeat those figures he just gave?

Mr. BUMPERS. Let me do better than that. Let me give the Senator the chart. It is in the RECORD.

Mr. LONG. I would like to have that. It sounded as though the Senator said they had $60 billion gross.

Mr. BUMPERS. That is right, $60 billion gross revenues.

This year it will probably exceed $80 billion for Exxon, and their profits will probably exceed $4 billion.

Mr. LONG. Just looking at the chart the Senator gave me, I suggest it appear in the RECORD so people can see it.

Mr. BUMPERS. It is in the RECORD already.

Mr. LONG. Then just look at the chart.

Net income after taxes, $2.76 billion.

Now, exploration expenses listed as $775 million, and that works out——

Mr. BUMPERS. 1.3 percent.

Mr. LONG. 1.3 percent of a completely irrelevant figure.

The relevant figure would be the percentage of the money that is theirs to use.

If we look at net income after taxes, the figure is 28.1 percent.

Mr. BUMPERS. That is a figure I consider irrelevant because when they spent $1 million on exploration, they deducted that. That is a deductible expense. Profits are computed after that is spent.

Mr. LONG. Let me ask a question. Suppose the Government took 93 percent—93 percent—in taxes off the top. In other words, suppose the Government said, "Look, you give us a gross of 93 percent of what you take in."

If the Government took 93 percent and they only had 7 percent left to work with, what would be a relevant figure? What they spend compared to what they had that they could spend, or what they had spent compared to what Uncle Sam took?

It seems to me the relevant figure is based on what they have to work with.

If Uncle Sam throws them on the ground and takes their money and only leaves them about 5 cents, then they take that and put that in the ground, that is like the Biblical story of the widow's mite. She gave what little she had.

I do not see how the people can very well invest the money in the ground when the Government takes it all.

Mr. BUMPERS. Under the Finance Committee bill, taxes amount to 54 percent of all taxes combined—windfall profit, corporate, local, State, and municipal.

Mr. LONG. I put the facts in the RECORD yesterday, the chart, and I put them in on Friday. It will be available today, if need be.

Under the Senate committee bill, Government—and I am including the States as well as the Federal Government—will be taking about 70 percent of all the additional income that the companies and individuals receive.

They will get 70 percent and only 30 percent will be left to be reinvested in energy.

Now, under the House position, governments will take 83 percent—83 percent—and only 17 percent would be left to the producers, be they individuals or be they companies.

Is the Senator aware of that?

Mr. BUMPERS. I am using a CBO study of a comparison between the House and Senate versions.

According to CBO, under the Senate Finance Committee bill, increased revenues to the oil industry in the next 10 years will be $793 billion—almost $800 billion.

Their total Federal tax liability, including windfall profit tax, corporate

taxes, and everything, would be $315.5 billion, State and local taxes would be $112 billion, for a total of 54 percent of total taxes out of $800 billion.

That is what CBO says.

In exchange for that, by 1990, they will be producing 7.6 million barrels, or about 1 million barrels less than they are producing today, but 500,000 barrels more than they would produce under the House bill. That is, we get 500,000 barrels more in 1990 than we would get under the House bill, for a cost of $135 billion, and we can produce 500,000 barrels of alcohol for between $10 and $20 billion.

So I do not consider this any big bargain.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I am not familiar with the particular figures that have been stated. I will be glad to review them when they are in the RECORD tomorrow.

Let me say this, I do not know whether anybody in the CBO, which is the Congressional Budget Office, knows anything at all about oil and gas.

So far as I know, nobody in the Treasury knows anything about oil or gas.

In terms of producing energy and getting a response, I would not believe them unless they could show me their credentials, and I have not seen anything that impresses me the first whit.

But, on the other hand, I think they know how to add a column of figures—in the Treasury, that is—and the Treasury is supporting the Senator's amendment.

But here is a chart that the Treasury agrees with, and the Treasury ought to know as much about taxes as any of us here.

I would think they would know about as much about taxes as our joint committee staff.

Here is the figure I put in the RECORD, in yesterday's RECORD, November 19, page 33105.

These figures tell us what the Senator's amendment does.

What the Senator's amendment means is that out of $994 billion, or roughly a trillion dollars, generated by decontrol, the Federal Government plus the State governments would take from the producers 83 percent.

So the Government is just hogging up, with Uncle Sam being the great big hog and the States being the small pig by comparison.

Then, looking at the committee bill, the Government would hog up—estimating a somewhat higher receipt of revenue—about 70 percent, compared to the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas, which would hog up 83 percent. That is leaving precious little for somebody to drill a well.

What I am saying is that if you want production, you should not take all the money in taxes and put it into social security, or into funds to give the low-income people and the middle-income people to buy energy, or into welfare and things of that sort. If you want energy, you should leave some of that money with the producers, so that they can produce energy for you.

When you make a comparison and you look at the growth, it would be like saying, "These people are going to have a trillion dollars. Why do they not get along with the trillion dollars?" The reason they will not is that Uncle Sam and the State governments are going to hog up $830 billion out of the trillion dollars and leave about $166 billion over a 10-year period, which is not enough to do the kind of drilling that needs to be done in order to find energy.

Of course, the companies are not required to put it into oil and gas. They could use it in making synfuel. They could use it in mining coal, in producing other sources of energy, if permitted to do so. I do not know of any reason why they should not. Perhaps the Senator does.

But I am positive of this: While you may not be able to solve this problem with oil and you may not be able to solve this problem with gas, I will bet my life that you can solve this problem with money.

If you will put enough money into it, you can have all the energy you want. But it costs money, and you cannot have your cake and eat it. You cannot give your money to Uncle Sam to spend in social programs and use the same money to produce energy. You have to make your choice: Do you want energy or more social welfare programs?

Mr. BUMPERS. I could not agree more with the Senator. We are not going to solve this problem by throwing our money at it. Our Maker just put so much oil in the ground, and you are not going to find any more than He put there.

Mr. LONG. The Senator did not hear me correctly. I said that you can solve this problem with money.

Mr. BUMPERS. Depending on where you spend it.

I agree with the Senator on the point I made earlier. Why would we spend $135 billion for an additional 500,000 barrels of crude oil, even if the oil companies could produce it? I doubt they can. Assuming that they can, why would we do that, when we can produce that much alcohol for about one-tenth of that amount?

Mr. LONG. At this very minute, we have rigs drilling in Louisiana, and they are being used to drill what are perhaps the best natural gas wells in the 48 continental States. Can the Senator tell me why we are not drilling more wells down there?

Mr. BUMPERS. I certainly can.

Mr. LONG. Why?

Mr. BUMPERS. Here is the proof.

In 1971, we drilled 11,000 oil wells, and they found 48 barrels of oil for every foot they drilled. That was in 11,000 wells.

In 1976, we drilled 16,600 wells, and they found 16 barrels of oil per foot, or one-third of what they found in 1971.

In 1977, they increased the number of oil wells drilled by 1,000. We drilled 17,789, and they found 18 barrels of oil per foot.

The reason why they are not drilling more is that the geological opportunities are not there. They are drilling but not finding the product.

Mr. LONG. I will respond to the Senator by saying that is not the reason. The reason why we are not drilling more wells—those deep gas wells in Louisiana, where we are finding some of the finest gas wells that exist anywhere in this hemisphere—is that there is a limit to the number of rigs that are available.

To drill below 15,000 feet, you need bigger and heavier rigs, and they are using all the rigs they can lay their hands on for that purpose, I am told. Those are fantastic wells, some of the best gas wells produced in America—right in Louisiana.

Mr. BUMPERS. None of that gas the Senator is talking about is subject to price controls. They can sell that for any price they want.

Mr. LONG. That is the reason why they are doing so much drilling, which proves my point. When they can drill for gas which is not subject to price controls, they know they are going to get a free-market price for it. They say, "Let's go to it." They go after it as hard as they can. If they had more rigs, they would be doing a great deal more drilling. The answer is to build more rigs.

At the time the energy crisis hit in 1973, half the drilling rigs in this country had been stacked. They were not being used, especially the small rigs. This was because the independents found that they could not compete, and most of the majors curtailed their drilling.

When the energy crisis hit, drillers were told they would get a better price for new oil. As a result, they took the old, rusty, and beat-up rigs out of moth balls and put them to work.

I heard the Department of Energy boast that we had twice as many rigs drilling a year later than when the crisis hit. That was because drillers took out the old, rusted, falling-apart rigs and put them back to work. They should have been building a great many more rigs, rigs that could drill in the areas where the likelihood of production was greatest.

For example, some of the finest locations that could be made available for drilling were on Federal land. Nevertheless, the Federal Government has been very difficult, for environmental and other reasons, about letting people go on the best locations and drill.

I am sure the Senator knows that the President of the United States has used his power under the existing laws to set aside a vast area in Alaska, as big as the State of California, where we believe there are fields as great as Prudhoe Bay. But, of course, we cannot drill in that area because the President set it aside under the Monuments Act, and declared it some kind of monument.

If need be, perhaps workers should dress up like polar bears and go in there to look for oil. They should be permitted to go in there and get some energy, because we need it in the worst way.

The limiting factor at this moment is that we do not have enough rigs to do all the drilling that needs to be done. In Louisiana, for example, I am informed that 80 percent—mind you, this is a State that has been drilling more than any other State in the Union—80 percent of the places where it is believed energy could be produced have not been drilled as yet. There is reason to believe that there may be oil located below some

producing structures. There may be oil as far down as 20,000 feet.

Even though it is believed that most oil and gas has been discovered, there are all kinds of places where more hydrocarbons, oil and gas, could be found with additional drilling.

Mr. BUMPERS. I will make a couple of points. Some of my colleagues want to comment on this.

No. 1, the Senator will recall that when we were debating the Natural Gas Policy Act here last year, some of us had charts showing that every rig in the country was taken; and that was before we decontrolled natural gas even on a phase-out basis.

They were out looking for it with grubbing hoes before we decontrolled, because the price already had gone up, even under controls, where it was highly profitable for them.

The other point is that, going back to how much of Exxon's revenues are profits, I disagree with the Senator. I do not think it is relevant to profits, because they compute their profits after they spend money for exploration. Obviously, they can predict how much they should spend in order to have enough profit to pay their shareholders something. They are not going to spend themselves into a zero-profit situation looking for oil.

However, I remind the Senator that it was Exxon that recently was stopped by the Federal Trade Commission from buying Reliance Electric for $1.2 billion.

It occurs to me if Exxon wants to keep faith with this country and wants to come to Congress and say, "We have to have this extra money to find more oil," they should use some of the money they have looking for oil instead of being out trying to buy Barnum and Bailey, Reliance Corp., Marcor Corp., and all these other nonenergy-producing companies.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield one moment?

Mr. BUMPERS. Yes.

Mr. LONG. The Senator may be more wrong about that than about anything he has said in this Chamber. Let me tell him why. Exxon estimates that if this new efficient electric motor, that it hopes to offer to the public, is as good as expected, it will save this Nation enough energy to equal all the oil we were bringing in from Iran before we cut the Ayatollah off. Did the Senator know that?

Mr. BUMPERS. The Senator is assuming that Reliance is not going to market that same product even if Exxon does not acquire it. Reliance can market it. Exxon does not have to give three times book value of that corporation in order to get that product marketed.

Mr. LONG. The Senator is assuming that he is right. He is assuming he is right.

Mr. BUMPERS. I am rebutting the Senator's presumption.

Mr. LONG. Here is Exxon's argument. They say that they need a good electrical company in order to put that product on the market and to make it available in all the places where it should be available. Therefore, they need to buy a company. I am not here to say that Exxon necessarily need buy that company. But if Exxon manufactures that equipment, it will not hurt my feelings.

As a matter of fact, I talked just the other day to Mr. Fraser, who is the head of the United Automobile Workers, and he does not like Exxon. He made a statement a while back that the Government should go in the oil business and compete with them. Nevertheless, with the situation they have, and all those jobs they have at stake in Chrysler, they would be willing for Exxon to take it over.

So it all depends on whose ox is being gored. If the Nation needs the energy and needs it the worst kind of way, if we can get as much as the equivalent of 700,000 barrels a day by someone inventing a more efficient engine and doing it at his own expense, that is all well and good.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. President, does the Senator have the floor?

Mr. BUMPERS. I have the floor.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a comment?

Mr. BUMPERS. Just a moment. I am going to yield the floor in a moment and then the Senator will have it to himself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas has the floor.

Mr. BUMPERS. Does the Senator have any information that that product is not going to be marketed if Exxon is prohibited from buying it? The product was already invented, developed, and ready for marketing before Exxon ever heard about it. Does the Senator have some information that this product is going to go into limbo unless Exxon mercifully comes in and buys that corporation?

Mr. LONG. I hate to say what I am going to say, but I think it is true, and I studied this matter. I hate to say it but under the American patent laws that exist today if someone has a patent on something very good, he has the right to either put it on the market or withhold it. I hate to say that is true. I did not make that law. I am against the law being that way. But the way the law is today, if someone develops something with his own money and it is a good, useful patent, he can either develop it himself or he can sell it. He can make it available to the public immediately or he can even keep it off the market. I regret that the law is that way. I wish the Senator would join me in amending that law. But that is how the law stands.

Mr. BUMPERS. I say to the Senator if that is an impediment put me down as a cosponsor right now.

As I understand the patent law, Reliance could very easily license to Exxon right now under present law to market that product. They do not have to buy the company.

Mr. LONG. Exxon has the patent, not Reliance.

Mr. BUMPERS. Is there any reason why Reliance cannot go ahead and market it?

Mr. LONG. Exxon could. I assume that Exxon could put the patent in the public domain if they wanted to. I do not know many people who are going to take something that valuable, if they think it is good, and give it away. I think most people, if they had a patent on something that is a very good invention, would wish to market that invention themselves. I have to say, "more power to you."

Mr. BUMPERS. I have already taken too much time. Some of these other Senators wish to talk.

One final word on the acquisition, I heard Mark Russell say the other day that he hoped Gulf, or whoever it was trying to buy Barnum and Bailey, was not successful. He said he was afraid we would wind up with a shortage of clowns.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join with me in soundly defeating this amendment. Today America faces its most serious challenge since World War II. Our growing dependence on foreign oil has wounded our national prestige, undermined our economy and threatened our national security. This massive drain on our currency has had a devastating impact on the dollar, and has all but destroyed its role as an international monetary standard. In 1979 we will pay $65 billion for energy imports; a figure that could climb to $80 billion by 1981.

At a time like this, it is incredible that the Senate could be seriously debating an amendment that would dramatically reduce our ability to produce domestic energy resources. According to a recent analysis by the Congressional Budget Office, passage of this amendment will lower U.S. crude production by 500,000 barrels per day by 1990 over the Finance Committee bill. If this amendment becomes law, where will we turn to make up that one-half million barrels in daily shortfall—Iran? Syria? Algeria? Libya?

Mr. President, both the House bill and the Finance Committee bill provide stiff windfall taxes on flowing domestic oil. In fact, the committee bill in some cases actually imposes a heavier tax than the 60 percent rate in the House bill. The important difference is that the Finance Committee has provided full market incentives for oil that has yet to be discovered and for oil that cannot be economically produced under controlled market conditions.

In contrast, this amendment would place a 50 percent windfall on new additions to our domestic energy reserves, new additions. You do not have to be from Texas to doubt the wisdom of that policy. It seems to me that any new oil we can produce in this country at world market prices is a windfall not for the producer, but for the United States. The money we spend for a barrel of newly produced American oil does not go into OPEC coffers. It remains in this country; it pays wages in this country; it contributes to our economic well-being. The single most effective way to encourage exploration for new oil in America is to pay world prices for the product. Any tax on newly-discovered oil is a disincentive to production and a disservice to our country.

This amendment would also impose a 50 percent tax on incremental tertiary production. Incremental tertiary oil is crude that is left behind in the reservoir after normal oil recovery methods have been completed. It is oil that—in the absence of special incentives—will never be produced; that will never be available to displace foreign oil that we will otherwise have to import.

Given the proper economic conditions, the potential for tertiary recovery is

tremendous. Normal oil production techniques generally recover less than one-third of a reservoir's original oil in place. Approximately 70 percent of all the oil ever discovered in America—400 billion barrels—is still in the ground. This is the oil that is the target of tertiary recovery. Even if these advanced methods can only recover an additional 10 percent of these resources, we will add 40 billion barrels of oil to our domestic petroleum supply. With current proven recoverable reserves of approximately 30 billion barrels, the widespread use of tertiary recovery could more than double our national oil reserves.

But tertiary oil is not cheap. Although tertiary techniques may vary from reservoir to reservoir, they all share two things in common: They are on the cutting edge of technology and they are very expensive. Some projects involve the piping of natural CO_2 hundreds of miles from Colorado and New Mexico. Other projects require the construction of generators costing millions of dollars to inject that steam into reservoirs in California, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Although many of these techniques have been available for several years, their widespread use has been severely constrained by Federal price controls on domestic oil production. Now that energy prices are being gradually decontrolled, I do not believe we should make the same mistake again—this time by imposing a heavy tax on incremental tertiary production.

Unless we do something very dramatic to encourage investment in this area, I do not think we are going to see many companies sticking their necks out in this high cost, high risk area. The first secondary waterflood in Texas was in 1936 but it was 25 years before these secondary waterfloods were instituted on a large scale. I do not think the country can wait that long for tertiary to be widely applied. If we do, most of our existing fields will be gone.

Mr. President, the Congressional Budget Office tells us that oil decontrol will result in 1.2 million barrels per day in additional production. But if this amendment passes, that additional production will be slashed by two-thirds, cutting out 800,000 barrels per day of potential domestic production. Like many of my colleagues, I hope the United States can someday rely on solar energy, synthetic fuels, and other alternative sources to come to our rescue. But in the short run—in the next 10 years—I doubt if anyone believes that these new sources can contribute the energy equivalent of 800,000 barrels of oil per day. The simple fact is that we cannot afford to do without this production. I urge my colleagues to join with me to defeat this amendment.

UP AMENDMENT NO. 838

(Purpose: To increase certain residential and business energy credits)

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oregon (Mr. PACKWOOD) proposes an unprinted amendment numbered 838 to amendment numbered 621.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end of the amendment add the following:

On page 100, between lines 1 and 2, insert the following:

(a) Increase in Percentage.—Paragraph (1) of section 44C (b) (relating to energy conservation) is amended by striking out "15 percent" and inserting in lieu thereof "50 percent (except for insulation, airtight wood burning stoves, heat pumps, and replacement oil or gas furnaces or boilers the applicable rate is 15 percent)".

On page 100, line 2, strike out "(a) In General.—" and insert in lieu thereof "(b) Changes in Definitions.—".

On page 100, line 21, strike out "(b)" and insert in lieu thereof "(c)".

On page 101, line 15, strike out "15 percent" and insert in lieu thereof "50 percent".

On page 101, line 21, strike out "(c)" and insert in lieu thereof "(d)".

On page 106, line 2, strike out " 'January 1, 1982,' " and insert in lieu thereof " 'January 1, 1990' ".

On page 106, line 14, strike out "20" and insert in lieu thereof "40".

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, what this amendment is is an amendment to increase the individual conservation credits in this bill, solar, wind, and geothermal credits, and business cogeneration credits.

We have heard much discussion today about coal. The senior Senator from West Virginia talked at some length about coal and had an exchange with the Senator from Louisiana.

We just heard the Senator from Texas talk about oil.

As I said in my opening remarks on this bill, I think we want to remember that this is not necessarily an oil bill or a coal bill or a sun bill or a geothermal bill. Hopefully, what we are trying to produce is an energy bill, and one that will produce the most energy possible for this country or save the most energy possible and, if we can, at the cheapest price.

I am going to cite some figures, and I will ask the chairman of the Committee on Finance if I am wrong to correct me, but I am taking them from the report of the Committee on Finance on this bill and from the Congressional Budget Office.

If the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas were to pass, which is basically the House windfall profit tax bill, this bill over a period of 10 years would raise roughly $276 billion, the net gain from the windfall profit tax.

If the bill, as passed by the committee, is adopted, it will raise roughly $138 billion net gain from the windfall profit tax, with a difference roughly of $135 billion, just approximately.

Second, the Congressional Budget Office estimate, and this is a November 1979 estimate, is that if we were to adopt the Bumpers amendment, the House windfall profit tax, the reduction in the production of oil by 1990 would be 550,000 barrels a day. At that cost the lost oil production averages out at $133 a barrel or, to put it another way, Mr. President, for a rather dramatic decrease in revenues from this bill we get a relatively slight increase in oil production and certainly a very expensive increase in oil production, $133 a barrel.

If I were from a State whose principal business and principal interest was oil, I might be inclined to say that I am representing my constituents in the principal business in my State, and it is not good for my State and not good for America to have a 550,000-barrel-a-day oil reduction by 1980.

If I were looking at this from a broader perspective, however, I would be inclined to say if we had the additional money that the Bumpers amendment, the House windfall profit tax, would bring in, if we had the additional money, is there something we could do with it that would produce more energy at less cost? That, very simply, is why I have offered my amendment.

What this amendment does is, first, increase the tax credit for individual conservation, residential conservation, from 15 percent to 50 percent. This would not, however, apply to insulation or to the items added to the conservation tax credits by the Finance Committee windfall profit tax bill, and those are airtight woodburning stoves, heat pumps, and replacement oil or gas furnaces or boilers.

I left out of the residential credit an increase of 50 percent for insulation because the case was made in the Finance Committee that we are producing insulation at about the maximum limit that the factories in the United States can produce. Insulation is fiberglass, and the argument was raised that if we increase the credit to 50 percent, we would not produce quickly any more insulation. What we would do would be to force up the price, and there would be a profit for the insulation makers, but there would not be more insulation installed if we did increase the credit.

For clock thermostats and for a whole variety of other devices that will save energy there will be no question but what dramatically more can be produced if there is a market. The capacity to produce them is there.

In increasing the business solar, wind, and geothermal credits from 20 percent——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This amendment amends the bill and not the Bumpers amendment and, therefore, it is not in order as an amendment to the Bumpers amendment.

Mr. PACKWOOD. I will withdraw the amendment and revise it slightly and then reoffer it in just a moment.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. METZENBAUM. Mr. President, did the Senator from Louisiana yield the floor?

Mr. LONG. I did not really claim the floor, Senator.

Mr. METZENBAUM. Mr. President, I

came on the floor to hear a rather extended discussion about the Exxon acquisition of Reliance Electric, a company whose home base is in my own home community of Cleveland. The discussion had to do with whether or not that acquisition ought to be permitted to go forward and whether it was in the best interests of the Nation because it would add something like 700,000 or a million barrels of oil a day.

I want to make it clear that that is what Exxon said at the inception when they put out their major press release, talking about the acquisition. But then such prestigious newspapers as the Wall Street Journal, within a few days, took that argument apart and literally devastated it.

The argument does not hold water because the invention, the new process, the new machinery, that Exxon has is, first of all, not that new, not that novel. Second of all, nobody suggests that they could not go forward into production on their own, and they could do that and should have done that and it would have enhanced the competitive aspects of the industrial motors field.

Instead they wanted to use this surplus billions of dollars they have accumulated and presently really do not know what to do with because they are not using enough of them for production and development purposes but rather they wanted to go into an entirely new industry, and that is to go into the industrial motors field by buying up Reliance Electric.

Mr. President, it does not make good sense for companies, oil companies, to come before the U.S. Congress and, on the one hand, say that, "We need billions of dollars more, we cannot afford a windfall profit tax, we need those dollars for the purpose of production and development, research and exploration," and then, at the same time, come forward and say, "But we want to be permitted to go out and buy up as much of American industry as is available to us."

That is the dilemma of the American oil companies—and I call them American oil companies, but there is a question if they are American oil companies or are not actually international oil companies—that is what the whole issue is about, and the fact is that what the Bumpers amendment provides is that we are going to say to the oil companies, "Your profits are good; your profits are not only good, they are great. But the fact is that this windfall that you should not have had in the first place, you ought to give a fair share of it back to the U.S. Government so that we can use it for necessary purposes."

Mr. BOREN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. METZENBAUM. For a question?

Mr. BOREN. For a question.

Mr. METZENBAUM. Without losing my right to the floor.

Mr. BOREN. Yes; for a question.

If you were writing company policy, and let us suppose you had corporation A, which made a certain amount of profit, and you wanted to encourage that corporation to invest—let us say that that corporation had two options, to invest in, let us call it function B or function C. The board of directors was meeting, trying to decide whether they were going to take their profit and invest it in activity B or in activity C. You are on the board of directors.

Now, let us suppose the profit rate for activity B is significantly lower than that for activity C, or let us suppose that the long-term economic climate is worse for B than it is for C. Where are you going to put your money? Are you going to put it in activity B, if you are on the board of directors of the company, or in activity C?

Mr. METZENBAUM. I would put it in the place where it gets the most return.

Mr. BOREN. You are going to put it where it gets the most profit, and where you have the best chance in terms of the economic climate for maximizing the return on your investment; is that true?

Mr. METZENBAUM. That is correct.

Mr. BOREN. Then would you agree that it should be our policy and our goal in this country to encourage companies, particularly oil companies, in the short run, to invest in the exploration and production of more oil in this country, or more energy, perhaps alternate forms of energy?

Mr. METZENBAUM. I will say to my friend from Oklahoma that I want the oil companies to make a profit, but this is not the antipoverty bill for the oil companies, because the oil companies do not have that kind of problem. The oil companies are making a very adequate profit at the moment. They are operating with about a 23 percent return on equity.

What we are talking about today has to do with the fact that the President of the United States, for reasons best known to himself, has seen fit to decontrol the price of oil. If he had not done that, we would not be on this floor today debating this issue. If the President had not done that, which he should not have done, and still in fact could undo; by a stroke of his pen he could reimpose those controls until this Congress passed a decent windfall profit tax. Decontrol would still not be right; it would still be inflationary; but at least it would provide some leverage so that the Members of Congress would be inclined to send him a bill that was fair to the American people.

There is no chance that the oil companies will be prevented from making an adequate profit; they are making more than an adequate profit, and from every indication they are going to be making more and more profit as time goes by.

Mr. BOREN. I understand that is the Senator's position; but I cannot understand how a board of directors would be inclined to invest in a proposition that had less of a future, if putting that money back into production were such a good thing. If that is more profitable than any other activity, I assume they are there to make a profit. We used not to denigrate people for that in this country; that is the way our economic system works.

Why would they reject something that the Senator says is more profitable than anything else, and throw it away and do something less profitable?

Mr. METZENBAUM. I think the answer to that is quite evident. That is that the oil companies have such great profits they cannot find enough places to spend them as far as production and development is concerned.

I have no better authority for that statement than an article in Forbes magazine, I believe it was, or Business Week, an article of about a year ago, which talked about Exxon's problems with its $4 billion to $5 billion a year cash flow, and what a challenge it was for the executives of that company to find a place to put it.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, is the Senator from Ohio willing to yield to me, without losing his right to the floor, for me to engage in a short colloquy with the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. METZENBAUM. Mr. President, nothing could give me more pleasure than to yield to my friend from Vermont to engage in a colloquy with the Senator from Arkansas, provided I do not lose my right to the floor.

Mr. LEAHY. I ask unanimous consent that it be on that basis, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, it is my understanding that section 4993(b) of the Senator from Arkansas' amendment restores the percentage depletion denial language in the House-passed bill.

Mr. BUMPERS. The Senator from Vermont is correct. That section of my amendment provides that oil income subject to the windfall profit tax shall not qualify as gross income for purposes of computing the percentage depletion allowance.

Mr. LEAHY. I am pleased to endorse the Senator's amendment in its entirety, but am especially pleased to speak in support of the percentage depletion provision.

It makes absolutely no sense to impose a special excise tax because oil revenues resulting from decontrol and OPEC pricing policies are judged to be excessive, and at the same time, to allow those increased revenues to produce proportional increases in the percentage depletion allowance.

Denial of percentage depletion on windfall revenues will increase Treasury revenues over the next 10 years by an estimated $12.9 billion, and will do so with no demonstrable effect on domestic oil exploration and production.

Mr. BUMPERS. The Senator from Vermont is again correct. It is hard to justify increases in the percentage depletion allowance at a time when world oil price increases are, by themselves, reducing the need for this production incentive.

Mr. LEAHY. Again I wish to thank the Senator from Arkansas for his fine leadership on this amendment.

I had intended to offer an amendment to restore the House percentage depletion denial language, but would hope that the majority of my colleagues will support the pending amendment, and thus eliminate the need for my amendment.

I shall introduce my amendment should the Bumpers amendment fail.

So, Mr. President, I am pleased to be a cosponsor of the Senator from Arkansas' amendment now pending before the Senate.

This amendment will restore the well balanced compromise worked out 'n the House passed windfall profits tax. It recognizes the need to st mulate 'n-creased domestic oil production on the one hand, and to capture revenues to promote energy conservation and alternative energy production, and to provide assistance to the poor, on the other hand.

Mr. President, it is clear that efforts to expand domestic oil production must be intensified if we are to have any hopes of reducing our Nation's excessive dependence on foreign petroleum supplies.

With world oil prices soaring past the $30 per barrel mark, I am confident that the incentive to expand oil exploration and production will indeed be far greater than at any time in our recent history—notwithstanding the tax proposed by the Senator from Arkansas, or any other windfall tax the Senate might see fit to adopt.

Mr. President, as urgent as the need to encourage domestic oil production may be, increased petroleum production, by itself, cannot hope to solve our Nation's energy problems. Increased domestic oil production, by itself, cannot hope to usher us into a new era of energy self-sufficiency.

We must move swiftly and in a big way to look for other energy sources, and to encourage Americans and American businesses to conserve energy—energy that, no matter what we do in the Senate here today—will be more and more expensive, and less and less convenient to produce and transport in the decades ahead.

Mr. President, the House has fashioned a well-reasoned and well-balanced compromise tax, and the Senator from Arkansas is to be commended for his able presentation and defense of that tax before the Senate.

It is not a tax that will hamper domestic production. It is not a tax that will leave the oil companies powerless to fulfill their national energy production mandate. It is not a tax that will thwart our national efforts to achieve greater energy self-sufficiency.

It is a tax that will equitably distribute the windfall revenues resulting from decontrol and the pricing policies of the OPEC cartel to our Nation's many competing energy needs.

Mr. President, I am pleased to cosponsor this amendment, and would urge that my colleagues in the Senate give it their full and fair consideration.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield for a question?

Mr. METZENBAUM. I am happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from Oregon without relinquishing my right to the floor.

Mr. PACKWOOD. You have been discussing with the Senator from Oklahoma what would be the best investment for the board of directors of an oil company to make, as between investment B and investment C, and that in fact you would make the investment that would give you the best return; I believe that is the point the Senator from Oklahoma was trying to make.

Mr. METZENBAUM. The Senator is correct.

Mr. PACKWOOD. By somewhat of an analogy, it could be said that the Members of Congress are the board of directors of the U.S. Government; and does it not behoove us to invest in the best way possible to produce the most energy for this country?

Mr. METZENBAUM. I agree.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Not necessarily the most oil, not necessarily the most coal, not necessarily the most geothermal; but the most energy.

Mr. METZENBAUM. I am not certain I would take that broad-based an approach, because unless it reduces our oil consumption, I am not certain it will help solve the problems of this Nation. There are oil equivalencies; some do help in that respect, and some do not.

Mr. PACKWOOD. We allow the oil companies now, even today, substantial tax privileges, and of course in the past we gave them substantially more than today. They have intangible drilling costs today; they used to have the oil depletion allowance, and I think at the time there was nothing wrong with that. We wanted to encourage the production of oil.

But as a Member of Congress, the board of directors of this Government, should not our primary concern today be what is the most energy we can get for the taxpayers' money?

When I reintroduce the amendment that I previously had before the Senate, I will prove that for the dollar invested we can do infinitely more in conservation, in solar, in geothermal, and in cogeneration, more for the dollar, produce more barrels or save more barrels per dollar than we would if we were to allow the oil companies to have the extra money and have them be able to produce the slight increase in oil that they can produce. It is all a trade-off.

I would love to be able to produce more oil and have more geothermal and more solar and conserve more. But you have a limited amount of money; taxpayers' money. Is it not incumbent upon us to try to either conserve as much or get as much energy as possible for that limited amount of money?

Mr. METZENBAUM. I totally agree with the Senator from Oregon that a barrel of oil saved is not as good or is far better than a barrel of oil produced.

Mr. PACKWOOD. If, indeed, it took $200 to conserve a barrel of oil and we could produce another barrel for $100, it makes more sense to produce it.

Mr. METZENBAUM. It is not only cheaper, but it means that we are not exporting our dollars and we are using our dollars in this country, which is also a major factor. So I am in complete accord with the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Plus, to the extent we encourage what some people choose to call esoteric sources of energy, like solar—they are not esoteric. They have use for some of us in the country. For many of us who travel to the Middle East, we have seen solar energy on almost every rooftop in Israel. It is the principal form of solar water heating.

But to the extent that we can encourage solar energy with some of the revenues from the windfall profit tax, and to the extent that the cost of producing that new energy from solar is cheaper than the cost of producing more oil, if we lower the windfall profit tax, are we not better off to use a higher windfall profit tax that will provide us per barrel more oil from solar than it will from drilling in the ground?

Mr. METZENBAUM. I lost a part of the Senator's question. But I gather the thrust of your question is: Are we not better off to be producing solar energy than we are to be increasing our expenditures for the production of oil, whether directly or indirectly, through the windfall profit tax?

Mr. PACKWOOD. The point I am driving at is this: Apart from the fact that oil is going to run out one day and we are going to have to change from oil some day—and I am not trying to get in an argument here with the U.S. Geological Survey figures on how much oil is left and how much we can produce. Everybody agrees that at some stage it is going to run out. I am simply talking about what we know we can produce from a given amount of drilling and how much we will lose if we adopt the windfall profit tax. In the House, that figure is roughly 550,000 barrels we will lose. If we adopt the windfall profit tax in the House which is an increase of about $135 billion, that loss, that extra oil, if we produce it and forego the revenues is $133 a barrel to produce. That is the expensive energy.

For that $135 billion, we can produce solar energy, we can produce geothermal energy, we can conserve. And all of them are cheaper, by far——

Mr. METZENBAUM. I could not agree with you more.

Mr. PACKWOOD (continuing). Than the $133 a barrel that it will cost us if we adopt the Senate Finance Committee's windfall profits tax and, in exchange, by 1990 get 550,000 more barrels of oil a day.

Mr. METZENBAUM. I agree with the Senator from Oregon. I think that the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BUMPERS), as I understand it, is prepared to accept your amendment and, as one of the coauthors, I am pleased to join him in that effort.

Mr. PACKWOOD. I had the amendment in the wrong form. It will soon be ready and I will reintroduce it. I will add the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. METZENBAUM) as a cosponsor.

Mr. METZENBAUM. I believe the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) wishes to be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I wish to join this afternoon in underlining what the Senator from Ohio (Mr. METZENBAUM) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. PACKWOOD) have stated that comparing decontrol and the cost of ad-

ditional production, the cost of that additional production far outweighs the cost of energy efficiency, productivity, and conservation.

I look forward to hearing from the Senator from Oregon as he makes his presentation on his amendment to the Bumpers amendment, which I welcome the opportunity to cosponsor.

Mr. President, I think it is important to recognize that, with the Bumpers amendment, we do nothing about the other titles of the bill—the residential credits and the business credits in title II, the low-income assistance program in title III, or the carryover basis, repeal of title IV. Those elements, that reach a variety of different efforts to move toward energy efficiency and productivity, with the exception of title IV, I think are valid and worthwhile.

In shaping our energy program, I wish that we had been more responsive to the points which have been raised here by my colleagues towards productivity, efficiency, and conservation. But, nonetheless we have the decision now to move toward decontrol made by the President of the United States. One of the concerns that I have, and I think people in many parts of this country have, is that we try to interrelate the issues of our energy problems and the issues of our economy.

It seems to me, when we were making the decision on decontrol, that we gave very short shrift to the effort in this country to deal effectively with the No. 1 problem that we are facing, and that is the question of inflation. Obviously, what we do in the energy area is going to relate to the question of inflation. You cannot separate that.

In trying to deal with the problems of inflation, it seems to me to be a wise policy to try to find ways of dealing with one of the principal contributors of the problem of inflation, and that is energy policy. Nothing could have been more counterproductive than for the administration to take the step of decontrol. Over the period of these next 2 years, through September of 1981, we will see a significant increase in the whole consumer price index and the other indices which indicate what the American consumer pays for food and other items.

One of the most distressing aspects of the administration's policy, was the fact that it was prepared to couple the relief for the neediest people in our society—the poor, the elderly, and other needy people in our society—with the windfall profit tax. That meant that we were going to see the increase in profits; which I grant have only started in the major oil and gas companies (the most conservative estimates would be an increase of about $3 billion by next year at the very minimum), but, without any assurance that we would see the crisis intervention program for people in our colder climates or even in our warmer climates until we passed the windfall profit tax. The administration linked those two elements together—crisis relief for the needy and the successful passage of the windfall profit tax.

What was not coupled, and what I believe should have been coupled, was the passage of the windfall profit tax and decontrol. The administration chose not to take that step. And we are faced here this afternoon, and in the days ahead, with deciding what action is going to be taken by Congress, given the position that has been taken by the administration for decontrol, and given the efforts that many of us have been making to deal with the issues of energy productivity, efficiency, conservation, solar energy, the other items of an energy program which I strongly support. Study after study indicates that we could back off about as much oil with those steps as we could with the price incentive of decontrol.

As a matter of fact, we would back off considerably more, compared to the development of a synfuels program.

Mr. President, one aspect of the Bumpers amendment which I think deserves the support of the overwhelming majority of the Members of this Congress is the reservation of funds that would allow us to express our interest in earmarking a substantial proportion of those windfall profits to relieve the inflationary pressures of the payroll tax.

One contributor to the rate of inflation is the increase in the payroll tax. Obviously, we understand the importance of preserving the Social Security System, and it was necessary in recent years to take steps to provide for continuation and of the viability of the Social Security System. Quite frankly, I have long favored augmenting the Social Security System through general revenues; that is far less inflationary than the increase in the social security tax. But Congress has responded to that particular issue by raising social security taxes. They increased the rates of the social security tax at a time when we were not facing the problems of inflation at the 13-percent rate which we are facing today. It may be difficult to believe that only 2½ years ago we were still at an inflation rate of approximately 5 percent.

So, Mr. President, I think part of the innovativeness of this particular amendment is that it provides the opportunity for significant relief to those who will be paying increasingly high social security taxes. It is sound from an equity point of view, because it provides relief to middle-income people, and it is sound from an economic point of view. It would provide a strong indication by the Members of the Senate that we wish to exercise every opportunity that comes before this body to battle the problems of inflation.

Mr. WALLOP. Will the Senator yield at that point for a comment?

Mr. KENNEDY. I will yield briefly as I would like to make some further comments.

Mr. WALLOP. I thank the Senator for endorsing the wisdom contained in the Senate Finance Committee windfall profit tax bill. I do not know if the Senator is aware of it, but under the bill under consideration, we established a taxpayers trust fund and such sums as are necessary to offset the payroll increases scheduled for 1981 would be set aside so that Congress can pay for a social security rate lid.

I thank the Senator very much for endorsing the wisdom and procedures contained in the Senate Finance Committee's bill.

Mr. KENNEDY. Do those funds come out of the windfall profit tax or the general revenues?

Mr. WALLOP. They would be out of the windfall profit tax generated to the Government due to decontrol.

Mr. KENNEDY. Was the relief provided by the Finance Committee earmarked from the windfall profit tax or was it going to be relief that would be provided out of general revenues?

Mr. WALLOP. It is earmarked out of general revenues, the increases attendant from the Government's revenue windfall associated with the decontrol of oil prices.

Mr. KENNEDY. Then the Senator does not understand the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas. Furthermore, I understand that the amount which is provided by the Finance Committee was some $18 billion; is that correct? I ask the Senator from Wyoming, am I correct?

Mr. WALLOP. That is correct for the first year and it is presumed to go on.

Mr. KENNEDY. Ours could be $138 billion over a 10-year period. But I welcome the fact that we all at least recognize the problem of social security and are providing some relief from the funds.

Mr. WALLOP. I would suggest that a tax rate——

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I believe I have the floor. I will not take much more time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRADLEY). The Senator from Massachusetts has the floor.

Mr. KENNEDY. I will not take much more time, Mr. President, and then I will be glad to yield the floor.

Finally, Mr. President, the argument is made here about the extravagance of this particular proposal or the irresponsibility of this proposal in terms of trying to address the windfalls experienced by the major oil and gas companies. It must have been pointed out that the House provision was sponsored by Mr. JONES and Mr. MOORE, who come from two oil-producing States. Not that we should draw conclusions one way or the other, but it does seem to me that when we are considering what action will actually be taken in the form of tax, it is interesting that the figures which have been established in the House proposal have been set on the floor of the House of Representatives by two Representatives from major oil producing States. They commented, I think persuasively, that their amendment was reasonable, that it was responsible, and that it was fair. I believe their comments are worth referring to in this part of the debate.

Mr. President, I would hope that we would have a successful conclusion to this amendment. It is responsible. It conforms pretty effectively with what the President has advocated. I wish we could hear from the President on this issue which is of such central importance to the American people, that he would only accept an amendment which would effectively recoup 50 percent of the windfall profit.

Granted, this amendment of the Senator from Arkansas, and which I support, does somewhat better. But it seems

to me, Mr. President, that 50 percent is a bare minimum that should be expected. The Bumpers amendment appears to me to be the kind of legislation which is wise policy, which provides a degree of fairness and equity to the American taxpayer, and which provides a strong sense of the Senate that we would see some relief in the increase in the social security taxes. It is meaningful for middle-income and working people, and is an important step forward in helping to address the issues of inflation.

I think far too infrequently, we legislate in one particular area of policy without considering the other policy implications. Clearly, that was the case in the step that was taken in the administration's position on decontrol. I know that a majority of the Members of this body have expressed their views on it, but that certainly would be my statement.

Having taken that step, we ought to take every reasonable and responsible step that we possibly can to insure fairness and equity to the taxpayers of this country and also take whatever steps we can to provide some degree of relief for working people, middle-income people, and those that are so heavily impacted by the rate of inflation.

Mr. BOREN. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG addressed the Chair.

Mr. KENNEDY. I am prepared to yield the floor, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized.

UP AMENDMENT NO. 839

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. LONG) proposes an unprinted amendment numbered 839.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object. I should like to hear the amendment.

Mr. LONG. If the Senator wants the amendment read, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk resumed reading as follows:

On page 26 of amendment No. 621 between lines 2 and 3, add the following:

"SEC. 4992A. PHASEOUT OF TAX.

"(a) ESTIMATES BY SECRETARY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Each month the Secretary shall make an estimate, on the basis of the best data available as of the time of the estimate, of the target fraction as of the last day of the succeeding month.

"(2) PUBLICATION.—Not later than the last day of the month in which the Secretary estimates that the target fraction for the succeeding month will equal 9/10 or more, the Secretary shall publish notice in the Federal Register that—

"(A) such target fraction will equal 9/10 or more for the succeeding month, and

"(B) the provisions of subsection (b) shall apply with respect to crude oil removed from the premises in any month after the target base month.

"(b) PHASEOUT EXEMPTION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, no tax shall be imposed by section 4986 with respect to that portion of taxable crude oil removed from the premises in any month beginning after the target base month as is equal to the product of—

"(A) the total amount of taxable crude oil removed from the premises during such month (determined without regard to this section),

multiplied by

"(B) a percentage (not greater than 100) equal to the product of—

"(i) 3 percent, multiplied by

"(ii) the number of months (including the month for which the computation is being made) beginning after the target base month.

"(2) ALLOCATION RULES.—The determination of which barrels of crude oil removed during any month are exempt from tax by reason of this section shall be made—

"(A) first by allocating the amount of the oil determined to be exempt under paragraph (1) between oil which (but for this section) would be tier 1 oil, oil which (but for this section) would be tier 2 oil, and oil which (but for this section) would be tier 3 oil in proportion to the respective amounts of such oil removed from the property during such month, and

"(B) then by taking into account barrels of crude oil so removed in the order of their respective removal prices beginning with the highest of such prices.

"(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) TARGET FRACTION.—The term 'target fraction' means a fraction—

"(A) the numerator of which is the net amount of revenue attributable to the tax imposed under section 4986 (other than any revenue attributable to an economic interest in crude oil held by the Federal Government) during the period beginning on January 1, 1980, and ending on the last day of the month for which an estimate is being made under subsection (a)(1), and

"(B) the denominator of which is $276,800,000,000.

"(2) TARGET BASE MONTH.—The term 'target base month' means the first month for which the Secretary estimates under subsection (a)(1) that the target fraction during such month will equal 9/10 or more.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, it seems to me that if the Senate should decide that it wants to have a higher tax than that which the committee recommended, that the tax nevertheless should not be a tax forever and ever. Back in 1973, the independents were going out of business because of the price of oil. Half of them had gone out of business, and even the major companies had cut back drastically on their drilling, because the price of oil was less than $4 a barrel—about $3-and-something. At that price, they could not stay in business drilling for oil. Some felt that the national policy was simply to put the producers out of business, and those that could afford to produce at that going-out-of-business price should not drill more wells, but just produce what they had. Many people felt that was the policy of the U.S. Government prior to 1973.

The price that the lower tier oil is selling for today translates back to that same "going-out-of-business" price. The bill that we have here for lower tier oil, of course, relates to that same price. Oil discovered after 1972 was given a price that related to what the world price was at that time. Since that time, costs have gone up, the world price has gone up, and it is far more profitable for one to seek to produce oil anywhere on God's green Earth than it is here in the United States. In terms of price, there are few areas where the tax or the government take is greater than it is here in the United States.

It would seem to me, Mr. President, that the idea of saying that it is a windfall to get more than $3.88 or whatever the price was back in 1972, adjusted for inflation, is very difficult for most people to understand. That was the price at which the industry was going broke. To say that to get more than that price for one's resources is a windfall is really ludicrous, absolutely ludicrous. At some point, we should recognize the fact that it does cost more to produce oil. That very argument was made in response to the Bumpers amendment. The principal response was to the effect that you had to do deeper drilling to find oil than you did several years ago. In the main, that is true, which means it costs more to produce the oil. And if we want to be able to produce it here rather than be at the mercy of Iran, then we ought to be encouraging our domestic industry to expand.

It would interest Senators, and I know it will interest the Senator from Massachusetts, to know that the majority of economists do not think it is inflationary in the long run to decontrol oil production. That is based on the theory that in the long run, we shall have world-priced oil here in the United States—in spite of all the things we do to tangle the economy up into knots, to foul it up to where it will not operate, to tie it up in redtape, and to tax it until you cannot recognize it. In spite of all that, in the long run, prices tend to move to the world market. Eventually, that is what we are going to pay for oil here in the United States.

We can josh ourselves and kid ourselves and fool ourselves over a long period of time. In the long run, we shall pay the world market price of oil. The only question is, how long are we going to foul up our economy; how long are we going to tie our producers up in redtape?

For heat with solar energy, we will give a 50-percent tax credit. We pay half the cost out of the Treasury. If they use some geothermal, we will do the same thing. We give a big tax advantage to the development of alternative fuels.

No matter how much of these things we do, in the long run, the price of energy will go to the world market price. It is just the economic fact of life, proven by hundreds of years of history and a study of the history of economics.

That being the case, we are only arguing about how long we want to play around with controls before we finally realize a free market—which has given America the highest standard of living in the world, and which has done more for any country that believes in our form of Government—is the answer to the problem.

The more time we spend in all this frustration about price controls, regulations, and "upside down" economics, the

more frustrating it will be. We will eventually wind up paying world market prices for energy, and eventually it will be competitive with others whether we like it or whether we do not.

To pretend the price at which the producers were going broke is the price that can be maintained forever is ridiculous. Even to pretend that the 1972 price, before the world market price went up further, will always be the correct price, is wrong. There is no logic or justice, or anything but maybe a strong political feeling, to support that.

At some point we ought to realize it is utterly ridiculous to say that there can be such things as a windfall that goes on forever. Even Niagara Falls does not go on forever. Even the Mississippi River will not go on forever.

To say that we will have a permanent tax on windfalls because they will last forever and ever just does not make a lot of sense.

Mr. President, I also have to take issue with the suggestion that somehow this bill would cause us to pay $144 for a barrel of oil. All we are really asking for is the right for newly discovered oil and for the very high cost oil to get the same price we pay somebody else. What is that price?

Right now, it is pretty high. It is around $28, maybe $30, a barrel. It might go above that.

Apparently, we are willing to pay that price to get oil from Iran, from other countries that do not like us very much, like Libya and others, and from Mexico, which at this moment is spoiling our beaches with a spill that should have been avoided in the Gulf of Mexico. It is hard, then, to see why we would not be willing to pay that price to get somebody to help achieve our energy independence so we would not be at the mercy of the ayatollah, or Mr. Kadafi, or various other rulers who come and go in all these foreign lands.

To do that, Mr. President, we will have to let the free market operate at some point.

Mr. President, how do we get this estimate of $144 for a barrel of oil? That is a figure the Congressional Budget Office picked out of the air, just absolutely picked out of the air.

They say that they thought this bill would result, under the amendment, in an increase of 500,000 barrels a day. I think it is 5 years from now, some such thing as that.

But, Mr. President, I do not know who made the estimate. I do not know who made the guess. I do not know whether he has had the experience. I would doubt he has, or knows anything about the industry.

But, as a practical matter, his guess would be as good as anybody else's guess because nobody really knows. Nobody on Earth really knows how much additional oil we will get if we have a free market for oil. Nobody can tell us.

All I can say is this: We will get a lot more oil if we permit the producer to get the world market price which everybody else on Earth gets. They get it in Canada, Mexico, all over Latin America, and virtually anywhere else on Earth.

We will get a great deal more oil because people will be willing to take much greater risks for $30 oil, or $28, whatever it happens to be at the time. They will take more risks if they will not be tied up in miles and miles of redtape and not have all kinds of needless regulations forced on them.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. Yes.

Mr. PACKWOOD. If the CBO estimate is not correct, what estimate would the Senator have as to how much more production we would get with the Finance Committee bill as opposed to the Bumpers amendment?

Mr. LONG. I can give the Senator a guess right now.

Right now, if we said that all the additional production we can produce will be permitted to have the free price, that the competitive price, the world market price, I think within a year we ought to be getting another 600,000 barrels a day.

Mr. PACKWOOD. How does the Senator come to that conclusion?

Mr. LONG. And that is at the price we pay right now for imported and decontrolled oil. But, we have a lot of wells that are not decontrolled stripper wells. In other words, wells that get up to 10 barrels a day. We have a lot of wells that are getting a little more than 10 barrels, but they are getting not more than a tier 2 price at best.

Those wells, especially those getting 30, 35, 40 barrels a day, are just not getting the attention they ought to receive, for a very simple reason.

The producers feel they are taking a real beating, being cheated. They are just not making the effort to squeeze out as much oil as they would if they were getting a better price. That is just human nature.

From discussing it with people in the business, the estimate I came up with, and this is based on what they told me, is that we have the potential of about 600,000 barrels a day more, just from reworking those wells more often and making them produce more efficiently. That is the thing I think they would be doing if they were going to have a better price.

We can understand that when people feel they are being cheated, when every time they make a sale they get between one-quarter and one-half what their product is worth, they do not perform as well as they do if they feel they are being treated fairly and getting a square deal.

Furthermore, let me say that nobody is going to be producing any oil at $144 a barrel unless he can find somebody to buy it at $144 a barrel. I know people that would buy it at that——

Mr. DOLE. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. Yes.

Mr. DOLE. This may be a little off the subject, but is there apt to be a vote today on this?

Mr. LONG. I thought about making a motion to table. One of those who favor the amendment urged me to either not to do it, or, if I did, to please give him plenty of notice, because he hoped to get back.

I am afraid that enough Senators have drifted away that it would be unfair to do it right now.

Mr. DOLE. I would like to drift away and I did not want to be too far offshore if anything happened.

Mr. LONG. I am afraid that if I stand here and relieve all tension and say I am not going to make a motion to table, or give assurance that there will be no vote today, I will have no audience. I think I at least should keep Senators a little on the hot seat, just to keep them here.

Mr. DOLE. I think it would be nice to do that, and I can leave.

Mr. LONG. If the Senator gets away, I will get word to him that I am going to make a motion. I am not planning it at the moment; but if the spirit moves me, I will send for the Senator and turn him around.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, will the Senate yield for a unanimous-consent request? We have had a lot of concern about the social security tax increase, and I would like to make part of the RECORD the vote on the tax increase that was adopted in December of 1977. I think it would be interesting to see all those who now want to decrease and who then wanted to increase.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield for that unanimous-consent request, without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this material be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RECORD VOTE ANALYSIS

YEAS (56)

Republicans (17): Baker, Brooke, Case, Curtis, Danforth, Hansen, Heinz, Packwood, Pearson, Percy, Schweiker, Scott, Stafford, Stevens, Thurmond, Weicker, and Young.

Democrats (39): Bayh, Bentsen, Bumpers, Burdick, Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Robert C. Byrd, Cannon, Clark, Cranston, Culver, Durkin, Ford, Glenn, Hart, Hathaway, Hodges, Hollings, Inouye, Jackson, Johnston, Kennedy, Leahy, Long, Matsunaga, Melcher, Metcalf, Metzenbaum, Morgan, Moynihan, Muskie, Nelson, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Ribicoff, Sarbanes, Sasser, Stennis, and Stone.

NAYS (21)

Republicans (14): Bartlett, Bellmon, Dole, Garn, Goldwater, Hatch, Hayakawa, Laxalt, Lugar, McClure, Roth, Schmitt, Tower, and Wallop.

Democrats (7): Abourezk, Biden, Haskell, Nunn, Riegle, Talmadge, and Zorinsky.

LIVE PAIR (1)

Present and Giving: Stevenson—PN.
Receiving: Magnuson—PY.

NOT VOTING (22)

Republicans (7): Chafee—2, Domenici—2, Griffin—2, Hatfield—2AY, Helms—2, Javits—2AY, and Mathias—2.

Democrats (15): Allen—2, Anderson—2PN, Chiles—2, Church—2PN, DeConcini—1, Eagleton—2, Eastland—2, Gravel—1PY, Hud-

dleston—2PY, Humphrey—2AY, Magnuson—2PY, McGovern—1, McIntyre—2, Sparkman—2, and Williams—2.

GENERAL PAIRS

Gravel—PY, Huddleston—PY, Anderson—PN, and Church—PN.

SYMBOLS

AY—Announced Yea.
AN—Announced Nay.
PY—Paired Yea.
PN—Paired Nay.

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE

1—Official Business.
2—Necessarily Absent.
3—Illness.
4—Other (see temporary Record page No.)

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, the way people decide that they are going out of the oil business is something I know a little about. What they tend to do is to take a look at the wells they have and see how much money they have made since the last time they reworked the well. Then, when the well fills up with sand and paraffin and needs to be cleaned out, they look to see what it costs to put a workover rig on and rework that well. If the amount they have received since the last time they reworked the well did not clear what is costs to put that workover rig on and work that well over, they just shut the well down. That is what they should do, because they are going to make less money after they rework it and before the time comes to rework it again.

When producers look at a marginal well, they have to see whether it makes enough to keep it going. If they are not making that much, then when the time comes to work the well over, to get it back onstream again, it is better judgment to pour concrete in the bottom of the hole and abandon that well. It would not pay to continue to operate it if it does not cover the expenses of cleaning the well out and making it flow again.

So when one thinks in terms of what it costs to produce oil, the people think in terms of how much oil they think is down there and what they think they could make by producing that oil.

That is not what one thinks when one drills a wildcat well. That is what one thinks when one drills an offset—one alongside one where the discovery has been made. When he gets ready to drill an offset, he knows about how thick the sand is, how porous it is, what the hoped for oil recovery would be if the offset well were successful. He can judge whether it would pay to drill an offset well.

But even in terms of drilling wildcat wells, people still tend to think in terms of what the price is, what the risk is that they are taking. They tend to equate one with the other to decide whether they are going to do that drilling.

The fact is that at the world market price of oil or the free market price within the United States, which might not be quite the same as the world market price, a lot of wells will be drilled that would not be drilled at $13 a barrel, the so-called upper tier price.

(Mr. LEVIN assumed the chair.)

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. KENNEDY. The Bumpers amendment effectively exempts any of the newly discovered oil in 1990 in any event. That really is not an issue.

I am interested in how the Senator would respond to the argument that there would be producers who would slow down their production of oil because they would hope that somebody else's oil would be used up at the lower price so that they could get the higher profits.

Mr. LONG. Will the Senator repeat that? I do not get the point.

Mr. KENNEDY. If oil companies have domestic old oil that is being covered by windfall profits, and if the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana would phase out the windfall profit tax, then, if you are an oil producer and you know that once the tax is going to be phased out, you are going to be able to keep all the profits you make, why would you not be a lot smarter to keep your oil in the ground and let somebody else pay the tax until the phaseout is complete, so that you will be able to keep all the profits from your old oil when the tax is phased out under the Long amendment?

Why is that not an incentive to keep oil in the ground, rather than produce it?

Mr. LONG. Usually, you are not drilling on your own land. You are drilling on somebody else's land, on Federal land, or on land belonging to the State.

The standard terms for an oil lease provide that you will produce on that lease, and that you will maintain it. In order to maintain the lease, you have to produce.

There is a difference between how hard you are going to go after oil, if you really think you are doing very well indeed, and how hard you are going to go after it if you do not think you are doing so well. There is a problem of not producing.

You have another problem, and that is where you have very good wells. If one does not produce from his well over a period of time, the fellow next door to you can drain out some oil. There is a limit to how much you can do that.

For example, I do not think much drainage is possible from these stripper wells or these marginal wells that produce just a little more than strippers, because a reservoir is not really a lake of oil underground. It is more like a saturated block of concrete. You could put a pump down and suck some oil out. If it is a marginal well, you would let it rest for a while. After a while some more oil would find its way to the well. These marginal wells do not present the possibility of pumping out as much oil from the other fellow's property as one might think. But one is under an obligation to continue to drill.

Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. WALLOP. It is not only an obligation. Either I misperceive the whole situation here or the Senator from Arkansas has done something to his amendment that has escaped me.

Did I correctly hear the Senator from Massachusetts say that under the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas, new oil has an exemption?

Mr. KENNEDY. The phaseout applies to the newly discovered oil in 1990, yes. It exempts the newly discovered oil in 1990.

Mr. LONG. I think that is great.

Mr. KENNEDY. But the point I was making was that the Long amendment would dampen the pressure for production, for the very reasons he outlined here. There may be some marginal production, but certainly it would be wiser and more prudent and more economically sound not to produce, to hold that oil in the ground, to let your neighbor produce and pay all the taxes, and then your oil is going to be worth a good deal more, because you are not going to be subject to the windfall profit tax.

Meanwhile, when this tax is abolished, the needs still exist in the areas of weatherization, the areas of crisis intervention, the areas of mass transportation, or all the other areas we need, which are not phased out, which are still going to be necessary.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, in some respects, the Senator is making my point. The incentive is dampened already about as much as you can dampen it.

When a fellow has oil worth about $30 a barrel and produces it and gets $6 a barrel for it, he feels that he is being cheated.

I am glad the Senator said that it dampens incentive when a person does not receive the price he hopes to get. He hopes he will get the price everybody else is selling it for outside the United States.

Mr. President, when we were debating the gas bill a year or so ago we had an estimate which, looking back on it, showed how accurate some of these Government agencies can be. I assume that the same kind of people who made that estimate made this estimate for the CBO. They might even be the same individuals who helped with that one.

They gave us the estimate. And mind you, Mr. President, I must confess my ignorance. When the Secretary of Energy told me that, I did not know any better. It took me a while to learn better. They had an estimate, and Mr. Schlesinger was fooled by that, and he fooled me. So it just shows you how badly people can be fooled. They had this estimate that if you let the price of gas go above $1.65 a thousand, you would not get one additional cubic foot of gas.

We debated that gas bill for a year with that statement being made over and over again.

I see my friend from Wyoming nodding because he knows that was true.

We debated that in the Senate. They debated that in the House of Representatives. The statement was made over and over again. It did not occur to us until late in the game to ask: How did they arrive at that conclusion that you will not get one additional cubic foot of gas by letting the price go above $1.65 a thousand?

We finally got around to looking into it. Glory be, Mr. President. Do you know how they arrived at that conclusion?

That was based on an assumption that you only had a certain number of drilling rigs and that at that price all the drilling rigs would be active.

Mr. President, they did not even take into account the rigs that were under construction at the time, not even those that were then being built. Nor did it ever occur to them that someone might build more rigs than were being built right then. For example, they were estimating, and they were not even counting the 300 being built, that we could only build 300 rigs a year total. They were ignoring the fact that anyone working in a shipyard can make drilling rigs. It is the same kind of skill. All you really need is a welding torch. You need to bend steel around and you need a welding torch to work with.

We found that the skills we had available to us could easily produce at least 1,000 rigs a year and perhaps even 2,000 or 3,000 rigs a year. They were assuming that we could not build any more rigs here in the United States, and they proceeded to give us that estimate on the assumption we could not get any more rigs.

Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, I might say, if the Senator will yield, people have been up to the same kind of monkey business now that assumed for the purposes of decontrol that merely by having stated the word decontrol, the sum total supply response will be available to this country and it does not matter how much you tax it after that point. The Senator remembers in committee that the Department of Energy said there is no supply response beyond the fact of decontrol; it did not matter how much you taxed oil. This was the same argument they used in the natural gas debate.

The Senator quite rightly points out DOE grossly underestimated the point. The country even has a surplus of that product now.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, we are presently getting about 1,300,000 barrels a day of production out of Alaska.

The reason we are not getting more than that is that the Trans-Alaska pipeline will not carry any more than that. If the pipeline would haul more, we could have more.

For example, aside from that blowout there in the Gulf of Mexico, the best oil wells in the Western Hemisphere are at Prudhoe Bay on the North Slope of Alaska.

They have wells that produce about 5,000 barrels a day. That is just a lot of oil—5,000 barrels a day. That is one terrific well—5,000 barrels a day.

In Louisiana, if we find a well that produces 400 barrels a day we think we have one terrific well, about the best. Five hundred barrels a day would be about like Lake Maracaibo in Venezuela, thought to be the best in the Western Hemisphere before the North Slope of Alaska came in. At least I thought it was.

Here are these fabulous wells that put Lake Maracaibo to shame and now put to shame anything down here in the old 48 States.

They produce about 10 times as much and that is without pulling too hard on the well so you will not endanger its future productivity.

These fabulous wells of Alaska are right there at Prudhoe Bay. They have not drilled all the locations there at all. I am led to believe there are locations for hundreds of additional wells right there at Prudhoe Bay. Why do they not drill more wells? The reason is, I assume, they cannot get any more oil through the pipeline the way it stands now. They are trying to find a way to make the pipeline carry more oil by some new process to make the oil have less friction against the sides of the pipeline as it goes through. Whether that will work or not I would not know. But I do know they can double that pipeline, they call that looping a pipeline. You just put another pipe alongside the one you have there. They have the right of way.

Hopefully the environmentalists might ease up a little bit. The last time they thought that the pipeline was supposed to cost about $900 million and it wound up costing about $9 billion, about 10 times the estimate. But that was mainly because of the environmental things, and some of the environmental fears have been resolved.

For example, they found that it does not upset the life of the caribou at all to build a pipeline. The caribou love the pipeline. They find it warm to snuggle up to in the wintertime. So you do not have to build all the trestles over it, the way our environmentalist friends thought at that time.

But if you built a pipeline for anything near what it really should cost, it would be easy enough to double production in Alaska.

So, just take those two items: What you could do by making your wells produce everything that could be squeezed out of them in the old 48 States and then doubling your production out of Alaska. Pray the President might see the light someday and rescind his order that put all that area of Alaska, where they have all those sedimentary basins potentially as productive as Prudhoe Bay, on deep freeze so no one can ever go in there and drill at all. Pray that he might amend that order, just as we amended a bill here today, to say that we can do some mining where we need a scarce material.

Mr. President, the potential to produce more energy here in this country is absolutely fabulous. It is that way in terms of natural gas. It is that way in terms of oil. It is that way in terms of coal. If you want to know where the problem is with energy, the problem is not over there in Iran. The problem is right here in Washington, D.C., if you want to know why we cannot get any production. Since the crisis what has Congress done? Instead of providing the incentive, giving the industry its head and saying, "Go to it, fellows; get us some energy," the way America has done in years when we had a shortage, what have they done? They have first raised the tax. Then they have rolled back the price. Then they have wrapped up the industry in so much redtape, it can hardly breathe at all, hardly move in any respect at all, much less perform up to its potential. And then they have given it conversation, talk, talk, and talk.

Just think where we would be if we had given the people the incentive that they need to go ahead and produce.

Mr. President, the potential to produce more oil and gas in this country is utterly fabulous. It is beyond the dreams of these negative thinkers, these men of little faith, who really have given up on American industry. If we just think in terms of providing an incentive for people to produce more energy, I have not the slightest doubt that we can meet this problem, and I am not talking about meeting it by the year 2000.

Mr. President, I am one of those who happens to believe that Richard Nixon was wisely advised when he called the people in whom he thought were best qualified to advise him in 1973. He asked them at that time how long it would take them to give America energy independence. They told him, if they studied it, that they thought they could do it in 7 years.

At that time President Nixon then said, "All right, fellows, it is 7 years. That is what we are going to do."

So he sent down a proposal "Full steam ahead, let us have energy independence."

I regret to say those on my side of the aisle just would have none of it. We had meetings—I recall we met in Democratic Caucuses and all the rest, and I believe it is no secret, and I hope I am not talking out of school, and I apologize if I am, but it was generally the thought of the Democrats that we should not have anything to do with Mr. Nixon's program. He wanted energy independence, we ought to say, "No, we will have our own program," and we had one.

I must say much of it I opposed; I fought against, I even filibustered against some of it on occasion. It looked to me that it was going to achieve just exactly what it has achieved—to put us in worse shape now than we were then.

Back at that time, Mr. President, you realize we were only importing about one-quarter of our oil. Now, after 6 years of diligent leadership, with all sorts of imaginative ideas and conversation on and on, we are in worse shape than we were before. We are now importing half of our oil. At that time we were importing a quarter of it.

What do we have as an answer to the problem? More of the same: The same program that got us in the mess we were in when we were one-quarter dependent. The same people got us in position of 50 percent reliance on foreign oil were the same ones who got us in position of being one-quarter dependent on foreign oil. They are the same people who said you should not preserve the domestic industry; that it was an outrage, that you could buy cheaper oil from overseas, that these foreign nations could produce it cheaper, and that we ought to buy it from them because of that.

They said "Get rid of the defense amendment, knock out quotas," that they could get cheaper oil on the foreign oil market. Yes, they did. They had their

way. What did they do? They made us dependent on those OPEC countries. Then, in due course, when OPEC had us where they wanted us, they proceeded to snap the trap on us.

Do you think the people who got us in that mess learned anything? Oh, no, they are still advocating the same thing they were advocating then: More and more programs to hold down the price to the domestic producer even when they do not have foreign oil to depress the price. The foreign people have let them down. The foreign free trade people betrayed them and put the price up at a ridiculous level, higher than it should be. It only costs them about 50 cents a barrel to produce the oil in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, if my colleague will yield for a comment, those very policies of which you speak are the ones that gave OPEC the leverage to ask whatever they wanted for their oil. The very policies that discouraged production of domestic American energy, either oil or coal, are the same ones that gave us the posture where we could not respond domestically to whatever foreign oil producers wanted to do, whether it is a takeover of our Embassy by the ayatollah, or anything else.

There was one other interesting matter. The Senator from Massachusetts was querying you as to what incentives there were in the face of a phaseout on production. If the Senator recognizes anything at all about this phase of the business, if he had any experience—in oil production or another extractive industry—he must admit that once you have money invested in something, your banker, if nobody else, is going to get you to produce. If you put your own money in or somebody else's money and you fail to produce, you are going to go broke.

What is absent is any reason to go on and vigorously use the full technical capabilities of this country and its industries to produce domestic oil. People are always talking about Exxon and Mobil and Shell and all the major companies as though they comprised the entire oil industry. The top 27 companies do not control a fraction of the share of American petroleum business that General Motors controls with respect to automobiles. If they would ever get their eyes out of the stratosphere and look and see who is producing, they would see that the people they are taxing are not Exxon, Mobil, or Gulf, but the 10,000 independent producers whose numbers have been reduced in half by the very programs the Senator from Louisiana has just described. There is so much incredible redtape that it is impossible for many independents to go on.

This windfall profits tax does nothing but continue categorization of these various bizarre classifications of domestically produced oil. This is oil that burns in the same furnace or in your car, oil that was under controls. The only thing we are doing now is transferring controls from the Department of Energy, which the Lord knows has made a mess, enough of a mess of it, to the Internal Revenue Service, which knows even less about the production of energy. But the controls remain and the categories remain.

If, indeed, this is a transition period between the country's reliance on subsidized sources of energy to the country's self-sufficiency in a true cost energy market, somebody has to recognize that you cannot semantically be in a transition forever; that the cost of energy production is going to go up and we will kill the business, if the tax is not ended.

The people who oppose this amendment, curiously enough, are the proud cosponsors of the sunset legislation which is designed to achieve the same goal, which is to force the Congress into taking a responsible second look at legislation.

There is nothing to prevent us from reimposing the tax or imposing it under a different structure or dealing with all the problems in the country. This is the first time, to my knowledge, that anybody has ever tried to forecast 10 years of revenues from one tax. It is the most bizarre and absurd procedure I have seen. There should be a reason and a moment in time when we seize that opportunity to say the transition is over. When the transition is over we will have cited the public need, we will have dealt with the public need, and it will be time for the economy to be meshed in a true market economy.

I support the amendment, and I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, let me just say this: One of these days it is going to dawn on people that sometimes you do the consumer a favor by having an industry that can serve that consumer. Of course, the distinguished Presiding Officer (Mr. LEVIN) knows that it is important to have an industry. He is at this moment, if he can, trying to save a great American corporation, a big payroll, where there are a lot of workers in the State he represents so well.

But if we do not have industries here, first, we do not have the jobs; and second, we do not have the production. As a result, we cannot be a strong industrial giant, as America should always be, unless we are producing things here in this country.

It is even more essential that we be able to produce our energy requirements because machines are not going to do you much good if you do not have the energy to move them around.

There were some of us who contended for a long time that America should have an industry capable of producing its requirements of energy, and we fought for a defense amendment which was for the purpose of bringing that about.

I regret to say that various and sundry people complained that it was causing the price of energy to be above the world market price, and first one exception and then another was made under a different President. The program became riddled with loopholes, some of which involved favoritism, in my opinion, and should never have been agreed to.

Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

(Mr. WILLIAMS' statement is printed later in today's RECORD.)

Mr. METZENBAUM addressed the Chair.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to yield for a question that he has? I yielded the floor only for an insertion. I have not finished my statement.

Mr. METZENBAUM. I was not aware of the fact that my friend from Louisiana had not yielded the floor. I thought the Senator from New Jersey was recognized in his own right, and I think he was; am I correct, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana did yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. METZENBAUM. Under the parliamentary rules, it is my understanding that no Member of the Senate may yield to another Senator without unanimous consent.

Mr. LONG. Now, Mr. President, I sat here and watched the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) do the same thing, yield to Senators to make a statement, and they did not make any great effort to protect themselves, but I will cooperate with the Senator. Does he want so say something? I will cooperate with him.

Mr. METZENBAUM. Yes.

Mr. LONG. I want to finish the statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let me set the situation straight: Is the Senator from Louisiana yielding to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. LONG. Could I ask the Senator what he had in mind?

Mr. METZENBAUM. I would like to discuss a subject with the Senator and I want to suggest the absence of a quorum, and I will not object to rescinding the call for the quorum, but I would like to have an opportunity to talk.

Mr. LONG. I would be happy to. But, Mr. President, let me just conclude what I was going to say, which will only take about a minute.

Mr. METZENBAUM. Go ahead.

Mr. LONG. Even so, those of us who felt that we had enough of the potential for producing our requirements of energy still tried to prevail upon the President to administer that defense amendment as we had intended. But, Mr. President, it was not done. The domestic industry was permitted to decline. Where that amendment was intended to assure a price that would keep the producers in business, it was used, in some respects, exactly the other way around, to use the leverage of the lower world markets to hold down the price and put more and more American producers out of business.

Then, those who did not think we should seek to protect this industry or preserve it found they had made a mistake. When the Arabs put that boycott to us in 1973, they really showed what they could do when they had us at their mercy. We could not produce our requirements for energy. At that point, the potential warnings were out, and everybody should have recognized that this Nation was in danger, that the whole free world was in peril, because America could not produce its own requirements of energy, and could not preserve the free world when it turned to us to do so.

I regret that those who were not willing to support a free domestic energy

industry had their way. When America found itself at the mercy of the foreign oil producers, they fought our efforts tooth and nail to free the domestic energy industry to produce our energy needs here.

Mr. President, with 6 percent of the world's population, we have 25 percent of all the fossil fuels on Earth, and that is without looking for more. We have enough coal to last us for 500 years. We probably have more, because we can find so much of it so easily, so close to the surface.

With all that going for us, you would wonder, why in the world do we not make this Nation energy independent?

Mr. President, it is a misguided tax consumerism that attempts to make this Nation the hostage of the ayatollah, the hostage of Saudi Arabia, the hostage of Nigeria, or the hostage of Venezuela, any time they want us to be their hostage. Mr. President, that has to be a very unwise policy. Yet the people who got us in this mess had their way, and have made the mess worse for the last 6 years, from 1973 up to 1979. At that time we were importing a quarter of our oil; now we are importing almost half of it.

And, Mr. President, they have not learned yet. Now they are trying to do by taxes what they had done by way of regulation. Their regulatory program has been an utter and miserable failure. We are more and more dependent on foreign sources of energy, more and more subject to being blackmailed by the whole world.

Every consumer in America who had to wait for gasoline last summer, or who saw there was no point in waiting because the filling stations were closed and would not be open until next Monday, knows that that policy was a mess, it was a failure, it let the people down.

But what are they doing? Trying to give us more of the same thing. They would like to continue to insure that total failure. They would like to make this windfall tax so high that they would create by taxes the same miserable fiasco that they gave us by way of regulation.

Mr. President, that is just an unwise program. It is time that we recognize that we are doing the consumer a favor if we make this Nation energy independent again.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator will yield to me for the limited purpose of introducing some amendments, a bill, and some statements, and yielding back the floor.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin for any purpose whatever. I yield the floor.

Mr. NELSON. You certainly do not want me to move to table the pending amendment, do you?

Mr. LONG. Senator, let your conscience be your guide. I never tried to put any condition on what you would do when you took the floor. You could not succeed in that effort, anyway. I have always thought you were a reasonable sort of fellow, even when you have bad ideas.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, maybe I should ask unanimous consent for the Senator from Louisiana to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. LONG. I object to that, Mr. President.

AMENDMENT NO. 684

(Purpose: To amend amendment No. 621)

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to Senator BUMPERS' printed amendment numbered 621.

Under Senator BUMPERS' amendment, newly discovered oil is taxed at a 50-percent rate on the first $9 of windfall profit over a base price of $17 per barrel. The tax rate increases to 60 percent as the selling price exceeds $26 per barrel.

This amendment would exempt from the windfall tax up to 500 barrels of newly discovered oil per day produced by independent producers, provided the selling price of the oil is less than $26 per barrel. In effect, under this amendment independent producers would pay no tax on the first 500 barrels of newly discovered oil as long as the selling price does not exceed $26 per barrel.

Under this amendment when the selling price exceeds $26 per barrel, the producers would pay a 60-percent tax on the difference between the actual selling price and $26.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates that in 1990, the Finance Committee bill which exempts newly discovered oil from tax would increase new oil production by 65,000 barrels per day over the House passed bill.

CBO suggests that, if the Senate bill taxed newly discovered oil and tertiary oil above a base price of $26 per barrel, production of both categories of oil would decrease by only 25,000 barrels a day by 1990 from what it would be without a tax.

Basically, this modification to the Bumpers amendment adopts the CBO suggestion and applies it to the first 500 barrels of independently produced new oil.

It provides that the first 500 barrels a day of new oil produced by independents will not be taxed. Independent producers account for more than three-quarters of all new wells drilled in the United States. This amendment would allow these producers to receive up to $26 a barrel for new oil without paying a windfall profit tax.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will inform the Senator that the amendment is not in order. There is already a pending amendment to the Bumpers amendment.

Mr. NELSON. Well, I can submit an amendment to the bill. I am not asking for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understood the Senator was offering an amendment. Do I understand he was submitting the amendment for printing purposes?

Mr. NELSON. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 685, 686, AND 687

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk for printing several amendments dealing with solid waste disposal facilities. I ask unanimous consent that those amendments be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. NELSON. I thank the distinguished Senator from Louisiana. Am I to understand, just for my special information, so that the tension can be removed, that there will be no further rollcall votes this evening?

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, if I decide to make a motion to table, I will send for the Senator. If I promised that I was not going to make such a motion, my audience might disappear.

Mr. NELSON. The Senator does not have much of an audience.

Mr. LONG. I would rather have people in doubt, so that we will have a few people around to hear the debate.

But if the Senator will leave word where he is and where he can be found, I will send for the Senator.

Mr. NELSON. Fine, I will tell the Senator right now, I will be at home.

Mr. METZENBAUM. Mr. President, I am not going to address myself to the merit or lack of merit of the amendment. I am going to address myself to the merits of our continuing to debate this matter when everyone is going home and wondering why we are inflicting ourselves cruel and unusual punishment.

The Senator from Louisiana knows that if he were to press his amendment at the moment, one or the other of us would be constrained to make a motion to table, which I do not intend to do. But I would like to urge upon the Senator from Louisiana that some kind of understanding proceed forward in connection with this amendment as of Monday, whatever time does not matter to me, but I think it is not fair for some of us to have to be on guard here, so to speak, and know that nothing is going to happen.

Perhaps the Senator from Louisiana has no plans to go home this weekend. I do. For that reason, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business not to extend beyond 30 minutes and that Senators may speak therein for 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Marks, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives delivered by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced the the Honorable JIM WRIGHT, a Representative from the State of Texas, has been elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 214) providing for an adjournment of the House from November 20 until November 26, 1979, and a recess of the Senate from November 20 until November 26, 1979.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 411. An act to amend the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 to provide for the safe operation of pipelines transporting natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas, to provide standards with respect to the siting, construction, and operation of liquefied natural gas facilities, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2282. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a cost-of-living increase in the rates of compensation paid to veterans with service-connected disabilities and in the rate of dependency and indemnity compensation paid to survivors of veterans, to modify certain veterans' life insurance programs, and to exempt Veteran's Administration home loans from State antiusury laws; to provide for certain assistance in locating individuals who were exposed to occupational hazards during military service; and for other purposes;

H.R. 4391. An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4440. An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5811. An act to allow the Interest Rate Modification Act of 1979, passed by the Council of the District of Columbia, to take effect immediately; and

H.J. Res. 440. A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1980, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills and joint resolution were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. MAGNUSON).

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2335. An act to provide for a research, development, and evaluation program to determine the feasibility of collecting in space solar energy to be transmitted to Earth and to generate electricity for domestic purposes.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, November 20, 1979, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 411. An act to amend the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 to provide for the safe operation of pipelines transporting natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas, to provide standards with respect to the siting, construction, and operation of liquefied natural gas facilities, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILL JOINTLY REFERRED

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 2335, the "Solar Power Satellite Research, Development and Evaluation Program Act of 1979," received earlier today from the House of Representatives, be jointly referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT RESOLUTION REREFERRED

The Committee on Rules and Administration was discharged from the further consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 119, a joint resolution to authorize the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial Fund, Inc. to erect a memorial, and the joint resolution was rereferred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JACKSON (for Mr. HATFIELD) from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 2031. An original bill to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Oregon for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 96-421).

By Mr. LEVIN, from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment:

H.R. 3407. An act to waive the time limitation on the award of certain military decorations to members of the Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon of the 394th Infantry Regiment, 99th Infantry Division, for acts of valor performed during the Battle of the Bulge (Rept. No. 96-422).

By Mr. NUNN, from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment:

S. Res. 284. An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 5168. Referred to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. PROXMIRE, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 4998. An act to amend the Federal Reserve Act to require that detailed minutes of Federal Open Market Committee meetings shall be published on a deferred basis (Rept. No. 96-423).

By Mr. NUNN, from the Committee on Armed Services, with an amendment and an amendment to the title:

H.R. 5168. An act to extend certain expiring provisions of law relating to personnel management of the Armed Forces (Rept. No. 96-424).

By Mr. CHURCH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

S. Res. 285. An original resolution authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Foreign Relations for routine purposes. Referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

S. Res. 286. An original resolution authorizing supplemental expenditures by the Committee on Foreign Relations for inquiries and investigations. Referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration (Rept. No. 96-425).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CHURCH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Ex. A, 95-2. International Sugar Agreement of 1977 (Ex. Rept..No. 96-15).

Ex. K, 95-2. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (Ex. Rept. No. 96-16).

Ex. L, 94-2. Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legislation for Foreign Public Documents (Ex. Rept. No. 96-17).

Ex. AA, 96-1. Treaty with the Republic of Turkey on Extradition and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Ex. Rept. No. 96-18).

Ex. I, 95-1. Treaty with the Republic of Finland on Extradition and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Ex. Rept. No. 96-19).

Ex. A, 96-1. Treaty with the Federal Republic of Germany on Extradition and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Ex. Rept. No. 96-20).

Ex. M, 96-1. Extradition Treaty with the United Mexican States (Ex. Rept. No. 96-21).

Ex. P, 96-1. Extradition Treaty with Japan (Ex. Rept. No. 96-22).

Ex. CC, 96-1. Extradition Treaty with Norway (Ex. Rept. No. 96-23).

Ex. BB, 96-1. Treaty with the Republic of Turkey on the Enforcement of Penal Judgments (Ex. Rept. No. 96-24).

Ex. Z, 96-1. Treaty with the Republic of Panama on the Execution of Penal Sentences (Ex. Rept. No. 96-25).

By Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Warren John Ferguson, of California, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Cecil F. Poole, of California, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Dudley H. Bowen, Jr., of Georgia, to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Georgia.

Milton Lewis Schwartz, of California, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of California.

William O. Bertelsman, of Kentucky, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Kentucky.

Peter Hill Beer, of Louisiana, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

James T. Giles, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Pensylvania.

Lucius Desha Bunton III, of Texas, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Texas.

Harry Lee Hudspeth, of Texas, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Texas.

By Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Alice Daniel, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

George Washington Proctor, of Arkansas, to be U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Frederick A. Rody, Jr., of Florida, to be Deputy Administrator of Drug Enforcement.

Sidney A. Diamond, of Arizona, to be Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks.

(The above three nominations from the Committee on the Judiciary were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

By Mr. CHURCH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Richard Cavins Matheron, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Kingdom of Swaziland.

(The above nomination from the Committee on Foreign Relations was reported with the recommendation that it be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

STATEMENT OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Nominee: Richard Cavins Matheron.
Post: Mbabane, Swaziland.
Contributions, amount, date, and donee:
1. Self, None.
2. Spouse, None.
3. Children and Spouses Names; Marguerite, None; Jeanne, None.
4. Parents Names; both deceased.
5. Grandparents Names; all deceased.
6. Brothers and Spouses Names; Dean (½ bro.), None; Wanda, None.

By Mr. CHURCH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Patricia M. Byrne, of Ohio, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

(The above nomination from the Committee on Foreign Relations was reported with the recommendation that it be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

STATEMENT OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Nominee: Patricia M. Byrne.
Post: Ambassador to Burma.
Contributions, amount, date, and donee:
1. Self, None.
7. Sisters and Spouses, Names; Dr. Mandel and Eileen (sister) Rubin, None.

By Mr. CHURCH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Angier Biddle Duke, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Kingdom of Morocco.

(The above nomination from the Committee on Foreign Relations was reported with the recommendation that it be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

STATEMENT OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Nominee: Angier Biddle Duke.
Post: Ambassador to Morocco.
Nominated: September 21, 1979.
Contributions, amount, date, and donee:
1. Self, Angier B. Duke (All joint with Spouse, Robin C.) See attached schedule.
2. Spouse, Robin C. Duke (All joint with Spouse, (Angier B. Except —) $500, June 27. 1979, Reelect Bob Packwood.
3. Children and Spouses Names; Drexel Dario B. Duke, A. B. Duke, Jr., None; Angier S. G. B. Duke, Spouse; Mary Ellen Duke (Subject to Revision).
4. Parents Names; Father (Deceased), Mother, Cordelia B. Robertson,* January 18, 1978, $50, New Yorkers for Robin Duke; May 29, 1978, $100, Reelect Senator Pell Committee.
5. Grandparents Names (Deceased), None.
6. Brothers and Spouses Names: Anthony D. Duke,* See Attached Schedule; Spouse, Maria L. Duke,* None (Subject to Revision).
7. Sisters and Spouses Names; (None).

*Information being confirmed and will be included in the amended supplemental report referred to in the attached schedules.

SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS (ANGIER B. AND ROBIN C. DUKE)

Payee	8 mo ended, 1979	Year ended 1978	1977	1976	1975
Democratic House and Senate Committee	$2,625	$1,375.00			
Sasser For Senate Committee	1,000				
Democratic National Committee	2,000		$5,000	$1,800.00	$2,200
Jimmy Carter Campaign Committee	1,000				
Brooke Committee	200	500.00			
Idaho For Church	250				
Friends of Liz Holtzman	200				
Mr. Paul S. Laks, treasurer, for Congressman Long	100				
New Yorkers For Room Duke		1,293.64	2,250		
Democratic Congressional Dinner Committee		500.00	1,000	250.00	
Reelection of Senator Pell Committee		1,000.00			
National Finance Committee—DNC		2,750.00			
Relection of James Scheuer		225.00			
Betty Talmadre For Congress		250.00			
Citizen's For Brademas		100.00			
Moynihan For Senator Committee		250.00	1,500	1,100.00	
Charles Ravenel For Senator Committee		$100.00			
Moynihan 1982			$200		
Midge Costanza For Congress			500		
The President's Club—DNC			25		
Jimmy Carter Campaign Fund				$1,400.00	
Democratic National Committee Campaign Victory Fund				1,051.30	
Presidential Victory Fund				3,000.00	
Symington For Senator				500.00	
Jackson For President				500.00	
Hubert Humphrey				150.00	$1,000
Green For Senator				450.00	
Abzug				500.00	
John Brademas				125.00	
Sarbanes For Senate				100.00	
Total	7,375	8,343.64	10,475	10,726.30	3,200

Note: All contributions are made jointly ½ each by Angier B. and Robin C. Duke.

Records for the period subsequent to Aug. 31, 1979, are not yet available and a subsequent report amending and updating this report will be filed as soon as the records are available and the data can be assembled.

FEDERAL POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS (ANTHONY D. DUKE)

	Year ended 1978	1977	1976	1975
Hodge For Senator	$100			
Reelect Senator Pell Committee	500			
Radway For Congress Committee	25			
Jimmy Carter		$65		
Sanford For President Committee				$500
Total	625	65	None	500

Note: Records for 1979 are not yet available and a subsequent report amending and updating this report will be filed as soon as the records are available and the data can be assembled.

By Mr. CHURCH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Donald R. Toussaint, of Virginia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

(The above nomination from the Committee on Foreign Relations was reported with the recommendation that it be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

STATEMENT OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Nominee: Donald R. Toussaint.
Post: Ambassador to Sri Lanka.
Contributions, amount, date, and donee:
1. Self, none.
2. Spouse, none.
3. Children and spouses, none. Names, Micheline Claire, Kathryn Noel, David Jules.
4. Parents, none. Names, Hortense Toussaint (mother); father deceased—1964.
5. Grandparents, none. Names (all deceased prior to 1975).
6. Brothers and spouses, none. Names, Howard Jules Toussaint (brother) and Eunice Toussaint (wife).
7. Sisters and spouses, none. Names, none.

By Mr. CHURCH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Richard Wilson Petree, of Virginia, to be Deputy Representative of the United States in the Security Council of the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador.

(The above nomination from the Committee on Foreign Relations was reported with the recommendation that it be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

STATEMENT OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Nominee: Richard W. Petree.
Post: United States Mission to the United Nations.
Contributions, amount, date, donee
1. Self, None.
2. Spouse, None.
3. Children and spouses, names, Richard W. Jr., and Theresa Petree, Daniel H., Susan H., None.
4. Parents, names Mrs. Merle W. Petree, None.
5. Grandparents, names, deceased.
6. Brothers and spouses, names, Bruce E. and Barbara Petree; Noel H. and RuthAnn Petree, None.
7. Sisters and spouses, None.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, as in executive session, I also report favorably sundry nominations in the diplomatic and Foreign Service which have appeared previously in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and, to save the expense of print-

ing them on the Executive Calendar, I ask unanimous consent that they lie on the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations will lie on the Secretary's desk.

(The nominations ordered to lie on the Secretary's desk were printed in the RECORD on October 29, 1979, at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. JACKSON (for Mr. HATFIELD) (from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources):

S. 2031. A bill to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Oregon for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes. Original bill reported and ordered placed on the calendar.

By Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. CANNON, Mr. STONE, and Mr. JAVITS):

S. 2032. A bill to repeal section 3402(q) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which requires, for income tax purposes, amounts to be withheld from certain gambling winnings; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. STEVENSON:

S. 2033. A bill to promote industrial adjustment and redevelopment for achievement of national economic and social goals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DURENBERGER:

S. 2034. A bill to amend Title II of the Social Security Act as to modify the criteria respecting certain self-employment income for purposes of the Social Security Retirement Test; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. NELSON (for himself, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. EXON, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. LUGAR):

S. 2035. A bill to amend the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act to modify fuel economy standards; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BOSCHWITZ:

S. 2036. A bill to adjust target prices and loan and purchase levels for the 1979 and 1980 crops of wheat and feed grains; to extend the disaster payment program for the 1980 and 1981 crops of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice; and to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to require that producers of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice not exceed the normal crop acreage for the 1981 crops; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. CANNON, Mr. STONE, and Mr. JAVITS):

S. 2032. A bill to repeal section 3402(q) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which requires, for income tax purposes, amounts to be withheld from certain gambling winnings; to the Committee on Finance.

WAGERING NEUTRALITY ACT OF 1979

● Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I am today introducing the Wagering Neutrality Act of 1979, a bill to repeal section 3402(q) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. I am joined in this endeavor by Senators CANNON, STONE, and JAVITS.

Mr. President, my purpose in introducing this legislation is to remove an unnecessary and ill-advised impediment to the legitimate wagering industry, from which so many of our States derive significant revenues, utilized to advance public policy goals.

This bill does not challenge the overall tax policy of our Nation toward gambling income. However, I will note that the United States is the only country in the world where the incidence of taxation is on revenues from the winnings of individuals, rather than solely from the operations of legal gambling activities.

There appears to be clear and convincing evidence that the section of our tax code dealing with withholding of gambling earnings, section 3402(q), violates our longstanding American tradition of Federal neutrality toward wagering activities. This code section was enacted with the purpose of assuring compliance with the tax laws, and providing increased revenues for the Treasury, but we have no evidence that it has resulted in any additional Federal income. To the contrary, it has induced otherwise law-abiding citizens to patronize illegal gambling activities, and in so doing has caused a fall in State revenues from parimutuel wagering.

Some 32 States now derive significant revenues from racing, and additional sums are raised in some of these States from lotteries and casino operations.

In 1977, the first effective year of section 3402(q), total State revenues from parimutuel activities declined for the first time in 18 years. In 1978, they dropped at a faster rate, with total State losses of $18 million.

For New Jersey, racing revenues declined by 40 percent in 1978. At the Meadowlands racetrack alone, withholding during the first effective year of this code section removed $1,050,000 from the betting stream. Under the industry rule of thumb that the money wagered by race fans is recirculated an average of 3.5 times, this means that the Meadowlands' handle was reduced by $3,675,000—with corresponding cuts in purses, track operating funds, and New Jersey revenues.

The burden of compliance with this tax provision on the separate racetrack facilities was recognized in the final report of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling, which concluded:

> The withholding measure will increase the advantage to illegal operators, generate minimal revenues to the Government, and unnecessarily increase the administrative burden to the legal gambling businesses.

Revenues from racetrack betting declined in 11 other States besides New Jersey during 1978. Even in those States where revenues have continued to rise, there is strong reason to believe that a substantial portion of wagering activity is being diverted to illegal oddsmakers.

Mr. President, in operation this so-called withholding provision actually constitutes a 20-percent excise tax on that average citizen who is lucky enough to win on a long-shot, "exotic" bet at the racetrack. Despite the fact that 85 percent of these patrons sustained net gambling losses in the year in which these winnings were withheld, less than half were able to recoup this obligatory tax payment from the Treasury. There are two major reasons for this windfall to the Federal Government. First, one must give up the standard deduction, and elect to file an itemized tax return, to get back the withheld winnings. And, second, the IRS accounting standards for substantiating offsetting losses are so burdensome as to deter all but the most stalwart taxpayers. In combination, these two barriers prevent the majority of affected individuals from ever recovering the winnings which are lawfully and rightfully theirs.

Nor has this provision been successful in meeting its proponents' goals for raising revenues. The total winnings withheld in 1978 were only $66 million, despite the IRS's initial claims that Federal receipts would improve by more than $100 million per year. More than $50 million out of that $66 million should have been returned to taxpayers under a fair and reasonable system of substantiating offsetting losses.

Another argument underlying this provision's enactment were allegations that some taxpayers were using various means to evade the reporting requirements for large winnings which existed prior to 1977. However, the only IRS study of racetrack and better compliance with those reporting requirements found it to be "satisfactory." In contrast, it is explicitly clear that the net effect of section 3402(q) has been to boost the already high competitive advantage of illegal gambling activities. The success and scale of illegal wagering, abetted by and lucrative for organized crime, is of far greater consequence to the Nation than the occasional attempts of some individuals to avoid Federal taxes on their gambling winnings.

Finally, Mr. President, I feel it important to reemphasize my familiarity with the harmful addictive effects which gambling can impose on certain individuals. In fact, in January of this year, I introduced S. 255, the National Commission on Compulsive Gambling Act, which would initiate the first national study of the effects of compulsive gambling, and the successful methods which have been developed to treat this syndrome.

However, as I stated at that time:

> Gambling appears to have been with us since the beginning of recorded history. And in all probability, it will always be with us.

Given that reality, I believe it is prudent for us to correct our present deviation from what was a consistent national policy of leaving the legalization and regulation of gambling activities to the individual states. Whatever our individual standards, we should learn from our national experience that attempts to control human conduct too closely through prohibitions or confiscatory taxation only create business opportunities for organized crime.

This is what has taken place in the wake of section 3402(q)'s enactment, at

great detriment to the individual States. It provides an inducement to the bettors to patronize illegal gambling, and it forces compulsive gamblers into closer proximity to the bookmakers and loansharks who will multiply the destructive effects of their addiction.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support the repeal of this ill-advised tax provision. I ask unanimous consent that relevant background information from the New Jersey Racing Commission, the American Horse Council, and the Final Report of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling be printed in the RECORD, together with the text of this proposed legislation.

There being no objection, the bill and material were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2032

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as "The Wagering Neutrality Act of 1979".

SEC. 1. Subsection (q) of section 3402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to extension of withholding to certain gambling winnings) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The repeal made by the first section of this Act shall apply to payments of winnings made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

DIVISION OF NEW JERSEY
RACING COMMISSION,
East Windsor, N.J., October 30, 1979.

Senator HARRISON WILLIAMS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: The New Jersey Racing Commission has been advised that you are considering introduction of a Bill to repeal the withholding of racetrack winnings. The introduction and ultimate passage of such a Bill would greatly aid the racing industry in New Jersey by providing the betting public with much better payoffs.

We are confident you are aware of the millions of dollars that the present legislation has cost the racing states and the industry. Since other forms of gambling, such as lotteries and casino games, are not subject to similar withholding programs, it is unfair to burden the racing patron under the present legislation.

The New Jersey Racing Commission, therefore, strongly supports your efforts to repeal withholding on racetrack winnings.

Very truly yours,

JOHN J. REILLY,
Executive Director.

WITHHOLDING OF RACETRACK WINNINGS—A POSITION PAPER

On May 18, 1977, the Internal Revenue Service began requiring pari-mutuel operations—race tracks, off-track betting and jai alai frontons—to withhold 20 percent of winnings over $1,000, provided the odds were at least 300–1. The rationale behind this, although unsubstantiated by any concrete evidence, was that bettors who were lucky enough to win large amounts at long odds were failing to report those winnings on their income tax returns, or were using so-called ten percenters to fill out IRS report form 1099 when they won bets of that nature.

The Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service, in imposing withholding on the pari-mutuel industry, originally estimated that revenues from this provision would exceed $500-million; but they later reduced those estimates—some two days later, as a matter of fact—to a slightly more realistic $110-million. In calculating these estimates, however, both IRS and the Treasury Department failed to take into consideration a number of factors which render this provision economically impotent (for instance, the revenue estimates of $110-million apparently represented the amount of money which was expected to be withheld and did not take into consideration the fact that losses could be used to offset this figure, possibly reducing the anticipated revenue by as much as 80 percent; the remaining 20 percent does not necessarily represent new revenue, since taxes were also being paid under the old system of reporting; and finally government revenues will be further reduced by defection of bettors to illegal sources which could further reduce the revenues to government). As a consequence of the latter, withholding is also highly dubious in terms of anti-crime value. As a matter of fact, the principle objection most of the pari-mutuel industry has toward the withholding or race track winnings is in the area of its advantages to illegal sources of wagering.

Among the reasons the withholding of race track winnings as required by Section 3402(q) of the Internal Revenue Code is counterproductive are:

(1) Witholding is economically unproductive for the Federal Government and disastrous for the states with pari-mutuel operations.

The 31 states with legalized wagering on horse racing[1] derived a record $714,629,120 in direct pari-mutuel taxes from the industry in 1976. Dog racing[2] accounted for an additional $106,682,228 to bring racing's total direct contribution to state governments in 1976 to $821,311,348.

In 1977, however, following the imposition of withholding on race track winnings during the last 7½ months of the year, combined state revenues from horse and dog racing showed a decline from the previous year for the first time since 1959, when the industry began keeping such figures. In 1978, the first full year of withholding, combined state revenues declined an additional $18,063,173 to $801,138,465.[3] While it may not be entirely causative, most experts in racing attribute a major portion of the $20-million decline in state revenues to the imposition of withholding.

Although that money represents only the tip of the iceberg—it is more than matched by property and payroll taxes, admissions and concession taxes, sales taxes on breeding fees and equipment, et cetera—it represents a highly significant contribution to the states which benefit from racing. A large percentage of these funds, for example, are earmarked for schools, hospitals, roads, programs for the aged and other programs of social significance.

When you take the money out of the hands of the bettors, as you do under the current withholding provision; or when you drive them away from the legal sources into the hands of the illegal bookmakers, as you do under the current withholding provision, there can only be one result:

Less money is bet with the legal sources;

Therefore, less money goes to the state or local government;

Therefore, less money is available for the aforementioned programs, such as schools, hospitals, etc.;

Therefore, the states will have two choices—raise taxes or seek replacement of those funds from the Federal Government.

The American Horse Council measured the effects of withholding on pari-mutuel wagering for the first year, ending May, 1978. The total value of the payoffs subject to withholding was approximately $330-million and the amount withheld was $66-million. However, the effect on the total betting stream vastly exceeds $66-million when one considers that money at the track is recirculated an average 3.5 times. Thus, it is estimated the total negative effect on handle to be approximately $230-million in one year. Obviously, fewer dollars available for rewagering will result in a reduction of taxes that go to the states and dollars that go to the race tracks to pay expenses, payrolls and purses. During the first fiscal year (May 18, 1978–May 18, 1979), direct state government revenue was reduced by $17-million and industry revenue by $26-million.[4]

As far as race tracks are concerned, withholding almost claimed its first victim. Charles Town in West Virginia has been seriously affected. In January, the racing industry, which contributes more to Jefferson County, West Virginia than any other single industry, through employment and economic stimulation, was about to close. Charles Town was a pioneer of exotic wagering and relied on trifectas and big exactas over the years to attract bettors. This kept people coming through the turnstiles. But the track's drawing card nearly spelled its demise. 20 percent tacked on to the state's takeout made the long trip to West Virginia exceedingly unattractive to many bettors who put large sums through the windows, and they stopped going to the races. Charles Town's handle plummeted and it appeared early this year the track would be forced to close. At Charles Town in 1978 approximately $1.5-million was lost to the industry and went to the federal government in the form of withholding. It is somewhat ironic that attendance and daily revenues also fell by 20 percent in the first year of withholding. The track operating loss was approximately $250,000. If the track were to close permanently nearly $5-million in revenue to the state would also be lost. There is a point where taxation of the pari-mutuel dollar ceases to raise revenue and becomes destructive, as Charles Town clearly shows. If the state legislature had not agreed to give up a portion of its share, Charles Town would be out of business today.

(2) Because of the very nature of pari-mutuel wagering, withholding of race track winnings is confiscatory.

Of every dollar bet at every race track or jai alai fronton across the country, an average of 17½ cents is taken out to provide revenue to the state, to pay the performers and to provide for a place to conduct the event.

Thus, only 82.5 percent of any money bet is returned to the bettor and there can be no net tax liability because, for every winner there must be offsetting losers.

Under present regulations a bettor must file a 1099 form for any ticket worth $600 or more on a $2.00 wager and if the bettor wins more than $1,000 at 300 to 1 odds, the net proceeds are withheld at a rate of 20 percent. Although very few bettors are net winners during a given year, losses from the other bets which were made prior to or after the withholding transaction are not taken into consideration, and the vast majority of bettors are therefore entitled to a refund.

[Preliminary results of an American Horse Council study of bettors who had payoffs subject to withholding in 1978 have shown

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[1] Pari-mutuel horse racing is conducted in 30 states, while Connecticut has no horse racing but holds off-track betting on races in New York.

[2] Greyhound racing is conducted in 13 states, 10 of which also have horse racing.

[3] See attached excerpts from the National Association of State Racing Commissioners' 1978 Statistical Summary of Pari-mutuel Racing.

[4] See attached summary of payoffs subject to withholding.

that 84.9 percent of the respondents wound up the year in the red on their pari-mutuel activity and, as such, were entitled to recoup the money which had been withheld.]

To get a refund on the withheld moneys, however, the taxpayer must itemize deductions and give up the standard deduction. Since most individual taxpayers use the standard deduction, giving up this deduction is a big penalty to pay for the majority of them. In the AHC study, 58.6 percent of the respondents who were entitled to a refund either could not afford to give up the standard deduction, or were unable to substantiate their losses, so the withholding tax amounted to nothing more than a 20-percent excise tax on their winnings.

Even if the taxpayer does itemize, IRS rules make it exceedingly difficult for him to claim losses and get his refund. There are no clear cut guidelines on record keeping, and yet IRS has rigid accounting requirements which must be met before it becomes satisfied that the bettor has proven his losses. In actual practice it is so difficult for the taxpayer that most do not bother to claim their losses, leaving the government with windfall tax revenue.

(3) Withholding increases the advantages illegal bookmakers have over legal operations, and therefore, ultimately accrues to the benefit of organized crime.

The Final Report of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling states clearly and unequivocally, "The Commission believes that the expansion of the withholding concept as it applies to pari-mutuel wagering will not raise additional revenue to the Government . . . however; the likely impact of the requirement's driving previous legal participants to illegal games is of great concern unless, of course, Congress specifically intended to increase the competitive advantage the illegal games presently maintain over their legal counterpart." [5]

This point has been reemphasized by Congressman Dan Rostenkowski who said in a recent speech that withholding of race track winnings is "aiding illegal wagering activities, while reducing state revenues from horse racing."

Again, from the Final Report of the Gambling Commission, ". . . Existing Federal tax policies make effective competition with illegal bookmakers impossible." [6]

There are certain natural advantages which tend to encourage bettors, especially big bettors, to deal with illegal bookmakers:

(a) Illegal sources accept telephone bets, whereas the vast majority of legal sources are prevented by law from doing so;

(b) Illegal sources provide credit for their customers whereas all pari-mutuel systems are prohibited by law from doing so;

(c) Illegal sources do not report large winnings to the Federal and/or State governments, which legal sources are required to do.

By requiring 20 percent withholding on certain pari-mutuel winnings at legal sources, the Federal Government has created the single greatest incentive yet to bet with illegal bookmakers. Convenience and credit are adequate incentives, yes, but taking a bettor's money away is the surest form of emphasizing the advantages of the illegal gambler.

In order to put a few derelicts out of business, therefore, the Federal Government has embarked on a policy of great benefit to illegal bookmakers and, through them, to organized crime.

(4) Withholding, as structured under Section 3402(g) discriminates against the most prominent, most productive forms of wagering.

While withholding is required on race track winnings if the net proceeds are $1,000 and the odds are 300–1, winnings from state lotteries are subject to withholding only on amounts in excess of $5,000, and casino games are not subject to withholding at all.

The Gambling Commission Report states:

"Additionally, the exclusion of games such as keno, bingo, slot machines and all casino gambling from any withholding requirement is, at best, arbitrary. At worst, it appears Congress has once again formulated a clearly discriminatory practice against selected gambling industries based on what is apparently a very inexact estimate of anticipated revenue."

Summary: The witholding of certain race track winnings has proven counterproductive for numerous reasons, chief among them:

(1) Withholding is economically counterproductive and is a major cause of a $20-million decline in direct pari-mutuel revenue to the racing states during the past two years.

(2) The nature of pari-mutuel wagering and IRS rules for substantiation of losses have combined to produce what is, in effect, a 20% excise tax on race track payoffs for nearly 60% of the bettors who are entitled to a refund of the money that was withheld from them.

(3) Withholding has minimal effect on so-called "ten percenters" and may, in fact, drive legitimate bettors into the hands of illegal bookmakers.

(4) Withholding, as currently imposed, discriminates against the most productive forms of wagering in terms of state revenue, which are in the neighborhood of $800-million a year.

Therefore, we strongly urge you to support the repeal of Section 3402(q) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Total greyhound and horseracing revenue to states (1959–78)

1978	$801, 138, 465
1977	819, 201, 638
1976	821, 311, 348
1975	766, 730, 183
1974	650, 684, 516
1973	605, 945, 628
1972	569, 753, 462
1971	567, 777, 744
1970	539, 742, 764
1969	508, 545, 672
1968	468, 077, 649
1967	432, 076, 514
1966	424, 252, 115
1965	402, 705, 421
1964	379, 914, 405
1963	443, 228, 047
1962	313, 438, 030
1961	287, 920, 639
1960	280, 090, 399
1959	262, 810, 999

[5] See attached excerpts from "Gambling in America. The Final Report of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling", created by Congress in the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 (P.L. 91–452).

[6] Ibid.

TOTAL REVENUE TO GOVERNMENT

State	Total revenue to government					Percent increase or decrease				
	Total	Thoroughbred	Harness	Quarter horse	Mixed	Total	Thoroughbred	Harness	Quarter horse	Mixed
Arizona	$2, 893, 669	✓		✓	$2, 893, 669	+10	✓		✓	+10
Arkansas	7, 914, 436	$7, 914, 436				+17	+17			
California	115, 697, 431	85, 513, 930	$11, 530, 526	$10, 848, 624	7, 804, 351	+3	+4	−10	+11	+5
Colorado	2, 061, 483	1, 633, 250		428, 233		+8	+6		+14	
Connecticut-OTB	8, 657, 244	✓	✓		8, 657, 244	—				—
Delaware	4, 997, 774	678, 197	4, 319, 577			−14	+23	−18		
Florida [1]	18, 305, 863	15, 770, 281	1, 827, 848	99, 816		−21	−19	−30	−68	
Idaho	445, 030	✓		✓	445, 030	+21	✓		✓	+21
Illinois	73, 899, 698	37, 012, 497	36, 887, 201			−2	−4	+9		
Kentucky	14, 960, 379	11, 484, 588	3, 295, 489	180, 302		+12	+14	+9	−39	
Louisiana	12, 843, 913	✓		✓	12, 843, 913	−6	✓		✓	
Maine	860, 391		860, 391			−.16		−.16		
Maryland	22, 277, 706	16, 701, 781	5, 575, 925			+15	+11	+29		
Massachusetts	14, 696, 133	11, 728, 319	2, 967, 814			−22	−21	−25		
Michigan	27, 089, 556	14, 072, 825	12, 949, 856	66, 875		+4	+40	+4	+16	
Montana	130, 674	✓		✓	130, 674	+16	✓		✓	+16
Nebraska	7, 487, 765	✓		✓	7, 487, 765	+9	✓		✓	+9
Nevada	8, 700(E)	✓		✓	8, 700	—				—
New Hampshire	7, 197, 353	4, 912, 572	2, 284, 781			−3	−.37	−8		
New Jersey	21, 071, 979	12, 707, 522	8, 364, 457			−40	−46	−27		
New Mexico	2, 924, 393	✓		✓	2, 924, 393	+12	✓		✓	+12
New York	102, 664, 964	53, 879, 084	48, 676, 596	109, 284		−7	−7	−5	−90	
New York-OTB	130, 645, 453	88, 838, 909	41, 806, 544			+.09	+9	−13		
Ohio	21, 344, 761	12, 400, 889	8, 867, 637	76, 235		+13	+.21	+36	+428	
Oregon	2, 258, 830	✓		✓	2, 258, 830	−20	✓		✓	−20
Pennsylvania [2]	32, 063, 697	18, 861, 987	13, 201, 710			+6	+10	+1		
Rhode Island	813, 193	813, 193				−1	−1			
South Dakota	202, 257	✓		✓	202, 257	+10	✓	—	✓	+10
Vermont	14, 301		14, 301			—				—
Washington	6, 627, 080	✓		✓	6, 627, 080	+10	✓		✓	+10
West Virginia	10, 000, 340	10, 000, 340				−10	−10			
Wyoming	7, 385			7, 385		+9			+9	
Total [1]	673, 063, 831	404, 924, 600	203, 430, 653	11, 816, 754	52, 283, 906	−4	−6	−4	−11	+22

[1] Total revenue includes additional miscellaneous revenue of $607,918 from all horse tracks, greyhound tracks and jai-alai frontons.

[2] Figure for harness includes $4,710,387 to Philadelphia School District.

GREYHOUND RACING IN THE U.S. 1978

State	Racing days	Number of races	Attendance	Daily average attendance	Parimutuel turnover	Daily average turnover
Arizona	492	7,028	1,176,192	2,391	$97,678,139	$198,533
Arkansas [1]	112	1,634	1,056,755	9,435	106,046,767	946,846
Colorado	355	5,122	1,245,388	3,508	121,804,108	343,110
Connecticut	276	5,413	1,034,783	3,749	98,489,050	356,844
Florida [1]	1,805	29,952	8,938,093	4,952	714,869,809	396,050
Massachusetts	510	6,120	1,976,571	3,876	176,267,475	345,623
New Hampshire	560	8,631	1,306,364	2,333	112,677,541	201,210
Oregon	85	935	570,957	6,717	46,355,486	545,359
Rhode Island	145	2,532	502,600	3,466	49,103,296	338,643
South Dakota	269	3,105	463,108	1,722	32,378,574	120,366
Vermont	102	1,314	203,336	1,993	14,610,422	143,239
West Virginia	300	4,450	623,533	2,078	62,782,040	209,273
Mobile County, Ala	240	3,960	670,529	2,794	64,201,272	280,018
Green County, Ala	250	3,300	503,838	2,015	48,902,680	195,611
Total	5,501	83,496	20,272,047	3,685	1,746,169,659	317,428

[1] Figures do not include charity or scholarship days.

REVENUE TO GOVERNMENT AND STAKES AND PURSE DISTRIBUTION (STATE, COUNTIES, CITIES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS, ETC.)

State	Total revenue	Percent increase decrease	Track licenses	Occupational licenses	Parimutuel taxes	Beakage	Admission taxes	Miscellaneous	Total money distributed
Arizona	$5,493,558	+9		$7,272	$5,475,080			$11,206	$2,764,505
Arkansas	6,867,599	+4	$33,600	7,913	6,362,806	$410,241	$52,739	300	2,159,350
Colorado	6,519,816	+8		5,366	6,513,960			490	2,929,832
Connecticut	8,534,718	−17		8,066	7,879,124	201,139	135,146	311,243	2,743,959
Florida	56,468,122	+9		60,558	52,235,278	2,438,711	956,869	776,706	
Massachusetts	15,187,885	+8	96,300	3,640	14,462,206	449,367		176,372	4,574,308
New Hampshire	8,619,006	−6	178,793	7,925	7,960,783	257,460		214,045	3,168,706
Oregon	2,812,872	−1	18,750	4,388	2,711,226			78,508	1,009,350
Rhode Island	3,100,269	+105		1,490	2,946,258	100,203	51,693	625	
South Dakota	2,497,406	+5	6,500	6,939	2,403,205	79,302		1,460	916,582
Vermont	944,727	−42	380	3,856	852,530	24,397		63,564	441,285
West Virginia	3,619,883	+87	45,000	9,927	3,488,741			76,215	1,796,078
Mobile County, Ala	5,359,983	+5	200	5,220	5,136,342	119,219	65,824	33,178	1,738,732
Greene County, Ala	2,048,790	+294	1,000	6,725	1,966,344		75,471	150	1,333,304
Total	128,074,634	+8	380,523	139,285	120,393,883	4,080,039	1,336,842	1,744,062	25,305,991

PAYOFFS SUBJECT TO WITHHOLDING

(MAY 18, 1977 TO MAY 18, 1978)

	Number of forms	Total value of payoffs	Amount withheld
Thoroughbred	73,115	$134,284,979	$26,856,996
Harness	39,013	79,701,009	15,940,202
Quarter horse	2,720	6,042,202	1,208,440
Jai-alai	7,687	15,559,526	3,111,905
Greyhound	39,911	49,698,429	9,939,686
OTB	24,430	44,270,920	8,854,184
Total	186,876	329,557,065	65,911,413

Number of forms	186,876
Minutes to process	×5
	934,380
	÷60
Man-hours to process	15,573
Amount withheld	$65,911,413
	×3.49
Reduction in total handle	$230,030,831
	×0.0722
Reduction in Government revenue	$16,608,226
Reduction in track revenue (0.0615)	$14,146,869
Reduction in horsemen's revenue (0.0518)	$11,915,597
	$26,062,466
Total loss	$42,670,692

GAMBLING IN AMERICA

(The Final Report of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling.)

An issue related to taxation of winnings is the withholding of income in anticipation of potential taxes. Such measures are contained in 26 U.S.C. 1441(a), requiring the withholding of 30 percent of all income earned by nonresident aliens, including gambling winnings. That the IRS favored expansion of this concept to other categories of gambling winnings, applicable to U.S. citizens, is evidenced by its support of the withholding provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976.

This new act—H.R. 10612—provides for withholding of 20 percent of all "proceeds of more than $1,000 from a wagering transaction, if the amount of such proceeds is at least 300 times the amount wagered." The bill raises the withholding limit to $5,000 or more won in a State lottery, removes the 300-to-1 odds requirement from "sweepstakes, wagering pools, and other lotteries," and excludes bingo, keno, and slot machines from its provisions. Casino games, by omission, are exempt as well.

Congressional interest in this withholding measure is understandable, since, in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, officials of IRS estimated initially that such a measure would generate $500 million in revenue to the Government; the following day that figure was reduced to $160 million. There is no evidence to support either estimate.

The Commission believes that the expansion of the withholding concept as it applies to parimutuel wagering will not raise additional revenues to the Government. The requirement that information returns be filed applies only to parimutuel wagers for which the odds against winning exceeded 300 to 1. The new withholding provision makes no such distinction and appears to require withholding of 20 percent of all winning parimutuel wagers of $1,000 or more. The administrative burden to the operator of the legal industry to collect these funds is only one immediate concern, however; the likely impact of the requirement driving previous legal participants to illegal games is of greater concern, unless, of course, one is prepared to suggest that Congress specifically intended to increase the competitive advantage the illegal games presently maintain over their legal counterpart. Indeed, no factual basis has been provided to establish the validity of the estimate from IRS that $110 million will be realized by withholding 20 percent of all winning wagers exceeding $1,000 from parimutuel betting. Without such a factual justification, it would only temporarily be in the Government's possession, since losses in any given year will undoubtedly exceed winnings, entitling the return of these proceeds to a taxpayer.

The application of the withholding provision to State lottery prizes over $5,000 is even more questionable. A study conducted by IRS clearly established that all State lotteries properly filed information returns reporting winners of over $600 and that 85 percent of winners voluntarily reported and paid their taxes on such winnings. If these data from IRS are accepted, it is hard to envision any need for additional measures of collection, and it engenders skepticism about the claim of $500 million in additional revenues that are supposed to accrue from such a measure.

The Commission has reviewed this legislation and its likely impact on both legal gambling industries and individual participants in games of chance. It has examined the possibility that substantial administrative burdens might be imposed upon legal gambling businesses, and that illegal forms of gambling might become more attractive to the players, thereby reducing revenues to the States and increasing illegal gambling. It has questioned whether there is a real correlation between winnings on a given day and the overall tax liability of the participant, since gambling losses are deductible from winnings over the course of a year and most players lose on balance. It has sought to determine the amount of revenues that would ultimately be raised by such a measure, and whether such revenues would warrant the administrative expenses and social and economic consequences involved. Using these criteria, the Commission seriously questions whether the new withholding measure would serve to further any identifiable national interest; indeed, it would appear that such withholding interferes with the policies of numerous State governments.

Additionally, the exclusion of games such as keno, bingo, slot machines, and all casino gambling from any withholding requirement is, at best, arbitrary. At worst, it appears that Congress has once again formulated a clearly discriminatory practice

against selected gambling industries based on what is apparently a very inexact estimate of the anticipated revenue. In an even more bizarre occurrence, Congress was inadvertently required withholding on any parimutuel winnings in excess of $1,000. The Commission can only hope that Congress will correct this mistake in its next session. Clearly, if the existing policy of taxing gambling winnings from a legal State entity is questionable, then the extension of that policy by withholding on other selected legal wagering entities is insupportable.

Consequently, the Commission concludes that the withholding measure will increase the advantage to illegal operators, generate minimal revenues to the Government, and unnecessarily increase the administrative burden to the legal gambling businesses. The Commission recommends that Congress reexamine the probable impact of section 1207 (d) of the Tax Reform Act of 1976. If, upon reexamination, Congress finds the proposed withholding tax to be destructive of existing legal gambling industries, the Commission recommends that these withholding provisions be repealed.●

By Mr. STEVENSON:

S. 2033. A bill to promote industrial adjustment and redevelopment for achievement of national economic and social goals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

INDUSTRIAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1979

● Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. President, within weeks Congress must decide the future of the Chrysler Corp. and hundreds of thousands of auto workers. Although evidence is mounting before the Senate Banking Committee that the administration's proposed $1.5 billion bailout is unwise, expediency develops support for the Nation's 10th largest corporation, its suppliers, dealers, and the jobs at stake.

The debate over Chrysler has been cast as a choice between bailout or bankruptcy—with no alternative. The administration has presented only an unconfident prognosis that the company can be saved—and a bleak alternative scenario of financial collapse and total shutdown.

The truth, and a basis for responsible congressional action, lies elsewhere. The proposed loan guarantee is not the cost-free illusion the Treasury suggests—even if it could "guarantee" Chrysler's future. Nor is a complete Chrysler shutdown even remotely likely if the company goes bankrupt. The administration's defense of the bailout rests on a slanted case based on incomplete information and inadequate projections and ultimately on the assumption that economic efficiency and social welfare are incompatible. We have heard no debate about the alternative forms of Government involvement—and alternative uses of $1.5 billion—which could promote both.

The legislation I now introduce presents a mechanism for coping with Chrysler—and the other troubled firms which are sure to follow. It recognizes that decisions to shore up uncompetitive firms and declining industrial sectors—even with seemingly innocuous loan guarantees—result in the serious diversion of resources away from productive, dynamic and efficient enterprises, and constitutes a long-term drag on the economy. It recognizes that bailouts which block the adjustment of workers and firms to the demands of the future are an irresponsible exercise of Government authority. It asserts that economic efficiency and social welfare can be combined and maximized if the Federal Government accepts its responsibility. The alternative to bailing out Chrysler is not Government inaction. It should be, instead, a package of guarantees, loans, and direct grants, when necessary, to firms which would profitably maintain or reshape Chrysler's assets and for assistance to workers in need of retraining, relocation, and new employment. The Treasury Department lacks the authorities, tools, and mandate to construct such a package. It approaches the Chrysler request—as it did Lockheed's—on an ad hoc financing basis and not in the context of U.S. industrial strategy.

That industrial strategy does not now exist. And it will not be developed without a change in our habit of responding with billion dollar bailouts when expedient and reserving only lip service—and small change—for efforts to spur research, innovation and capital for the future. Chrysler's claims on a huge amount of Government and private investment capital must be evaluated in light of both competing economic claims and social goals. But with an ad hoc approach to crises and no systematic approach to adjustment, as in other nations, political pressures in the United States dictate recourse to loan guarantees which simply prop up the existing structures, no matter how futile and wasteful and cruel to the human beneficiaries of our professed solicitude.

The bill I introduce presents a simple alternative. It requires no new agencies of Government, nor any authorities beyond those proposed in this bill for Chrysler or already approved by the Senate in other bills. Rather than guarantee $1.5 billion in loans to an ailing company with a highly uncertain future, it uses the $1.5 billion to guarantee loans to firms which could make something out of Chrysler's assets and to other innovative, viable firms. It would not be difficult to find better investments than Chrysler; it would not be difficult to find firms better managed, with better prospects, and likely to create more employment over the long term than Chrysler can hope to maintain, even over the next 2 years.

We already have an agency which could administer such assistance—the Economic Development Administration. No new bureaucracy, no new structures of Government are required by this bill. EDA already has virtually the entire mandate proposed—or would acquire it under legislation already approved by the Banking Committee and the Senate. This legislation simply gives the President authority to waive certain of EDA's limitations in order to respond to Chrysler's impending collapse and other such crises. With this waiver, and the $1.5 billion in guarantee authority, in addition to its regular authority, EDA could offer loan guarantees of Chrysler-ian magnitude—but to firms with un-Chryslerian prospects of viability and repayment.

The bill gives clear direction that the expanded loan guarantees—and other adjustment measures within EDA's existing authority—are to be used to facilitate industrial adjustment. The emphasis is on promotion of innovative, expanding, employment-generating sectors, not subsidization of uncompetitive industries.

EDA now has a mandate for "adjustment assistance." It has the tools—the authority to provide direct grants to workers, direct loans, loan guarantees and interest subsidies to businesses. It is moving away from its traditional preoccupation with public works projects in depressed areas. We should support and prod this transition. The agency should become a locus within the Federal Government to help businesses adapt to change, not resist it, and in so doing to develop an industrial policy which steers the Nation to the needs of the future, and the challenges of an increasingly competitive world.

The entire Commerce Department should be infused with this mandate, and its constituent parts—which include responsibilities for exports, productivity, and innovation, as well as economic development—should be drawn to the task. As we move into the 1980's, as U.S. industry moves to meet stiff competition from nations which recognize little distinction between government and industry, the need to redefine the relationship between Government and industry in this Nation becomes more pressing.

With the recent trade reorganization plan, with the domestic policy review on industrial innovation, with the expanded EDA business development programs passed by both the Senate and the House recently, we are developing within the Department of Commerce a capacity for informed and coherent industrial policy. This bill is a part of that effort.

The Treasury Department's tunnel vision could undermine the Government's sluggish movement toward adjustment and industrial innovation. To say the least, this bill would avoid the costly mistake of proceeding with, or against, a bailout for Chrysler. It is a constructive alternative to a narrowly conceived and politically inspired measure.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2033

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Industrial Adjustment Act of 1979."

FINDING AND PURPOSES

SEC. 2. (a) FINDING.—The Congress finds and declares that the federal government needs the capacity to respond quickly and flexibly to the needs of workers and businesses threatened by an economic emergency.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are:

(1) To develop the federal government's capacity for industrial adjustment measures which facilitate the movement of labor and

capital into innovative, expanding and employment-generating sectors of the economy.

(2) To ensure that such industrial adjustment measures are used to promote economic growth, improve living standards, increase real wages, accelerate productivity growth, stimulate productive investments, facilitate creation of new industries to meet future needs and provide long-term employment opportunities, improve public services, enhance the competitiveness of American products in world markets and otherwise contribute to the economic and social well-being of the United States.

PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION AND ORDER

SEC. 3. If the President determines there is the threat of an economic emergency with respect to workers or to a business, he may direct the Secretary of Commerce (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary"), acting through the Economic Development Administration, to carry out industrial adjustment assistance in accordance with the purposes of this Act—

(1) under section 4, in the case of workers;

(2) under section 5, in the case of businesses; or

(3) under both section 4 and section 5, in the case of both workers and businesses.

WORKERS THREATENED BY AN ECONOMIC EMERGENCY

SEC. 4. (a) ASSISTANCE FOR WORKERS.—Industrial adjustment assistance under this section shall, in accordance with the purposes of this Act, assist workers threatened by an economic emergency.

(b) GRANTS.—(1) To carry out the assistance under this section, the Secretary shall rely upon his authority under law to make grants directly to any eligible recipient to provide for—

(A) retraining;

(B) relocation of individuals;

(C) rent supplements;

(D) mortgage payment assistance; and

(E) other assistance which demonstrably furthers the economic adjustment objective of this Act.

(2) Subject to subsection (c), the assistance described in paragraph (1) shall be provided in the manner prescribed by law.

(c) INAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in this Act, provision of assistance under this section shall not be subject to any requirement of law relating to:

(1) Qualification of a private profitmaking entity as an eligible recipient.

(2) Redistribution of assistance by an eligible recipient to a private profitmaking entity.

(3) Eligibility based on area.

(4) Submission and approval of a plan.

BUSINESSES THREATENED BY AN ECONOMIC EMERGENCY

SEC. 5. (a) ASSISTANCE FOR BUSINESSES.—The industrial adjustment assistance under this section shall, in accordance with the purposes of this Act, assist businesses threatened by an economic emergency.

(b) FORMS OF ASSISTANCE.—(1) To carry out the assistance under this section, the Secretary shall rely upon his authority under law to provide guaranteed loans, direct loans and interest subsidies.

(2) Subject to subsection (d), the guaranteed loans, direct loans and interest subsidies described in paragraph (1) shall be provided in the manner prescribed by law.

(c) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.—The aggregate amount of assistance provided under this section shall not exceed $500,000,000 for any one business, except that the Secretary may waive such requirement if the Congress, by concurrent resolution, approves such waiver.

(d) INAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in this Act, no project assisted under this section shall be subject to any requirement of law relating to:

(1) Eligibility based on area.

(2) Eligibility based on nature of the activity to be carried out.

(3) Project selection criteria.

(4) The amount of assistance—

(A) for any single loan guarantee or direct loan;

(B) which may be outstanding for any single business or for projects involving businesses of a specified size; or

(C) which may be used for a specified purpose.

(5) Concurrence of any non-federal official.

AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 6. (a) LOAN GUARANTEES.—In addition to assistance which the Secretary is authorized by law to provide, the Secretary to carry out section 5 of this Act, may provide loan guarantees in an aggregate principal amount of not to exceed $1,500,000,000 for fiscal year 1980, subject to such limitations as may be contained in an appropriations Act.

(b) LIMITATION.—The authority to guarantee loans under this Act expires at midnight on September 30, 1980.●

By Mr. DURENBERGER:

S. 2034. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act as to modify the criteria respecting certain self-employment income for purposes of the Social Security Retirement Test; to the Committee on Finance.

● Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to correct one of the unintended results of the Social Security Financing Amendments of 1977. I am referring to the impact of the retirement test on certain self-employed individuals.

The 1977 amendments changed the test of retirement from a monthly to an annual limit. This change has had an adverse and inequitable impact on some who receive income after retirement for work done previous to their retirement. Independent insurance agents and farmers are two examples of affected retirees.

When an independent insurance agent sells a policy, he or she receives a commission as renewal premiums are paid by the policyholder. These payments can extend into the period of retirement, and often are used by the agent as retirement income. However, with the new annual retirement test, such payments are considered to be employment income and are used to offset social security benefits. The commission is held to be employment income even though the agent is no longer involved in the selling or servicing of policies.

Farmers face a similar situation. Often, a farmer retires before his or her last crop has been sold. All the work has been done, the crop has been harvested, but certain expenses, such as loans, which the farmer incurred during the growing season have not been reimbursed. The farmer sells the crop at some point after the harvest is over, and retirement has occurred. The income is, once again, considered to be employment income, and the farmer has a reduction in social security benefits.

The bill I am introducing today would exclude this income in calculating the retirement test.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article written by Robert J. Myers, entitled "The New Social Security Retirement Test and How It Affects Life Underwriters," and published in the March 1978 edition of Life Association News, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE NEW SOCIAL SECURITY RETIREMENT TEST AND HOW IT AFFECTS LIFE UNDERWRITERS

(By Robert J. Myers)

The Social Security Amendments of 1977, enacted on December 20, made several sweeping changes in the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance program. In general, these related to the financing of the system, including raising additional revenues in future years by higher tax rates and earnings bases than had previously been scheduled, and decoupling (or rationalizing) the method of computing initial benefits. Perhaps the most significant other change made was in connection with the earnings (or retirement) test.

The revision of the earnings test, as a result of considerable public pressure, was generally touted to be a liberalization. In most respects this was so, but one change of a deliberalizing nature can have a very serious impact on life underwriters.

This article will first describe the general philosophy underlying the earnings test, and will then explain its specific origins and development. Finally, the revised provisions of the earnings test as a result of the 1977 amendments will be explained, with particular regard to the effect they will have on life underwriters.

PHILOSOPHY OF EARNINGS TEST

Most students of Social Security believe that an earnings test is proper and necessary in the OASDI system. It is argued that the benefit protection afforded has the purpose of insuring against the risk of loss of earned income upon the retirement, disability, or death of the insured worker. To put this argument another way, it is viewed that retirement benefits should not be paid to people who are fully employed (just as an employer does not pay both salary and pension to an employee eligible for retirement but still at work). Along the same line of reasoning, should unemployment insurance benefits be paid to individuals who are fully employed? The earnings test applied not only to retired workers, but also to their dependents and to the survivors of deceased insured workers.

Another reason for having an earnings test is that, if it were eliminated, the cost of the program would be increased significantly. In turn, this would mean that employers and younger workers would have to pay higher OASDI taxes. It would hardly seem fair that younger, low-paid workers should pay higher taxes to finance benefits for older, high-paid employees.

In general, both business and labor organizations have always strongly supported the principle of having an earnings test under OASDI. However a sizeable proportion of the populace has always resented this test. Among the reasons for opposition to the test are the beliefs: (1) that benefits "have been bought and paid for as of age 65," (2) that the test is a disincentive to employment, (3) that people need the employment to supplement the small OASDI retirement benefits, and (4) that the test is unfair by relating only to earned income and not to investment income.

In answer to these criticisms, it can be argued that beneficiaries have not, from an actuarial standpoint, contributed enough to pay the full cost of their benefits and that, besides, what they have been "purchasing" have been retirement benefits, not annuities.

It is correct that some disincentive element is involved in the earnings test, but due to its phased-in nature, this is relatively slight.

If it were true that OASDI benefits are so low that additional employment income is needed so as to provide a minimum floor of protection, then the entire benefit level is too low, because the vast majority of aged persons are not capable of full employment. But this is not the case as to the general level of benefits, as is shown by the fact that only about 10 percent of the population aged 65 and over is receiving supplemental public assistance.

If the test related to unearned income as well as earned income, it would change the nature of the program to a public assistance one. The long term result would be the undesirable diminution of savings effort and need for private pension plans on the part of most of the population. This is because they would feel no necessity for such private-sector arrangements if the results were merely to be subtracted from their governmental public assistance payments.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF EARNINGS TEST

The original 1935 Social Security Act provided for a retirement test, although in rather indefinite terms. The 1939 Amendments made this more specific by withholding benefits for any month in which covered wages were $15 or more.

When self-employed persons were first covered under OASDI in 1951, an annual test was introduced in addition to the monthly test. This was done in recognition of the fact that it is difficult (or even impossible) in many cases to measure the monthly income of self-employed persons, whereas the annual income, of course, is readily available from income tax returns. At the same time, it was recognized that some monthly test should be applicable to self-employed persons when they were actually fully or substantially retired.

Over the years, as the general wage level rose, both the monthly and annual earnings tests were liberalized as to exempt amounts, and were modified so as to phase in better the transition between full employment and full retirement.

In 1977, the annual exempt amount of earnings was $3,000, and then for every $2 of earnings above this, there was a loss of $1 of benefits. The monthly earnings test, however, provided that if more favorable results were produced than under the annual test, no benefits would be lost for any month in which the individual neither had more than $250 of wages or "engaged" in self-employment (i.e., rendered substantial services). The latter element has often caused difficulties because of its impression. Administrative rulings have established the criterion that, for most people, less than 45 hours of work per month satisfies the test, but for very highly paid individuals the dividing line is 15 hours. The administrative determination of hours worked is obviously difficult.

In 1977, an important exception to the earnings test was that it would not apply to persons aged 72. Quite obviously this feature is in complete contradiction to the arguments given previously for the presence of the retirement test. This age exception arose from political pressures. When the self-employed were first covered in 1951, it was argued that they would never retire and thus would never receive benefits. Accordingly, an age-75 limit was established then. When the 1954 Amendments brought farmers into coverage, the same argument was again advanced, and the limiting age was accordingly lowered to 72.

CHANGES UNDER 1977 AMENDMENTS

The 1977 Amendments significantly liberalized the annual earnings test and also lowered the limiting age from 72 to 70, to be effective in 1982. With regard to the latter, the House version of the legislation had eliminated the retirement test after age 65, but this was not adopted in the Conference Committee between the House and the Senate. In addition, a significant deliberalization was made by eliminating the monthly earnings test for all years after the initial year of retirement.

The annual earnings test as applicable to persons aged 65 and over (beginning with the year of attainment of that age) was liberalized by increasing the exempt amount beyond what the automatic adjustment provisions would likely provide. The 1978 amount is $4,000 (as against the $3,240 applicable to persons under age 65, and as was to have been applicable for persons aged 65 and over under previous law). The annual exempt amount for persons aged 65 and over is increased on an ad hoc basis by $500 each year after 1978, until it reaches $6,000 in 1982. Thereafter, it will be increased in accordance with changes in the general level of wages, just as will be done for all areas after 1978 for the annual exempt amount of $3,240 for persons under age 65.

The monthly test will, beginning in 1978, be applicable only in the initial year of benefit receipt. Such year is defined as the first year in which the person is both entitled to benefits (by virtue of meeting the eligibility conditions and filing a claim) and has a month in which he both has wages equal to or less than 1/12 of the annual exempt amount and does engage in substantial services in self employment (as defined previously).

Now let us turn to the question of why the monthly test was eliminated (except for the first year of retirement). This was recommended by the 1975 Advisory Counsel on Social Security and by both the Ford and Carter Administrations. The principal reason was that some individuals had apparently received undue windfalls from the monthly test, such as very high-paid persons who worked for only a few months and thus received benefits for all of the other months of the year, even though having had a large annual income. Included in this category were movie stars and university professors. The monthly test was retained for the first year of retirement in order that persons who retire during the year, after having had substantial earnings in the previous months, will be able to receive benefits for the remainder of the year.

Nonetheless, although the elimination of the monthly test may have solved certain apparent problems, this action has also created some new ones. These will be discussed in the following section.

IMPACT OF EARNINGS TEST ON LIFE UNDERWRITERS

Before the 1977 Amendments, the earnings test had certain unique effects on life underwriters. These tended to develop according to whether the individual had been an employee or had been self-employed.

First, dealing with the life underwriter who was an employee, the Social Security taxes are payable on the basis of when commissions are actually received, whether or not this occurs after retirement. Such covered wages may be used to increase future benefits, although this will not necessarily occur in every case.

The earnings test, however, is based on when wages are earned, rather than when they are received. Accordingly, the employee life underwriter who is fully retired and not selling policies will not have his continuing renewal commissions affect the earnings test.

Any occasional policies that he may sell after his formal retirement will result in the entire commissions (both initial and potential renewals) count as earnings in the year of sale. As a result, if the total exceeds the annual exempt amount, benefits may be reduced or even completely withheld. (If it later turns out that not all of the potential renewal commissions have been paid, because of lapse of the policy, a recomputation of the effect of the earnings test on benefits payable is made.) Under these circumstances of selling only an occasional policy after formal retirement, under the basis of previous law, the monthly test would have always permitted the payment of a number of months of benefits.

Next, considering the self-employed life underwriter, once again the Social Security taxes are payable whenever the commissions are actually received, whether or not this occurs after retirement. However, for this category, the earnings test is also based on when the commissions are received. Accordingly, when there are substantial renewal commissions payable after retirement has completely occurred, the annual test might prevent payment of any benefits for the year (at least until the age at which the test no longer applies). But under previous law, the monthly test would have permitted benefit payments for all months of the year when no substantial services were involved.

Under the new law, after the initial year of retirement, it may well be possible that a completely retired, formerly self-employed life underwriter will not receive any benefits if he has substantial renewal commissions, until he reaches age 72 (or, after 1981, age 70). This is so because the renewal commissions count as self-employment income earned in the year of payment.

In the same way, too, such an individual who sells only a few policies (but with substantial commissions) in the years after he formally retires will likely not receive any Social Security benefits under the new law until he reaches the limiting age, whereas under previous law he could have received benefits for any months that he did not engage in substantial self-employment activity.

The same unfavorable result from the elimination of the monthly earnings test will occur for other categories of self-employed persons. For example, the owner of a small unincorporated business who actually completely retires from its operation, but continues to receive its profits will, if these are of moderate size (generally in the neighborhood of $15,000 to $20,000 per year), receive no Social Security benefits until he reaches the age after which the test no longer applies. Under previous law, he received full benefits each month as a result of the provisions of the monthly test.

Certainly, the foregoing results will seem very unfair to those formerly self-employed persons who have completely retired and yet receive substantial self-employment income from their previous efforts. Somewhat less unfairness may be said to be present in those cases where the self-employed individual does have substantial earnings from work in a few months and, as a result, can no longer receive benefits for the months of the year in which he is completely retired (as he formerly could).

What remedies are there to this situation, besides changing the law back to the former basis? The owner of an unincorporated business can solve this problem by merely incorporating it and receiving the profits in the form of dividends. Apparently, the only remedy for the formerly self-employed life underwriter would be to have his future renewal commissions commuted into a lumpsum payment (if this is possible), although this might, on the other hand, have unfavorable income tax effects.

In any event, it does seem that many retired persons who were formerly self-employed, including especially life underwriters, may be in for a rude shock in 1978

as a result of the action of the recent amendments in eliminating the monthly earnings test after the initial year of retirement. It is important to note that during the legislative action on the 1977 Amendments, the National Association of Life Underwriters made strenuous efforts to prevent the repeal of the monthly test, but unfortunately was not successful.●

By Mr. NELSON (for himself, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. EXON, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. LUGAR):

S. 2035. A bill to amend the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act to modify fuel economy standards; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill to amend section 503(b) of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act. Section 503(b)(1) of the act provides that the EPA Administrator shall separate a manufacturer's total number of passenger automobiles into two categories:

First, passenger automobiles which are domestically manufactured; and

Second, passenger automobiles which are not domestically manufactured.

Each category must comply with fuel economy standards. In effect, they are treated as if manufactured by a separate manufacturer.

Under existing methods for computing fuel economy, an automobile manufacturer may include nondomestic passenger cars in its domestic fleet if 75 percent of the content of the car is domestically derived. If 75 percent of the manufacturer's component cost of the vehicle originates in the United States, then that vehicle is considered to be domestic, by definition. This amendment, introduced today, would permit an auto manufacturer who produced less than 300,000 passenger cars in 1978, to include in its domestic fleet beginning in 1980, up to 150,000 nondomestic cars which do not meet the 75 percent domestic content requirement.

The Renault which AMC will begin producing in 1983 will have a 50 percent domestic content level that first year, 60 percent in 1984, and 75 percent in 1985. Clearly, the AMC-produced Renault will comply with the spirit of the existing law in 1983 and increasingly thereafter until it meets the legal requirement of 75 percent set by Congress. However, the 75 percent figure might have been established by Congress at 50 percent at the outset, in which case the AMC-produced Renault could have complied with the law initially. Consequently, this legislation attempts to modify a difference of degree, not a difference of kind. This amendment adjusts an existing law for purposes of computation; it does not create an exception where there was none before.

The amendment does not alter the act's fuel economy standards, nor is it a means for a manufacturer to seek a waiver of those standards. In fact, the Department of Transportation in reviewing this bill concluded that the quantitative impact of this bill upon the national fuel economy objective is insignificant. Similarly, the fuel economy of the AMC vehicles is completely unchanged by this amendment since the bill deals only with fuel economy computation.

This bill is in no way connected to a compromise of air quality standards. No reduction in air quality will occur as a result of this bill inasmuch as the amendment does not include an emission control component. All current air quality standards will continue to apply in full force.

Moreover, any inclusion of nondomestic passenger automobiles would not be automatic under this amendment. For each year in which the manufacturer wishes to have a number of nondomestic passenger automobiles included in its fuel economy calculations, it must apply to the Secretary of the Department of Transportation for a twofold determination. First, the Secretary must determine that the ability of the manufacturer to meet the average fuel economy standard for the model year for which the application is made, is primarily dependent upon reasonably selected technology developed by and obtained from other manufacturers. Second, the Secretary must determine that a reasonable and economically practicable technology is not within the ability of the manufacturer to develop. If the Secretary makes these determinations, the Environmental Protection Agency Administrator would then be directed to include up to 150,000 nondomestic passenger cars in such manufacturer's average fuel economy.

Mr. President, this bill is critical for the continued vitality of an important component in the highly competitive automobile industry, namely, American Motors Corp. American Motors is committed to playing a crucial role in U.S. automobile manufacturing. The corporation has devoted substantial capital and labor to complying with federally mandated fuel economy standards. In addition, over the past 2 years, AMC has developed a corporate strategy which limited its participation to selected vehicle markets with a range of products geared to satisfy the requirements of the 1980's. Elements of this strategy include the following:

First. The American Motors' product line has been structured to be competative in market segments where it has strength. AMC has introduced new product lines in the smaller fuel-efficient end of the market, and has dropped its largest, least fuel-efficient lines. As a result, American Motors now competes in approximately 50 percent of the total market, that is, compact and smaller sizes, including nondomestic passenger automobiles.

Second. American Motors has reviewed internal operations to effect cost savings, to take advantage of profit opportunities, and to assure appropriate deployment of available corporate resources.

Third. American Motors has expanded Jeep production and marketing programs especially for increasing exports to foreign markets.

Fourth. American Motors has entered into agreements with Renault of France to provide for mutual distribution of each company's products in various parts of the world. More significantly, this agreement will lead to the American Motors' manufacture of an entirely new family of high technology, fuel-efficient, front-wheel-drive cars beginning in 1982 at its Kenosha, Wis. facilities. In addition, Renault will provide $150 million in financing to American Motors through a combination of equity, convertible subordinated debentures. Renault will also make available up to $50 million in supplier credits or other arrangements for working capital requirements. The Washington Post stated in an editorial dated October 16, 1979, that this agreement and the American Motors' developing relationship with Renault:

> * * * certainly serves AMC's interest to obtain stronger financial backing and worldwide distribution of its products. It serves Renault's interest in moving toward the larger scale of operation that it considers essential to its own survival. But above all, it serves the broad interest of the American public in maintaining a sharply competitive automobile market.

Due to its limited resources, American Motors can not assume the role of a technological innovator in the capital intensive automobile industry. For this reason, American Motors' engineering efforts must be restricted primarily to technology application. This process of application requires "lead time" before available technology can be applied to American Motors' automobiles in order to increase fuel efficiency. By applying technology gained from others and by following its corporate strategy, American Motors will continue to be able to meet the Federal fuel efficiency standards through model year 1981. However, its ability to meet the standards beyond the 1981 model year depends upon permission to include in the fuel economy calculations those Renault vehicles manufactured in part and assembled by American Motors in the United States.

Mr. President, I believe that enactment of this legislation will benefit not only American Motors, but also the American people as a nation. By permitting American Motors to remain a viable automobile manufacturer, the amendment will foster continued competition in the auto industry. Moreover, by allowing AMC to gain from its agreements with Renault, the public will also benefit from the fuel efficient vehicles which will now be produced in the United States. Enactment of this legislation will also protect the jobs of current American Motors' employees, as well as expand future job opportunities within American Motors. American Motors now employs 29,000 persons, principally in Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and Ontario. The corporation has 2,200 dealers who employ an additional 46,000 persons as well. This bill will preserve jobs, insure the infusion of foreign capital from Renault, improve the balance of payments, and work to reduce our dependence on imported oil. This bill represents a combination of benefits for which the American people will not have to pay a penny. There will be no financial costs and no Federal revenue tax losses. There will be no environmental compromises and no significant modifi-

cation of fuel economy. In short, this is a bill which everyone can support.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2035

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 503(b)(1)(A) of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act is amended to read as follows:

"(A) Passenger automobiles which are domestically manufactured by such manufacturer (plus, in the case of model year 1978 and model year 1979, passenger automobiles which are within the includable base import volume of such manufacturer, and in the case of model year 1980 and before model year 1987, for any manufacturer whose production, by corporate identity, for calendar year 1978, was less than 300,000 passenger automobiles worldwide, a number of imports which shall be the lesser of such manufacturer's total number of imports for the applicable model year, or 150,000, if upon application of such manufacturer to the Secretary, containing such information as the Secretary may require by rule, the manufacturer demonstrates and the Secretary finds that—

"(i) the ability of such manufacturer to meet the average fuel economy standard for the model year for which the application is made, is primarily dependent upon reasonably selected technology (as defined in section 502(d)(3)(A), but for purposes of this subsection only, also made applicable to model years subsequent to the 1980 model year), including vehicle design, developed by, and obtained from, other manufacturers; and

"(ii) a reasonable and economically practicable technology is not within the ability of such manufacturer to develop.".

(b) Section 503(b)(1)(B) of such Act is amended by striking "manufacturer.)" and substituting "manufacturer and which, in the case of model year 1980 and before model year 1987, are not included under section 503(b)(1)(A)).".

(c) Section 503(b)(2)(F) of such Act is amended by striking "or 1979," and substituting "and subsequent model years.".

By Mr. BOSCHWITZ:

S. 2036. A bill to adjust target prices and loan and purchase levels for the 1979 and 1980 crops of wheat and feed grains; to extend the disaster payment program for the 1980 and 1981 crops of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice; and to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to require that producers of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice not exceed the normal crop acreage for the 1981 crops; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1979

● Mr. BOSCHWITZ. Mr. President, today I introduce a piece of legislation which will serve to strengthen the farmer's income and thus offer stability within the agricultural sector. An initial glance at current market prices for wheat and corn would indicate that U.S. grain farmers are experiencing a good year. Upon examination of the production estimates, I too would assume that the U.S. farmers are having a banner year. The latest 1979 USDA supply estimates state that corn production will be close to 7.1 billion bushels while wheat production will be close to 2.2 billion bushels. Even with these record high production levels, corn prices are expected to average $2.50 per bushel and wheat $3.90 per bushel this year.

However, upon closer examination of the 1979 agricultural picture, while farm prices are expected to be up 15–20 percent, net farm income is expected to fall 20 percent—from the 1979 level of $31 billion to the projected 1980 level of $25 billion. Why is net farm income expected to decrease in a year when all signs indicate that net farm income should be increasing? The answer lies in the tremendous increase in production expenses which our Nation's farmers are experiencing. The latest USDA cost of production estimates show that costs are expected to rise 12 percent from 1979 to 1980. The largest increase in production expenses from 1979 to 1980 will be in the following categories:

	Percent
Fuel	34
Fertilizer	18
Interest	15
Depreciation	11
Machinery	10

For this reason, I am introducing a bill today which I feel will make the appropriate changes in our current farm program to compensate for the tremendous increases in production expenses.

The bill addresses four major areas. First, target prices for wheat would be set at $3.63 in 1979 and $3.88 in 1980 while target prices for corn would be $2.35 in 1979 and $2.51 in 1980. The increase in the target price in 1979 and in 1980 for both wheat and corn represent a 7-percent increase. This falls well within the President's wage and price guidelines and offers a necessary adjustment to the target price, given that production expenses are rising at a rate of 12 percent per year. However, the 7-percent increase in the target price in both 1979 and 1980 will, in all likelihood, not cause the Federal Government to make deficiency payments to our Nation's farmers. In fact, the 1979 and 1980 national average market price for both wheat and corn are expected to be well above these target price levels. The 7-percent increase in target prices offers the farmers more protection in the event they should experience a natural disaster, according to the formula established under the 1977 Food and Agriculture Act.

The second area addressed by this bill is the loan rates for wheat and corn in 1979 and 1980. At the present time the loan rates for wheat and corn are $2.35 and $2 per bushel, respectively. Under this legislation, the loan rates for both wheat and corn will be raised by 7 percent in 1979 and 1980, to the levels of $2.51 for wheat and $2.15 for corn. The purpose for raising the loan rate is, first, to allow the farmer to take out a Commodity Credit Corporation loan at a value which reflects the actual market price of the grain and, second, to raise the release and the call levels for the farmer-held reserve.

The third area addressed by this bill encompasses a provision previously adopted by the Senate in S. 1125, the Federal crop insurance bill. The disaster payment program was initiated in 1974 and has proven to be a very effective form of risk protection for our Nation's farmers, particularly those who are farming in areas which are highly susceptible to flood or drought.

The authorization for the disaster payment program ends December 31, 1979. Under the Federal crop insurance bill of 1979 (S. 1125), which the Senate passed earlier this fall, the disaster payment program was extended for another 2 years. However, the House has failed to act on their version of the Federal Crop Insurance Act and it does not appear that any House action will take place until early next year. For this reason, I have included as part of my bill a 2-year extension of the disaster payment program. The language included in this bill is the same language which was included in S. 1125.

The final provision of this bill deals with the farm program when the set-aside program is not in effect. Under the 1977 Food and Agriculture Act, a farmer becomes automatically eligible for disaster and deficiency payments, plus grain reserve loans when there is no set-aside in effect.

A typical example of this situation is the recently announced 1980 wheat program. The U.S. Department of Agriculture felt that with feed, food, and expert demand expected to remain strong in 1980, no set-aside program would be required. The problem with this is that many of our Nation's wheat farmers will plant fence-row to fence-row in the coming year. Marginal lands, which have lower yields and which experience a higher rate of soil and wind erosion, will be brought into production.

In order to protect our Nation's farmland from wind and soil erosion and mineral depletion, this bill would require that farmers plant within their normal crop acreage, as determined by the USDA, when no set-aside is in effect.

In summary, this bill would:

First. Establish a 7-percent increase in target prices for wheat and corn for 1979 and 1980;

Second. Establish a 7-percent increase in loan rates for wheat and corn in 1979 and 1980;

Third. Extend the disaster payment program through 1981; and

Fourth. Amend the current farm program so that beginning in 1981, if no set-aside program is in effect, a farmer must plant within his normal crop acreage in order to be eligible for program benefits.

Mr. President, it is my hope that the Senate will act expediently on this legislation so that our farmers will be assured of adequate income protection in 1980.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 219

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. STEWART) were added as cosponsors of S. 219. a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the charitable deduction to taxpayers whether or not they itemize their personal deductions.

S. 1163

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the Senator from Iowa (Mr. CULVER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1163, a bill to repeal carryover basis provisions of the Tax Act of 1976.

S. 1694

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1694, a bill to allow for deduction for the removal of barriers to the handicapped.

S. 2028

At the request of Mr. MELCHER, the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2028, a bill to adjust target prices for the 1979 and 1980 crops of wheat and feed grains.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 50

At the request of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. DURKIN) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 50, urging the Soviet Union to allow the emigration of Ida Nudel to Israel.

SENATE RESOLUTION 284—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED WAIVING CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

Mr. NUNN, from the Committee on Armed Services, reported the following original resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Budget:

S. RES. 284

Resolved, That pursuant to section 402(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the provisions of section 402(a) of such Act are waived with respect to the consideration of H.R. 5168, a bill to extend certain expiring provisions of law relating to personnel management of the Armed Forces.

Such a waiver is necessary because section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 provides that it shall not be in order in either the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any bill or resolution which, directly or indirectly, authorizes the enactment of new budget authority for a fiscal year, unless that bill or resolution is reported in the House or the Senate, as the case may be, on or before May 15 preceding the beginning of such fiscal year.

For the foregoing reasons, pursuant to section 402(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the provisions of section 402(a) of such Act are waived with respect to H.R. 5168, as reported by the Committee on Armed Services.

SENATE RESOLUTION 285—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. CHURCH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following original resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 285

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the Ninety-sixth Congress, $30,000 in addition to the amount, and for the same purposes, specified in paragraph 1 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 286—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED AUTHORIZING SUPPLEMENTAL EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. CHURCH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following original resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 286

Resolved, That section 2 of Senate Resolution 75, Ninety-Sixth Congress, agreed to March 7, 1979, is amended by striking out "$1,301,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,464,000".

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED FOR PRINTING

WINDFALL PROFIT TAX—H.R. 3931

AMENDMENTS NOS. 674 THROUGH 679

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. TOWER submitted six amendments intended to be proposed by him to H.R. 3919, an act to impose a windfall profit tax on domestic crude oil.

AMENDMENT NO. 680

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. JAVITS (for himself, Mr. PERCY, Mr. BRADLEY and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to H.R. 3919, supra.

INTERNATIONAL OIL SUPPLY DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAM

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, for several years, numerous committees of the Congress have considered the question of future world oil supplies and the prospects for finding oil in the non-OPEC developing countries. These reviews as well as those by the Department of Energy and the World Bank have supported the general conclusion that there are significant prospects for new oil discoveries and that some of these will not be explored by private enterprise because of higher economic and political risks.

We know from our experience in the 1978–79 winter, when all Iranian production ceased, that the economic difference between skyrocketing prices and stable, even declining, real prices is 3–5 percent of world oil supply. The addition of just that much capacity can make it difficult for the OPEC cartel to raise prices, and so long as that production is in previously non-producing states, it will be virtually impossible for the cartel to keep them from producing at least the oil for their foreign exchange requirements and development programs. Finally, the developing countries' need for oil is already a devastating burden for poor nations; it will grow as their development plans succeed; the most severely affected victims of OPEC price increases are these very nations.

The World Bank has estimated that oil-importing developing countries will need over a quarter billion 1979 dollars per day in 1990 to pay for their basic oil needs. It is virtually impossible to assume that they can muster the needed foreign exchange for this purpose unless their present circumstances change radically.

Therefore, Mr. President, it is important and appropriate that a part of the revenues we will raise from U.S. oil activity be devoted to overcoming impediments to U.S. oil company development of the non-OPEC developing countries' oil resources.

The Department of Energy, in a September 1979 report, has summarized these possible impediments as follows:

Exclusionary host government policies including total exclusion of private companies, as in India and Mexico, or, more subtly, favorable treatment of the host government's own national oil company in terms of access to resources,

Boundary disputes, which have precluded any significant activity in a number of promising areas, including the offshore area from the Yellow Sea to the South China Sea, the Gulf of Suez, the Falkland Islands, the Northern Aegean, the Libyan/Tunisian border and other areas,

Political instability has prevented significant levels of activity in Lebanon and South Yemen and has been a factor limiting activity in Angola, Chad, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Zaire, Philippines, Ghana and other countries,

Nationalizations, confiscations and contract abrogations by some host governments.

Lack of export potential.—Some small discoveries, patricularly those located far from ports, rivers or other good sites for export terminals may be considered uneconomical by the companies, but might still have the potential to supply some significant share of local oil needs. Despite the lack of export prospects, such oil production might displace a comparable volume of imported oil and thus have the same net beneficial impact on world oil balances and prices. However, the prospect of being paid in local currencies is rarely attractive to companies.

Mr. President, the experts who have reviewed these problems agree at least on the point that the United States does not currently have a mechanism to overcome those risks which inhibit a company from undertaking oil exploration activity. Furthermore, there is general agreement that existing multilateral mechanisms are also inadequate.

The World Bank has, this past year, initiated a 5-year $3 billion dollar program of assisting LDC's to prepare for development of oil, gas and coal. This vitally important effort will finance energy planning, geologic surveys, a small amount of assessment drilling and, possibly some production facility investments. It will provide less than half the capital the Bank estimates the LDC's will need by 1985 and it will not cover all 54 countries with oil and gas prospects, and it cannot cover much of the expensive drilling work.

If the Bank had three times as much funding and expertise, or if all areas of geologic interest, including all potential producer nations of strategic interest to the United States, could be covered the Bank effort might suffice. But more is needed than the current effort.

My amendment makes it possible for the Secretary to contribute to multinational energy development funds which accept direct contributions and have purposes like the Bank's fund. It also permits the use of U.S. experts, through the Geological Survey to assist other nations.

And, finally, it offers a number of inducements directly to companies to accelerate their risk-taking by cutting the costs of failure.

These include: insurance to cover larger projects than the limits now permitted under the Overseas Private Investment Corporation programs; insurance against losses from failures; front end guaranteed financing to help smaller firms take on high-risk, high-cost projects, and price guarantees to insure against failure due to unexpected high costs.

These remove the major roadblocks identified by the Congressional Budget Office, by oil companies responding to a survey conducted by Senator PERCY and myself last year, and by numerous private analysts.

There has been a good deal of talk in the Nation and in the Senate about the OPEC cartel. While the world is going to be sufficiently short of oil to keep prices high for the next decade, even if the United States reduces its import dependency, there can be far more competition with the producer states than has yet been realized.

The creation of the institutional framework within the United States to get such competition is second in importance only to strong programs to reduce our own oil use. I think setting up the program to diversify the world's source of oil is one visible and important part of the set of institutions we need. And I ask unanimous consent that my amendment establishing the international oil diversification program be printed in full in the RECORD so that it may be fully debated and, hopefully acted on next week.

Mr. President, I send the amendment to the desk and ask that it be printed for myself and Senators PERCY and BRADLEY. As I said, this amendment establishes an international oil diversification program, and the fundamental purpose of it is to enable far more extended exploration than has taken place in the developing areas of the world which show a likelihood of being the source of oil. This includes some 54 countries.

The estimate is that 10 percent of all the reserves already discovered are in these areas and we should not pass this bill without reaching out for that kind of addition to United States and other free-world oil supplies.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the amendment be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 680

On page 97, insert the following between lines 9 and 10:

SEC. 105. INTERNATIONAL OIL SUPPLY DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAM.

(a) INTERNATIONAL OIL SUPPLY DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAM.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish an International Oil Supply Diversification Program from the receipts of the tax imposed by section 4986 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for the period beginning October 1, 1981 and ending September 30, 1990 in an amount not to exceed $5,000,000,000 in the aggregate.

(b) PROGRAM DESCRIPTION.—Amounts available to the Secretary of Energy shall be used (after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State) to provide incentives to oil producers in the United States for the exploration and production of new oil outside the United States as defined in sec. 638 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in areas not controlled by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries member governments, with special priority given to developing countries as designated by the Secretary. The Secretary of State may designate nations in which projects shall not be eligible for funds from this program when he determines such designation to be in the national interest of the United States. Such incentives may only be offered where funds or incentives are otherwise unavailable to permit a project otherwise approved by the Secretary to proceed. Such incentives include, but are not limited to—

(1) the establishment of a supplemental insurance program with regard to losses due to political circumstances to be used in coordination with the insurance programs of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation,

(2) insurance against losses connected with exploration in high-risk areas,

(3) loan guarantees for the costs of exploration in high risk areas,

(4) contributions to multi-lateral funds established by or in cooperation with international agencies of which the United States is a member, or

(5) purchase commitments for oil discovered and produced in high-risk areas.

All information gathered in projects financed with assistance under this section shall be available to the United States Geological Survey provided that proprietary rights with respect to the information can be protected.

(c) Assessment of World Energy Resources.—Notwithstanding any other law, the United States Geological Survey shall conduct an assessment of world energy resources in areas other than the Soviet Union, countries which are members of the European Economic Community, and countries who are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Such assessment shall give priority to oil and gas resources in underdeveloped countries. Such assessment shall be coordinated with the Secretary of Energy with regard to the Foreign Energy Source Assessment Program and title V of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978. Of the sums available under subsection (a), not less than the greater of $5,000,000 or 0.05 per centum of any sums appropriated shall be designated for the purposes of this subsection. Such funds may be used in cooperative projects with governments of nations where such assessments are being conducted.

AMENDMENT NO. 681

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. WALLOP submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to H.R. 3919, supra.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 682 AND 683

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. PERCY submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to H.R. 3919, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 684

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 621 proposed to H.R. 3919, supra.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 685 THROUGH 687

(Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.)

Mr. NELSON submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to H.R. 3919, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 688

(Ordered to be printed.)

Mr. LONG proposed an amendment to amendment No. 621 proposed to H.R. 3919, supra.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

● Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations will hold hearings on professional auto theft and chop shops on Tuesday, November 27, 1979, at 9:30 a.m. in room 1202 Dirksen Office Building, and on Wednesday, November 28, 1979, Thursday, November 29, 1979, Friday, November 30, 1979, and Tuesday, December 4, 1979 at 9:30 a.m. in room 3302 Dirksen Office Building. Anyone wishing further information will please contact the subcommittee staff.●

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE OF COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today to hold a markup session on S. 1991, Federal Trade Commission Act of 1979; S. 1442 and S. 1863, Merchant Marine legislation and S. 1656, National Fishery Development Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE OF COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 27, 1979 to hold a markup session on S. 1946, the Railroad Transportation Policy Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE OBEY-RAILSBACK BILL

● Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, labor union leaders and their liberal supporters in Congress are again attempting to put over a highly discriminatory bill in the name of political reform. This one goes under the name of "Obey-Railsback," and is nothing more than an attempt to limit private support for political candidates while allowing labor unions to continue their massive support for selected candidates. As the Phoenix Gazette said in a recent editorial, the bill would simply "* * * allow unions to buy the best Congress they could afford."

Mr. President, I ask that this editorial be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

INCUMBENTS' BILL

The Obey-Railsback bill, which passed the House on Oct. 17, masquerades as a measure to place strict limits on private support in electing public officials.

However, the bill does nothing to curb the massive campaign support from unions, thus

it is an incumbent's delight. The majority leadership in the House saw to it that the bill went directly to the floor as an amendment to the FEC Authorization bill; thus normal committee hearings and open debate were bypassed.

Reed Larson, president of the National Right to Work Committee, estimates that congressional incumbents enjoy an advantage over their challengers of more than $1 million in taxpayer-funded mailings, staff time, travel expense accounts and other perquisites.

If Obey-Railsback became law, then incumbents favored by the unions would be virtually guaranteed re-election. They would have armies of paid campaign workers, union-funded telephone banks, carpools and offices, partisan get-out-the-vote drives. All this would be paid for from compulsory union dues.

All these services performed by union organizations are called "in-kind," that is, no money is donated—just the services, which may be worth more than cash contributions.

This bill deserves full debate in the Senate, rather than the sneaky shuffle it got in the House. The bill is unfair to the rank-and-file union membership, who have no say as to how their money is spent. It is unfair to voters and to challengers.

Simply put, it would allow unions to buy the best Congress they could afford.●

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL FOUNDATION

● Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties have just announced the formation of a new bipartisan institution, the American Political Foundation, to provide an important and unprecedented service in our political process. The foundation will promote "the mutual knowledge and understanding of democratic systems, parties, and political leaders throughout the world, with particular attention to helping foreigners learn about the American system and Americans learn about foreign systems."

The chairman of the new foundation is our former colleague from Tennessee and the current chairman of the Republican National Committee, William E. Brock III. The vice chairman is the distinguished California lawyer and banker and current finance chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Charles T. Manatt.

I congratulate both parties for their initiative in embarking upon this endeavor which can bring important benefits to our parties, our country, and the entire democratic world and request the press release be printed in the RECORD.

The full text of their announcement of the American Political Foundation follows:

AMERICAN POLITICAL FOUNDATION

WASHINGTON.—Democratic and Republican leaders today announced creation of the bipartisan American Political Foundation, in Washington, D.C., to conduct a variety of educational programs.

William E. Brock III, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Charles T. Manatt, Finance Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, indicated that the primary emphasis of the A.P.F. will be mutual knowledge and understanding of democratic systems, parties, and political leaders throughout the world, with particular attention to helping foreigners learn about the American system and Americans learn about foreign systems.

Mr. Brock is Chairman of the new Foundation. Mr. Manatt is Vice Chairman. Cecil Cheves, Counsel to the Democratic National Committee, is Treasurer; and Ben Cotten, Counselor to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is Secretary. These officers will alternate between the parties at two-year intervals. President and Chief Executive Officer of the Foundation is George E. Agree. Directors will be evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats; and there will be an Advisory Board including representatives of business, labor, academic and other sectors of American life.

ACCOMPANYING STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN BROCK AND VICE CHAIRMAN MANATT

We take great pleasure in announcing the creation of the bi-partisan American Political Foundation, Inc.

This unprecedented joint venture reflects our serious concern about the parties' responsibilities in a time both of domestic political fragmentation and increasing salience of international issues in all democratic countries. The concern is timely and important. As nations become increasingly interdependent, the need for information, understanding, and institutional competence also increases.

Virtually all important sectors of American life—business, labor, church, academic, etc.—have addressed this need by developing mechanisms for international communication. So have important political parties in other countries.

The American Political Foundation will work in appropriate and feasible ways to fill the gaps in communication and information occasioned by the American parties not having their own international departments or party foundations, and to improve party function and the political process generally.

The specific objectives of the American Political Foundation are:

1. To promote foreign understanding of American politics.
2. To promote American understanding of foreign politics.
3. To promote international understanding of common political problems and issues.
4. To promote understanding and exchange of political methods and practices.

The program of the Foundation, which will be implemented as resources become available, includes projects to orient and assist foreign visitors to the United States, provide services for foreign political and press observers of the 1980 elections, send bi-partisan American observer groups to conferences and other international meetings of foreign parties, study comparative political practices, and encourage communication between political scholars and practitioners.

The Foundation is non-profit, educational, and bi-partisan. Mr. Brock is Chairman of the new Foundation. Mr. Manatt is Vice Chairman, Cecil Cheves, Counsel to the Democratic National Committee, is Treasurer; and Ben Cotton, Chief of staff of the Republican National Committee, is Secretary. These offices will alternate between the parties at two-year intervals. President and Chief Executive Officer of the Foundation is George E. Agree. Directors will be evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats; and there will be an Advisory Board including representatives of business, labor, academic and other sectors of American life.●

STATEMENT ON SALT II TREATY BY AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON EAST-WEST ACCORD

● Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, a large number of prominent Americans from diverse backgrounds and political affiliation have signed a letter to all Senators expressing support for the SALT II Treaty, with all its shortcomings because for the first time the treaty puts a cap upon some of the most destabilizing elements in the strategic arsenals of the two great powers. This letter has been sent to all Senators under the auspices of the American Committee on East-West Accord, a list of whose officers and directors is also appended.

I believe it is important that the Senate take note of this correspondence as it represents support for the SALT II Treaty from citizens of diverse views on other subjects and, therefore, should be made a part of the RECORD as the Senate prepares for its debate of the treaty. Accordingly, I ask that this letter be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

AMERICAN COMMITTEE
ON EAST-WEST ACCORD,
November 12, 1979.

Hon. K. JAVITS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JAVITS: We, the undersigned members of the American Committee on East-West Accord, solicit your vote in favor of ratification of the SALT II Treaty and its accompanying agreements and understandings without so-called "killer" amendments. We do this with all earnestness and respect for views not in accordance with our own. We believe the questions at stake are so important to the survival and security of the United States that partisanship and peripheral considerations must be set aside.

We are a non-partisan group; we are a diverse group. We are Republicans, Democrats, and Independents, who have strongly supported the democratic process. We come from all walks of life and professions. We are business executives, trade union officers, academics, journalists, and former government officials. We are dedicated to the preservation of the values of Western civilization and the American way of life. We desire for our children the opportunity to live their lives in peace and prosperity.

We are deeply concerned that the arms race is getting out of control and that each new level of armaments creates instabilities and incitements which will try the patience and probity of the best-intentioned and most competent of our national leaders. With all its shortcomings, the SALT II Treaty for the first time puts a cap upon some of the most destabilizing elements in the strategic arsenals of the two great powers. We think this Treaty deserves your support on its merits.

Equally important—perhaps more so—is the need to keep the SALT process going and to demonstrate to our NATO allies and to the Soviet Union that we are a nation capable of dealing with these issues responsibly through our constitutional processes. Nothing would more demean our world-wide stature than a senatorial debate which bogged down in procedural and political maneuvers or failed to deal with the Treaty on its merits.

We recognize that there are differing views in this nation about the Soviet Union and its policies. We recognize that the Soviets are hard bargainers and prone to push their advantages. But we believe they recognize, as we do, the dangers to both sides of an uncontrolled arms race. In these agreements, they have committed themselves to future negotiations designed to produce significant and substantial reductions in the numbers of strategic weapons and to limit their qualitative improvement. We want these negotiations to take place. If this Treaty is rejected, we will not only lose the limitations incorporated in it, but the opportunity to move on to greater reductions.

We support a strong defense for our na-

tion, but we do not believe that a new armaments race will add to our security. It will detract from it.

The Senate ratification debate is a momentous one. We can go forward with realistic hope for the future or we can plunge into the unknown.

Signed by,

Apter, David—President, David Apter & Associates.

Asher, Thomas R.—Attorney, Washington, D.C.

Attwood, William—Former Ambassador.

Berger, Meyer—Chairman, M. Berger Co.

Berman, Harold J.—Story Professor of Law, Harvard Law School.

Bernbach, William—Chairman of the Executive Committee, Doyle, Dane, Bernbach, Inc.

Bertsch, Gary—Senior Rusk Fellow, Political Science, University of Georgia.

Black, Cyril E.—Director, Center for International Studies, Princeton University.

Blier, Bernard B.—Executive Director, Northeastern Pennsylvania Industrial Development Commission.

Bowe, James L.—Vice President, Corporate Relations, Control Data Corp.

Bradley, William L.—President, The Edward W. Hazen Foundation.

Bradshaw, Thornton F.—President, Atlantic Richfield Co.

Branscomb, Lewis—Vice President and Chief Scientist, IBM.

Chambers, John—Vice President, SATRA Corp.

Chase, Stuart—Writer.

Clemens, Walter C.—Professor of Political Science, Boston University.

Cohen, Stephen F.—Director, Russian Studies Program, Princeton University.

Cox, Arthur—Author; Consultant.

Doctorow, Gilbert S.—President, East-West Marketing, Inc.

Donaghue, Hugh P.—Vice President and Assistant to the Chief Executive Officer, Control Data.

Dudley, Tilford E.—President, Property Management & Maintenance.

Edey, Helen W.—M.D.

Edmonds, Helen G.—University Distinguished Professor of History, North Carolina Central University; Advisory Council to the School of International Service, American University; Board of Directors, United Negro Fund.

Feld, Bernard T.—Head, Division of Nuclear and Particle Physics, MIT; Editor-in Chief, Bulletin of Atomic Scientists.

Fenton, Richard C.—President, Fenton International, Inc.

Filner, Joseph—President, Noblemet International, Inc.

Fleet, Julia B.—La Jolla, California.

Fleet, Reginald—Investment Banker.

Foerderer, Norma—Vice President, East-West Marketing, Inc.

Forrest, Henry S.—Senior Vice President, Control Data Corp.

Forrestal, Michael V.—President, US–USSR Trade and Economic Council, Inc.

Fraser, Douglas A.—President, U.A.W.

Freund, Gerald—Dean, Humanities and Arts, Hunter College of the City University of New York.

Fulbright, J. W.—Attorney; Former Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Galbraith, John Kenneth—Former Ambassador; Professor, Harvard University.

Gans, Curtis—Writer; Consultant.

Gaylor, Noel—Admiral (USN, Ret.).

Grossman, Jerome—Member, Board of Directors, Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts; Member, Massachusetts Democratic State Committee.

Gruliow, Leo—Former Editor, The Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

Guertner, Gary L.—Department of Political Science, California State University.

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Heer, Nancy—Former President, Immaculate Heart College, Los Angeles, CA.

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Hoopes, Townsend—Former Undersecretary of U.S. Air Force.

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Linebaugh, David—Former Foreign Service Officer; Writer.

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Marcy, Carl—Former Chief of Staff, Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Attorney at Law; Co-Director, American Committee on East-West Accord.

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Singer, J. David—Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan.

Spencer, William—President, Fund For Peace.

Stanley, C. Maxwell—President, Stanley Foundation.

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Stoller, Robert J., MD—Neuropsychiatric Institute, Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, USLA.

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Warburg, Joan P.—Greenwich, Connecticut.

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Wolfe, Gregory B.—President, Florida International University.

Yarmolinsky, Adam—Attorney; Former Special Assistant to Secretary of Defense.

NOTE: Members of the American Committee on East-West Accord serve in their individual capacities, with organizational affiliations listed for identification only.●

PBS FILM SERIES ON PROMINENT AMERICAN WOMEN

● Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues an educational television series entitled, "The Stanton Project."

The national series focuses on the lives of several women who made lasting contributions to our nation and our history, by demonstrating true courage, commitment and leadership in improving the status of all women.

The first film of the series, which was aired in Washington on November 7, is entitled "Under This Sky: Elizabeth Cady Stanton in Kansas," and features the noted actress Irene Worth. It recounts the story of two of America's great women—Elizabeth Stanton and Susan B. Anthony—individuals who struggled against many odds to win the vote for women's suffrage in Kansas. It is the story of Elizabeth Stanton's hopes, dreams and dedicated hard work to end the oppression of all women.

The series was produced by Red Cloud Productions, Inc.—a film company based in my home State of Massachusetts—and was largely funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

This series of original dramas on the lives of great American women is of great importance not only to our young people, but to all those who care about the basic human rights of individuals. I hope my

colleagues will alert their staffs and friends to these important programs.●

DRUG REGULATION REFORM ACT

● Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, when the Senate considered S. 1075, the Drug Regulation Reform Act, my distinguished colleague from Utah (Mr. HATCH) offered an amendment to the committee bill regarding the subject of "look-alike" drugs. Because of my concern that the amendment might adversely affect the New York State drug substitution law, which requires pharmacists to dispense generic drugs, unless the prescribing physician specifies otherwise, I questioned Senator HATCH about the scope and intent of his amendment. Based on clear assurances I received then from Senator HATCH, and from the distinguished floor manager of the bill, Senator KENNEDY, that drugs that had a similar appearance, but which bore differing markings that were plainly visible, would be permitted, I withheld any objection I might otherwise have had to the amendment.

It has now come to my attention that on October 12, 1979, Senator HATCH placed a statement in the RECORD seeking to clarify the agreement we reached on the floor. I am concerned that this subsequent statement may create some question about the intent of the amendment as expressed when adopted. Therefore, I want to make clear that my understanding of the Hatch amendment at the time we passed this legislation corresponds to that set forth in Senator KENNEDY's reply to Senator HATCH, published in the RECORD on October 30.

As Senator KENNEDY noted in that statement, drugs which bear marks that are so nearly identical that they cannot be distinguished by normal observation would be prohibited.

But, as was stated during floor debate, in a statement specifically agreed to by Senators KENNEDY and HATCH and myself:

> If two products have different marks on them, even though they are the same color, size and shape, they are not affected.

That was my understanding when the amendment passed, and that is my understanding now.●

THE IRANIAN SITUATION

● Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, as I speak American citizens are still being held hostage by Iranian revolutionaries in the American Embassy in Tehran.

While I was heartened that some of the hostages have been released, the majority of the Americans still remain captive—and for them and for the Nation this agonizing ordeal continues.

We in this country cannot—and will not—be satisfied until the last American being held against his will in Iran is released unharmed.

I view with great apprehension the news reports which indicate the Ayatollah Khomeini may "try" the remaining hostages as spies in an Iranian court. The prospect of American Embassy personnel being tried by an angry mob of anti-American revolutionaries adds to the horror of this international nightmare.

I reiterate what has been said many times since the takeover, that the holding of innocent hostages—for whatever political reasons—is an unthinkable and unforgiveable act. America must stand firm and not consider any negotiations concerning returning the Shah until all hostages are freed unharmed.

It has been gratifying that the international community has been generally supportive of our position in this crisis. I call upon our traditional allies and other nations around the world to firmly and vociferously condemn the takeover of the American Embassy in Iran and the holding of American citizens as hostages. This blatant violation of international law should be soundly condemned by every civilized nation on Earth.

I strongly support President Carter's cutting off all U.S. imports of Iranian oil. This action clearly shows the Iranians that the United States will not buckle under to their economic blackmail. I also believe we should seriously consider severing all economic ties with Iran—including the sale of American grain and other food products to that country.

Undoubtedly the most effective tool we can use at this time against the ayatollah's government is that of worldwide political and economic condemnation. Surely a worldwide boycott of Iranian products and an economic embargo would tell the ayatollah that this type of high-handed international kidnapping will not be tolerated.

As a former Marine my blood is boiling that we are helpless to free our countrymen who were in Iran on legal international business. However, I recognize that as long as the hostages remain in Iran, our actions must show restraint and discipline.

I firmly believe that a thorough investigation into the status of each Iranian national in this country on a student visa is within the bounds of restraint and discipline and is a legal and proper act.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Justice Department should step up their investigation into foreign students and any of those found in violation of their student visas should be immediately deported.

I applaud the President's action freezing Iranian assets held in American banks as yet another indication of American resolve on this matter.

While we must at this time rely on moral persuasion to secure the safe release of the hostages, I believe we must now begin to take steps to see that this never happens again.

The Department of Defense should train and deploy a special quick-strike force specifically trained to deal with hostage situations. This highly trained force should be on constant alert to act quickly, decisively, and effectively in any future embassy takeover or hostage situation.

The State Department should establish and follow a policy designed to prevent any future embassy takeover. Security around embassies must be tightened—by an increased military presence if needed.

In future situations we might find it necessary to withdraw embassy personnel if the internal politics of the host country indicates such a takeover might occur.

We must take a long, hard look at our future relations with Iran and with other nations around the world. We must let each and every nation on this Earth know that this type of terrorism against the United States will not be tolerated.●

THE NEED FOR FEDERAL GRANT REFORM

● Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, Neal Peirce recently wrote an exposé of the Federal grant-in-aid system. I ask that this article, "Federal Strings Tie Hands of Local Officials," be printed in full in the RECORD.

As Peirce convincingly points out our efforts to give money to State and local governments to implement national programs is close to a disaster.

No one thought, when each categorical aid program was enacted, that the end result would be a system that distorts the balance of power between governments, and weakens the ability of the average citizen to hold Government accountable. No one thought we would produce a system for implementing national goals that is costly to all involved, inefficient and ineffective. However, after the enactment of 492 separate grant programs and the expenditure of $8.2 billion annually (for fiscal year 1979), that is exactly the kind of system we have created. The Federal Government gives one-fifth of its annual budget to State and local governments; that income accounts for 25 percent of all State and local revenue. It is a tremendous expenditure, and a large part of it is being wasted.

Peirce is not the only one who finds fault with the existing system. An OMB draft report, "A Study of Federal Assistance Management" also points to serious flaws. One section of the report summarizes the perceptions of 200 county officials toward grants in aid. Their attitude can be stated in one sentence, and I quote, "In general, most county officials do not believe the federal intergovernmental assistance system works to the benefit of all concerned." County officials had many complaints: the Federal Government does not trust local grant recipients; program requirements are not flexible; Federal officials fail to provide technical and financial assistance to local recipients; the grant reform efforts of the past 10 years have failed; Federal bureaucrats do not manage the grant system properly.

The county officials are right. The Federal Government has not exhibited much trust in grant recipients, as evidenced by the innumerable requirements attached to Federal programs. The 492 separate grant programs carry with them over 150 different citizen participation requirements, for example. The paperwork and reporting requirements cost nearly $2 billion per year. County officials estimate that the paperwork costs to all levels of Government average about 33 percent of each grant award.

The OMB draft report and the Peirce article point to the urgency of trying once again to simplify this complex, ineffective system. Both Congress and the bureaucracy have important parts to play in this process. As a member of the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, I am working on two bills that are designed to improve this chaotic network of intergovernmental aid.

When reading the Peirce article and the OMB report, it seems clear that there must be a better way. We already have the model of a better system in the general revenue-sharing program. That program sidesteps so many of the problems associated with categorical grants: it is built on trust in the intergovernmental system, not suspicion; it supports local decisions and spending priorities instead of distorting them; it does not require massive amounts of paperwork, or monitoring by a huge bureaucracy in Washington.

The debate on the reauthorization of this program has already begun, and its critics have argued that States and local governments do not need these funds, that the Federal Government cannot afford to give these moneys away. I would suggest that these critics compare the efficacy of the general revenue-sharing program to that of other financial aids. It would be a false economy to eliminate this efficient use of Federal tax dollars while continuing to pour money into categorical programs, which, however worthy their goals, have become encrusted with regulations and paperwork requirements that make them ineffective.

The article follows:

FEDERAL STRINGS TIE HANDS OF LOCAL OFFICIALS

(By Neal R. Peirce)

American federalism, which served the country so well for close to two centuries, was grievously wounded in the 1970s.

Despite all the talk of popular participation during the decade, the average citizen's power to affect government, through the ballot box in his local community, was severely diminished. More was lost, too: the system's traditional balance between competing national and state-local interests, and the clear-cut accountability of government officials at all levels.

The irony is that no one ever intended this result, nor has there been any significant national debate on the subject. Almost invisibly, it happened.

But the reason and the result are now clear enough. There has been an unprecedented expansion of federal funding—and federal controls. Power has shifted from elected officials to bureaucrats. State and local governments, chosen by Congress as delivery agents for a mind-blowing variety of programs, have found their own policy priorities distorted. Their operations became so smothered in detail that responding to local citizen wishes is extremely difficult.

Ironically, the 1970s opened with debate about then President Nixon's "New Federalism," a policy designed to counteract the flood of narrow categorical aid programs under Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society." But promised devolution of power to states and localities proved chimerical. Congress during the '70s added some 150 new categorical aid programs, to reach a new total of 492—"each with its own set of red tape and overhead costs and each with its own propensity for growth," says Vermont Gov. Richard Snelling. Revenue-sharing and other block grants of the New Federalist era, intended to come with less strings, became hemmed in with conditions.

When Johnson left office, total yearly federal aid to states and cities was $20 billion. Today that figure is $82 billion. This volume of activity makes "LBJ look like a piker" in contrast, says David Walker, assistant director of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Today virtually no town, village, township, county or Indian tribe in America is without direct ties to Washington, D.C. And there is virtually no function of local government, from police to community arts promotion, for which there isn't a counterpart federal aid program.

It is true, of course, that a major cause of the expansion of federal power has been the state and local governments' unwillingness, or lack of money, to meet real social needs. But under the pressure of a myriad of special-interest groups, Congress has added hundreds of programs, from rat control in cities to protection of estuarine sanctuaries, that lack broad national support or in any event should be handled locally. Outmoded programs are rarely terminated or overlapping ones combined.

The result: a badly overloaded intergovernmental system, in which federal regulation writers struggle to design, for hundreds of programs, rules which can't possibly apply well in the tens of thousands of communities in a continent-sized, highly variegated society.

On top of all this, a bewildering array of crosscutting requirements—31, by one count—have been applied to most federal-aid programs. Among them are equal employment opportunities for women and minorities, rights for the handicapped, civil-service merit rules, citizen participation, historic preservation and environmental impact statements. It's almost impossible to argue against the right or protection sought in each case—all seem desirable, some essential. But the cumulative mass so impedes grants that the whole process is often slowed to a snail's pace.

Walker, the single American who probably keeps the most constant vigil on the state of the federal system, is alarmed. Since the later 1960s, he says, "We've emerged from a relatively simple governmental system to one that is more costly, more inefficient, more ineffective, and above all, less accountable than it has ever been."

Says James Gleason, the elected Montgomery County, Md., executive from 1970 to 1978: "The federal government has absorbed so much of the government jurisdiction that it has become the decider of all programs, and state and local officials have become implementers of those programs. It's not what you think is good for your community as an elected official. It's what they (federal bureaucrats) think. It makes a mockery of the elected franchise."

Gleason exaggerates—some. Local governments' own revenues have grown. Smart local administrators can juggle federal grant money in ways Washington never intended. City halls respond to neighborhood and minority voices far more than they felt necessary in past times.

Still, local leaders are severely constrained by the regulations and separate fund flows of myriad federal programs. The system makes it exceedingly difficult for them to decide on priorities—in other words, to manage intelligently.

To the extent elected officials lose control, so do the voters who choose them. Programs with admirable social goals are so structured that they threaten to emasculate local government—traditionally the schoolyard, the training ground of self-government in America.

In times past, American federalism was likened to a layer cake of neatly divided responsibilities between federal, state and local governments. Since the New Deal, it's been increasingly "marbleized," with higher levels delving into areas once left to lower ones, plus adding countless whole new functions. Walker likens the system today to "a gelatinous mass, oozing, slithering, squishing," with clear-cut responsibilities ever more blurred.

As functions float between levels of government, even government managers lose track of who's in charge in any area. Voters complain about the size of government, but their deeper concern may be to find who is in charge, who can be held accountable.

The 1980s needs to be a time of hard reexamination—not to destroy valuable programs, but to see how they can be accountably delivered. To take account, in other words, of "first things first"—accountability, practicality, and care not to violate the constitutional balances of our federal system.

Such talk is practically taboo in Washington, where the interests continue to lobby Congress and the bureaucracy for every variety of favor and the careers of thousands rest on playing the system for maximum advantage. But unless serious attention is paid, the confusion of the '70s could turn into full paralysis of government in the '80s.

ONE STATE'S TRY AT COMPETITION

● Mr. GARN. Mr. President, one of the many approaches being considered to address the problem of rising health care costs is competition. Although it has not been given the attention that mandatory cost control programs have, it is an alternative that should be explored.

A recent issue of the National Journal contains an article on Utah's voluntary efforts to bring competition into the medical marketplace. This article should be very enlightening to those who feel that Federal programs are the only solution to health care costs.

I ask that "One State's Try at Competition" be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

ONE STATE'S TRY AT COMPETITION

Utah has put its money where its anti-regulation sentiment is. Disturbed by the inroads that the federal government was making into the state's health care system, the state legislature in 1977 agreed to spend $250,000, half of it in federal money, for a study to see whether and how the state could go about injecting some competition into the medical marketplace.

Since then, the state has approved a plan of action based on recommendations by Lewin and Associates, the Washington-based consulting firm that produced the study. And on Oct. 15, a privately financed foundation, made up of representatives of labor, business, consumer groups, insurers and health professionals, was established to try to implement it.

The demand for the study grew out of opposition to the "certificate of need" provision of the 1974 health planning law requiring state health planning agencies to review all applications for new capital investment by hospitals and other health care institutions. The federal government, some Utah officials felt, was resorting to regulation to solve a national problem that wasn't necessarily a problem in their state, where hospital use and per capita expenditures on health care were well below the national average.

If the officials expected an indictment of regulation, they didn't get one. The consultants identified three elements of control—self-policing by the profession, market forces and government decision making. More could be done to develop the market, their study concluded, but the state would

have to distinguish regulations that would substitute for competition from those that would improve the climate for it.

In line with that thinking—and also to avoid losing federal funds—the legislature earlier this year enacted a "pro-competitive certificate of need law," which has since been approved by the Health, Education and Welfare Department. The law, while fairly traditional, allows planners some flexibility to exempt institutions from the certificate of need process if they determine that competitive forces are working in an area.

Right now, there are not many alternatives to fee-for-service medicine available in the state. There is one health maintenance organization (HMO) in Salt Lake City, with a branch in Ogden, and applications for two others are pending. In addition, a number of family practice clinics offer some competition to traditional practices. But because of the expense involved in creating pre-paid systems and the time it will take to sell the concept to both doctors and the public, the foundation will try to move ahead on other more immediately productive fronts.

It will, for example, encourage employers, when they negotiate insurance for their employees, to pressure insurers to offer a wider variety of benefits packages. It will encourage co-payments or deductibles for discretionary services so that employees will assume more of the cost of their insurance. When it meets in January, the legislature will attempt to amend some of the state's insurance laws to make such changes possible. And it will launch an education campaign to make consumers more aware of the reasons for high health care costs. In line with that, the foundation in the next several months wants to begin publishing the fees the state pays for medicaid patients, in the hope that such a step will spur private insurers to do the same with non-government fees.

Some state officials, finding the recommendations nothing more than common sense, call the study a waste of time and money. But others think it can make a difference. "Government can create a climate where competition can flourish," said State Rep. Charles Parkin, R, who sponsored the study. "This is a complex area to restructure," he said, and it could take as long as five years before any real change becomes apparent. "But most members of the legislature are taking this seriously," he said. "This is not just another study. This is not just for fun." ●

WINDFALL INFLATION TAX

● Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, the Senate is in the midst of an important debate on the so-called crude oil windfall profit tax. There is another windfall tax already in existence. While I support the windfall profit tax on crude oil, there is no way I can support the existing windfall inflation tax. I am referring to the fact that our progressive tax system collects a windfall of tax revenue whenever inflation rages as it is doing today.

There are only two beneficiaries from inflation. Those who borrow to increase current consumption are able to repay debts with inflated, cheap dollars. The other beneficiary is Government through tax collections. For every dollar increase in income due to inflation, the Government collects $1.60 in additional tax revenue because of the progressive tax brackets. Even though an individual's real income may not increase when receiving a cost-of-living adjustment, the real tax burden does increase.

In response to this problem, I introduced the Tax Indexing Act on November 2. My bill would index the tax code for inflation. It would take away the inflation windfall to the Government. The bill would index individual, corporate, and capital gains taxes. The most recent issue of Tax Notes carried an article by Rudolph Penner which analyzes the relationship of inflation to the tax system. Dr. Penner strongly endorses indexing the tax system for inflation. I request that his article be printed in the RECORD.

I would urge my colleagues to read his article which follows:

[From the Tax Notes, Nov. 19, 1979]

INFLATION AND THE TAX SYSTEM

(By Rudolph G. Penner)

Economists were generally far too sanguine for far too long about the effects of moderate inflation. To the extent that inflation was unexpected, it was thought that its main effect was to redistribute income around the economy and that its effects on overall economic efficiency were minor. To the extent that inflation was predicted correctly, it was thought that markets and institutions would adjust and that people could protect themselves against it. Economists admitted a minor problem in that some cash has to be held to finance everyday transactions and inflation erodes the purchasing power value of that cash. But again, this was thought to represent a relatively minor inconvenience as long as hyperinflations were avoided.

As Arthur Okun has pointed out, this analysis ignored the profound effect of inflation in destroying the usefulness of the dollar as a measurement of purchasing power. Without this measuring rod, everyday decision making by consumers and businessmen tends to flounder. No one can forecast the inflation rate with confidence for the rest of this century and, as a result, no one knows how much has to be saved for purposes such as financing an adequate pension or a college education for one's children. Businessmen are also left with little idea of what the true return on various investments will turn out to be.

The psychological costs of this increase in uncertainty are enormous, but the efficiency of the economy is also affected as people attempt to hedge by investing in assets such as gold, paintings and real estate. Major efficiency costs are added because our regulatory institutions and tax system show great inertia and have simply not adjusted to the secular inflation of the post-Vietnam era. For example, financial regulation still forces small savers into passbook savings accounts which yield before-tax interest rates that are far below the inflation rate.

TAX SYSTEM INERTIA

This article focuses on the inertia displayed by our tax system and the resulting impact on equity and economic efficiency. The tax system is affected by inflation in two ways. First, inflation distorts the traditional measures of the tax base, that is to say, the income or wealth concepts to which tax rates are applied. Second, inflation is constantly changing the real meaning of the tax rate structure. Basic exemptions, the standard deduction, the width of personal income, estate, and corporate tax brackets, and many other features of the tax structure are specified by law in terms of nominal dollars. In the absence of changes in the law, inflation constantly erodes their value in terms of purchasing power. The practical result is that taxpayers find themselves constantly pushed into higher and higher tax brackets.

Of the two problems, the distortion of the tax base does the most harm to economic efficiency, and it is also the most difficult problem to solve adequately. Congress has mitigated the problems posed by the effects of inflation on the tax rate structure by providing a series of so-called "tax cuts" which have largely offset the tax increases caused by inflation since the late 1960's. However, the series of discretionary tax cuts has had very different effects on different parts of the tax rate structure and has created a number of problems which will be explored in detail later. But first, the more difficult problems posed by the distortion of the tax base merit extensive discussion.

DEFINING THE RETURN FROM CAPITAL

The most serious problem involves the definition of the taxable return from capital. There are four major components to the problem. The first involves depreciation accounting. Our tax laws base the allowable depreciation deduction on the original cost of the investment. While the asset depreciation range (ADR) system gives the investor considerable flexibility in choosing an assumed life for his equipment, this flexibility is not sufficient to offset the fact that the replacement cost of the capital being worn out far exceeds its original cost because of current and past inflation.

Second, our tax system taxes gains resulting from the increased value of inventory even though this gain may be entirely the result of inflation and need not reflect a positive real rate of return on the inventory investment. LIFO accounting systems mitigate this problem but do not solve it completely.

Third, although 1978 law reduced the capital gains tax on the appreciation of assets, the tax is still applied to nominal gains. Therefore, if the nominal value of an asset goes up by an amount equal to the inflation rate, a tax has to be paid when the asset is sold even though the real before-tax rate of return is zero. Small positive before-tax real returns can easily be converted to negative after-tax returns, or in other words, the true tax rate can easily exceed 100 percent.

Fourth, expected inflation raises nominal interest rates. Borrowers are allowed a deduction based on these inflated rates, while lenders have to pay a tax on them. Suppose that the before-tax interest rate is 10 percent while inflation turns out to be 8 percent. If both borrower and lender are in a 50 percent bracket, the after-tax nominal rate is 5 percent, but adjusted for inflation, the borrower gains an amount equal to roughly 3 percent of the debt every year while the lender loses 3 percent, i.e., both experience negative after-tax real interest rates. If the borrower and lender are in different tax brackets, the after tax returns can obviously differ. In a tax system which is perfectly adjusted for inflation, the borrower would only be allowed to deduct the real interest rate of about 2 percent while the lender would pay a tax on the same rate Where they are both in the 50 percent bracket, both would experience a real after-tax interest rate of about one percent.

THE FELDSTEIN-SUMMERS ANALYSIS

Martin Feldstein and Lawrence Summers [1] have carefully investigated the effects of inflation on the tax burden imposed on the real return to capital used in the corporate sector. The analysis considers inflation-induced distortions which emerge as corporate income passes through both the corporate and personal tax system. They conclude that "the effect of inflation with the existing tax laws was to raise the 1977 tax burden (on the nonfinancial corporate sector) by more than $32 billion. . . . This extra tax raised the total effective tax rate from 43 percent to 66 percent of capital income in the non-financial corporate sector."

Of course, any estimate of this type will be subject to some controversy, and some will question the precise nature of Feldstein and Summers' estimating techniques. How-

Footnotes at end of article.

ever, none can question the fact that a very serious problem exists and it is of immense quantitative importance.

However, because the Feldstein-Summers paper is so important, a number of points should be made about the exact estimates. In their analysis, the most important problem involves the depreciation deductions. In 1977, the Department of Commerce estimated the depreciation used for tax purposes fell short of true economic depreciation by $14.7 billion.[2] Feldstein and Summers argue, however, that when depreciation allowances were eased in the early 1950's and again with ADR in 1971, inflation was not considered to be an important issue, and the Congress' real intent was to ease the burden on the real return to investment by an amount equivalent to about $25 billion in 1977. They, therefore, add this amount to the $14.7 billion mentioned above to estimate that the true depreciation insufficiency was $39.7 billion. Given the difficulty of interpreting Congressional intent, it may be argued that the whole $25 billion should not be added to the depreciation insufficiency, but even if none of it is added, an important problem remains.

The Feldstein-Summers analysis also argues that the tax benefit arising from the ability of corporations to deduct nominal inflated interest rates was slightly more than offset by the tax penalty suffered by the holders of the debt, since their effective tax rate was slightly higher than the effective corporate rate. It is obviously important to take account of this offset when investigating the tax burden on the real return to investment as it flows from the ultimate lender to the ultimate user of the funds. But the fact that they estimate that the offset is almost perfect in the aggregate does not imply that the problem can be ignored in designing a perfect tax law. Different borrowers and lenders can be affected very differently depending on the rate of interest when the loan was made, on subsequent inflation rates, and on their respective tax brackets. On the other hand, perfect adjustments would require an enormously complicated tax law, and I shall have to return to this difficult problem later in the analysis.

The Revenue Act of 1978 somewhat mitigated the tax burden on returns to corporate capital by easing capital gains taxes and lowering corporate rates. Unfortunately, the desirable effects of these changes have probably been overwhelmed by the acceleration of inflation since that time. Between 1976 and 1977, the consumer price index rose only 6.8 percent. Between 1978 and 1979, it is very likely to rise by over 10 percent.

While the increase in effective tax rates caused by inflation represents a serious burden on corporate and individual savers, the sheer size of this burden may do less damage to economic efficiency than the fact that the burden varies greatly among different types of investment. Thus we may be misallocating our scarce capital stock in ways which greatly diminish society's real before-tax rate of return. Feldstein and Summers study a variety of manufacturing industries and note that "additional taxes in 1976 caused by historic cost depreciation and existing accounting practices . . . varied from less than 25 percent of actual taxes in a few industries to 100 percent of taxes paid in several others."

Though not investigated by Feldstein and Summers, the distortion created between the corporate and noncorporate sectors may be even more important. In particular, inflation tends to increase the tax subsidy to owner-occupied housing, because the return to such an investment is not taxed while inflated mortgage interest rates can be deducted. When this situation is compared to the increased corporate tax burden caused by inflation, I would suggest that tax factors account for a large part of the recent boom in housing prices relative to the acute illness afflicting stock prices.

Footnotes at end of article.

THERE AREN'T ANY EASY SOLUTIONS

While the interaction between inflation and the tax system is creating grave problems for investment and, therefore, for economic efficiency, it is not a problem which yields to an easy solution. As has already been noted, any tax law which attempted to define capital income correctly would be enormously complicated—not to say politically devastating, because home owners would have to be told that they could no longer deduct the full value of nominal interest rates.

It is interesting to note that the Meade Committee, after tussling with the problem of defining capital income in the United Kingdom, threw up its collective hands, and recommended that the income from capital should not be taxed at all. While excellent arguments can be made for taxing consumption rather than income even in a noninflationary environment, it was primarily the problem of adjusting capital income for inflation which pushed the Committee to advocate consumption taxes for the United Kingdom.

Since such a drastic reform is unlikely here, or in the United Kingdom for that matter, one is left with advocating highly pragmatic and thus imperfect approaches to the problem in the United States. Because the insufficiency of depreciation allowances represents an important component of the problem, I believe that we should move immediately to make existing depreciation allowances more generous. The Jones-Conable Bill, which shortens asset lives assumed for tax purposes, has much appeal on the grounds of simplicity, but there are, of course, many other possible variants on the same theme.

PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

Many will argue that it is both inequitable and inefficient to ease depreciation allowances because of inflation, while continuing to allow investors to deduct from taxable profits the nominal interest rate on debt. Looking first at the efficiency issue, it is important to note that even with the enactment of something like Jones-Conable, corporate capital income would, on average, still pay a considerable tax rate with current rates of inflation, mainly because equity income is double-taxed. In other words, we would still not achieve a consumption-type system. A consumption tax system can be approached in a number of ways, one of which would allow the complete expensing of capital investments combined with a perfect integration of the corporate and personal tax system. (Under such a system, the investment tax credit would also have to be eliminated to avoid actually subsidizing savings at the expense of consumption.)

Even through the easing of depreciation allowances can be thought of as a step toward a consumption-type system, it would affect different types of business investment differently and does not completely cure the misallocation of the capital stock. It is a well-known proposition in economic theory that partial steps toward a perfect tax system can acually leave the economy worse off. However, given the current overtaxation of capital income, it is hard to believe that a general reduction of capital taxes would not improve things.[3] I would at least suggest that the burden of proof is on those who may argue the contrary point of view.

A pragmatic easing of depreciation allowances also still leaves the tax burden on capital subject to the whims of the inflation rate. If inflation should accelerate—and I certainly hope that it does not—tax burdens would again increase. With lower inflation, it is theoretically possible for generous depreciation allowances combined with the investment tax credit to result in after-tax returns being greater on some new investments than before-tax returns[4] and this is no more desirable than the reverse situation. But all of this simply implies that the tax system must be constantly re-examined.

EQUITY CONSIDERATIONS

Because different investments are taxed differently, equity, as well as efficiency, considerations emerge. Some will argue that a particular inequity arises between borrowers and lenders when the deduction of inflated interest rates is allowed by the borrower while the lender pays taxes on the whole rate. It should be noted, however, that the entire benefit of more lenient depreciation does not stay with the borrower in this situation. Investment and borrowing will be increased, thus putting upward pressure on nominal interest rates. After-tax real rates will rise for both the borrower and the lender, and the latter thus reaps a portion of the benefit of a bill such as Jones-Conable.

Summarizing to this point, the effect of inflation on the tax burden on capital is creating serious problems. These problems cannot be solved perfectly without creating a tax system which is inordinately complicated. I, therefore, conclude that it is desirable to resort to pragmatic adjustments to the system, and my first priority would be to ease depreciation allowances. It cannot be denied that serious equity and efficiency problems would remain, but it is hard to believe that they would be worse than those inherent under current law.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IS SCANT

To my knowledge, no country has adequately dealt with the problem of redefining the tax base to adjust for inflation. A number of countries, have, however, dealt with the interaction of inflation and the tax rate structure by indexing their personal income tax system for inflation. For example, Canada has recently adopted a system which adjusts almost perfectly.

In a perfectly indexed system, all exemptions, standard deductions, tax brackets, and other nominal dollar amounts in the system are increased every year by the same percentage amount that some broad price index, such as our consumer price index, increases. As noted earlier, the lack of indexing in the United States has been offset to some extent by periodic "tax cuts," whereas in Canada, their Parliament tended to spend the "profit" which government derives from inflation. That profit can be enormous. In the U.S. system, every percentage point increase in the inflation rate raises personal income tax revenues by roughly 1.6 percentage points. In other words, if inflation is about 9 percent and the tax law remains unchanged between 1979 and 1980, the Treasury will collect about $12 billion more than is required to maintain the purchasing power value of its income tax receipts.

DE FACTO VERSUS EXPLICIT INDEXING

Although the Congress roughly offset the effects of both real growth and inflation pushing people into higher brackets between 1967 and 1977,[5] the tax cut of 1979 was not sufficient to offset the inflation occurring since 1977. The situation will worsen in 1980 if there is not another tax cut.

Even though Congress has done a good job of de facto aggregate indexing in the long run and may resume this practice in the future, there are good reasons favoring an explicitly indexed system. From the point of view of good public policy, there is something dishonest about elected officials claiming great credit for tax cuts which are not really tax cuts. Moreover, the de facto indexing which has occurred since the late 1960's worked fine in the aggregate, but different taxpayers have

been treated very differently. Obviously, the Congress has the right to redistribute tax burdens any time it wishes, but it would be preferable to do this explicitly rather than letting inflation play a major role in the process. If we had had a perfectly indexed system since the late 1960's, I suspect that the personal tax system would be very different from that which actually evolved.

INFLATION-INDUCED TAX CHANGES

The nature of the actual changes can be illustrated by the following figures. Between 1967 and 1979, the consumer price index will have risen roughly 116 percent. Over the same period, the basic exemption rose from $600 to $1,000, or by about 67 percent. In other words, it eroded in real terms by 23 percent. On the other hand, the standard deduction, which was the lesser of 10 percent of income or $1,000 in 1967 became at flat $3,400 on joint returns in 1979. Thus, it rose by more than 50 percent in real terms, and this was of most benefit to the lower half of the income distribution.

The basic tax rate structure remained unchanged for joint returns for the whole period 1967 through 1978, or in other words, the real value of the tax bracket widths was approximately halved over the period. In 1979, some brackets were combined, some marginal rates were reduced, but generally speaking, tax bracket widths were increased only by 6 percent—a minute adjustment given the inflation over the previous twelve years. The middle 1970's also saw the development of the earned income credit which is only relevant in 1979 to families with children having incomes less than $10,000.

The net result of all these changes combined with the effects of inflation was a tax system which became very much more progressive over the period. Lower income groups tended to be overindexed for the growth in money incomes while the upper middle class drifted into higher and higher tax brackets.

For example, consider a relatively low income and upper middle class family of four, each earning the same real before-tax income in 1967 and 1979. Suppose the low income family earned $4,000 in 1967 and its purchasing power equivalent $8,644 in 1979 while the upper middle class family earned $20,000 in 1967 and $43,220 in 1979. The low income family's average income rate went from a positive 4.3 percent in 1967 to a negative rate of 1.8 percent in 1979.[6] (The earned income credit was greater than the positive tax liability.) The upper middle class family went from a positive rate of 14.7 percent in 1967 to 19.4 percent in 1979.[7] The marginal rate rose from 15 to 26.5 percent for the low income family (12.5 percentage points are added by the phaseout of the earned income credit) and from 25 to 43 percent for the upper middle class family.

It is, of course, marginal rates which are important in determining the quantity and quality of work effort, savings, and the degree of tax avoidance and tax evasion. The Kennedy-Johnson tax cut of 1964 was considered a triumph for economic efficiency because it lowered marginal rates throughout the tax structure by 14 to 30 percent. While we still enjoy the benefits of the reduction of tax rates from 91 to 70 percent at the top of the income distribution and from 20 to 14 percent at the bottom, it is interesting to note that inflation has eroded the value of that cut for a wide range of taxpayers who are in the middle.

Table 1 compares the rate structure on taxable income in 1963 (before the Kennedy-Johnson cut) with the 1979 marginal rates on the same levels of real income.

From a 1979 taxable income of $12,500 to about $150,000, marginal tax rates are now higher than they were in 1963. It is of course, important to note that the table refers to taxable income. The relationship between taxable income and adjusted gross income (AGI) has changed over time as has the relationship between AGI and economic income. Different types of taxpayers have been affected differently by these changes, but making such adjustments for specific taxpayers would not change the overall conclusion, that is to say, over a wide range of 1979 incomes taxpayers face marginal tax rates which are higher than the rates prevailing before the tax cut of 1964. The 1969 Tax Reform Act did make one major improvement by lowering the maximum marginal rate on personal service income to 50 percent, a rate which goes into effect on taxable income above $56,600.[8]

Footnotes at end of article.

TABLE 1.—A COMPARISON OF 1963 AND 1979 MARGINAL TAX RATES ON THE SAME REAL LEVEL OF TAXABLE INCOME

1963 tax brackets	1963 marginal rates	Equivalent 1979 income	1979 marginal rates
0 to $2,000	20 percent	0 to $4,713	14 to 18 percent.
$2,000 to $4,000	20 percent	$4,713 to $9,426	18 to 21 percent.
$4,000 to $8,000	22 percent	$9,426 to $18,853	21 to 28 percent.
$8,000 to $12,000	26 percent	$18,853 to $28,279	28 to 37 percent.
$12,000 to $16,000	30 percent	$28,279 to $37,706	37 to 43 percent.
$16,000 to $20,000	34 percent	$37,706 to $47,132	43 to 49 percent.
$20,000 to $24,000	38 percent	$47,132 to $56,558	49 percent.
$24,000 to $28,000	43 percent	$56,558 to $65,985	49 to 54 percent.
$28,000 to $32,000	47 percent	$65,985 to $75,411	54 percent.
$32,000 to $36,000	50 percent	$75,411 to $84,838	54 to 59 percent.
$36,000 to $40,000	53 percent	$84,838 to $94,264	59 percent.
$40,000 to $44,000	56 percent	$94,264 to $103,690	59 percent.
$44,000 to $52,000	59 percent	$103,690 to $122,543	59 to 64 percent.
$52,000 to $64,000	62 percent	$122,543 to $150,822	64 percent.
$64,000 to $76,000	65 percent	$150,822 to $179,100	64 to 68 percent.
$76,000 to $88,000	69 percent	$179,100 to $207,380	68 percent.
$88,000 to $100,000	72 percent	$207,380 to $235,660	68 to 70 percent.
$100,000 to $120,000	75 percent	$235,660 and above	70 percent.
$120,000 to $140,000	78 percent		
$140,000 to $160,000	81 percent		
$160,000 to $180,000	84 percent		
$180,000 to $200,000	87 percent		
$200,000 to $300,000	89 percent		
$300,000 to $400,000	90 percent		
$400,000 and above	91 percent		

THE EFFECTS OF MARGINAL TAX RATES

Some may argue that high marginal tax rates are unlikely to have a major impact on economic efficiency, because the empirical evidence that work effort or savings is affected is tenuous, to say the least. Furthermore, at high income levels, there are many opportunities for tax avoidance. However, I believe that such arguments miss some of the main effects of high marginal rates. At high income levels few actions are undertaken without assessing their tax consequences. Whether or not total effort or savings are affected, the direction of effort and the distribution of savings most certainly is. A person may be able to avoid the burden of paying taxes to the United States Treasury, but frequently at great cost. Investments may be made which pay low before-tax returns relative to risks and legal, accounting, and syndication fees are often enormous.

In other words, one can often avoid the burden of actually paying taxes, but one cannot escape the burden of contending with the tax system. The costs of avoidance are frequently only marginally lower than the cost of paying taxes. Put another way, there is a large implicit tax which may not differ that much from the explicit tax which would be paid if the opportunities for avoidance did not exist. A reduction of marginal rates would, by inducing the taxpayer into taxable activities, leave both the high-income taxpayer and U.S. Treasury better off, while increasing the efficiency with which our productive resources are used.

THE SILENT, SEDUCTIVE TAX REFORMER

It has been argued above that inflation has been a silent partner in raising the personal tax burden on the upper middle class in a way which probably would not have been politically possible if there had been no inflation. I believe that economic efficiency has suffered as a result.

For completeness, I should note that inflation can also increase the efficiency of certain other aspects of the tax system. For example, I think it important, for both efficiency and equity reasons, to tax unemployment benefits. The 1978 Act begins to tax those benefits on joint returns with income above $25,000. With inflation, a higher and higher proportion of unemployment benefits will be taxed through time. Inflation will also erode the real value of the $100,000 capital gains exemption on sales of owner occupied houses—an exemption which I happen to believe is bad tax law.

I cite these examples partly to illustrate that inflation is not only a silent tax reformer, but a very seductive one as well. It is very tempting to use inflation to reform the tax system where one likes the reforms, but to try to offset inflation-induced reforms where they are not so desirable. Therefore, the fact that everyone can find some inflation-induced reforms which he or she likes does not weaken the case for indexing. All reforms should be debated openly and indexing will bring this about. One might go further and say that reforms brought about silently by growing real income should also be countered by indexing the system to total compensation rather than to prices. It is hard to refute the logic of this case, but it is not nearly as quantitatively important as the argument that inflation should not be allowed to reform the system. I would therefore be quite satisfied with the first step of indexing the system to prices.

INDEXING AND COUNTERCYCLICAL POLICY

Two further arguments against indexing should be countered before concluding. It is often said that indexing would reduce the built-in stability provided by the tax system. In theory, the increase in taxes which results from inflation is supposed to reduce purchasing power, thus countering the inflation which caused the tax increase in the first place. The argument obviously rests heavily on Keynesian theory—a theory which is being challenged more and more as time goes on. However, even if one accepts Keynesian theory in its simplest form, the argument has little merit. In recent years we have been beleaguered by high rates of inflation after the economy has started downward and the tax system has been as destabilizing in Keynesian terms as it has been stabilizing.

More important, practical indexing systems involve time lags. It is, therefore, likely to be next year's tax structure which would be altered by this year's inflation. Even in the traditional Keynesian framework, the resulting "tax cut" is as likely to be stabilizing as it is to be destabilizing.

It is also argued that indexing should be avoided because it would reduce the pain

imposed by inflation on the ordinary voter and so make inflation more acceptable politically. Aside from the sadism implicit in the argument, it misses an important point. Indexing might make inflation less painful for the voter, but it also makes it much less profitable for political decision makers. They would no longer have the "inflation tax" with which to provide pseudo tax cuts or new or expanded programs. That may act as a more important curb on inflation than imposing slightly more pain on voters.

FOOTNOTES

[1] Martin Feldstein and Lawrence Summers, "Inflation and the Taxation of Capital Income in the Corporate Sector," National Bureau of Economic Research, working Paper No. 312, Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 1979.

[2] Subsequent revisions of the GNP accounts have lowered this number slightly to $12.0 billion. Unless otherwise noted, I shall use the same estimates used by Feldstein and Summers.

[3] It is more difficult to say where we might stand relative to a true comprehensive income tax system. However, the many actions of the Congress to ease capital taxation suggests that this is not their goal.

[4] Even with current rates of inflation, this situation exists with many tax shelter arrangements.

[5] The ratio of personal and nontax receipts to personal income was 11.1 percent in 1977 and 10.8 percent in 1967.

[6] Assumes standard deduction in both years.

[7] Assumes itemized deductions equal to 16 percent of income in both years.

[8] In all of the above, taxable income has been defined to exclude the $3,400 "zero' bracket amount," i.e., the new version of the standard deduction.●

AMENDMENT TO THE WINDFALL PROFITS TAX ESTABLISHING AN INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAM

● Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, our present energy difficulties are not so much the result of dependence upon foreign oil as they are the result of dependence upon oil from a very small group of countries located, for the most part, in a politically unstable part of the world. A key part of our Nation's energy policy must involve the encouragement of oil production in new areas of the world.

The failure of private firms to explore and develop in new regions reflects more on the political risks involved than on the absence of geological prospects. The case for support by the U.S. Government in this context is clear. The potential benefits to our country from even modest discoveries of new oil and gas resources are considerable. They are great enough to justify the encouragement of private activity even where the risk is very great.

New oil and gas discoveries can have an immediate and direct benefit to the American people even though they produce energy that never actually reaches our shores. Every additional barrel that is produced, particularly in non-OPEC countries, reduces the pressure on the world market. We may not be able to reach a significant level of production from countries that currently produce no oil or gas. And many of the most promising prospects seem to be in countries which lack the economic infrastructure for rapid development. Nevertheless, the case for doing what we can to help those nations make a beginning is overwhelming.

The amendment to the windfall profits tax introduced today by Senator JAVITS represents an excellent first step. It has the potential of contributing much, both to our economic and our military security.●

INTERNATIONAL COCOA AGREEMENT

● Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, the United States is currently participating actively in negotiations for renewal of the international cocoa agreement. The proposal now being considered by the negotiating parties would set a floor price on cocoa, which is the principal ingredient in chocolate, at $1.10 per pound and a ceiling price of $1.60 per pound in an effort to bring some stability to the international cocoa market. I rise today to join with several of my colleagues who have already pointed out that the proposed $1.10 floor price is about double the estimated cost of cocoa production and will, therefore, guarantee inflated cocoa prices for U.S. consumers and candymakers. I would like to join with my colleagues to recommend that the United States insist that the floor price maintained by the agreement not be greater than $1 per pound as originally maintained by U.S. negotiators.

The factory workers in the plants of Hershey, Cadbury, and Mars, Inc., in my State do not deserve to be the victims of an unsound commodity agreement which artificially props up cocoa prices above what the market would otherwise dictate. Analysts predict that foreign cocoa production will increase and American candy eating will decline over the next decade. Lower demand—combined with guaranteed and artificially high cocoa prices—would decimate the American chocolate candy industry, costing many Pennsylvanians their jobs.

Given our recent experience with international cartels, we are all aware of the economic dislocations that can be caused by international price-setting agreements. It would be foolhardy for the United States to endorse inflated commodity prices for any commodity at a time when inflation is skyrocketing and we are threatened with more unemployment. Although stabilizing commodity prices such as cocoa prices may be desirable, that does not mean we should enter into commodity agreements which guarantee that foreign producers will get unreasonably high prices. One is not hard put to imagine the pressures the United States would be under, once a member of the agreement, to endorse even further floor price increases so that the agreement establishes outright foreign aid to cocoa-producing countries at the expense of American candy eaters, candymakers, and their employees.

I strongly urge the U.S. delegation currently at the cocoa negotiating conference to press for a fair and reasonable floor price which both reflects market realities and is in the interests of this Nation's consumers and workers.●

PRELIMINARY NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED ARMS SALES

● Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive advance notification of proposed arms sales under that act in excess of $25 million, or in the case of major defense equipment as defined in the act, those in excess of $7 million. Upon receipt of such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be prohibited by means of a concurrent resolution. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sale shall be sent to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Pursuant to an informal understanding, the Department of Defense has agreed to provide the committee with a preliminary notification 20 days before transmittal of the official notification. The official notification will be printed in the RECORD in accordance with previous practice.

I wish to inform Members of the Senate that three such notifications were received on November 16, 1979.

Interested Senators may inquire as to the details of these preliminary notifications at the offices of the Committee on Foreign Relations, room S–116 in the Capitol.

The notification follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY,
Washington, D.C., November 16, 1979.
In reply refer to: I–10353/79.
Dr. HANS BINNENDIJK,
Professional Staff Member, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DR. BINNENDIJK: By letter dated 18 February 1976. the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, indicated that you would be advised of possible transmittals to Congress of information as required by Section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act. At the instruction of the Department of State, I wish to provide the following advance notification.

The Department of State is considering an offer to an African country for major defense equipment estimated to cost in excess of $7 million.

Sincerely,

ERNEST GRAVES,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency.

DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY,
Washington, D.C., November 16, 1979.
In reply refer to: I–10354/79.
Dr. HANS BINNENDIJK,
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The Department of State is considering an offer to an African country tentatively estimated to cost in excess of $25 million.

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ERNEST GRAVES,
Lieutenant General, USA Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency.

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Lieutenant General, USA Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency.●

EARLY RETIREMENT AT BIA

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, the Senate will soon consider H.R. 1885, a proposal to resolve a difficult and sensitive situation in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Indian Health Service (IHS). As a result of 40 years of nonenforcement of Indian preference laws in these agencies, a practice brought to an end in 1974 by the U.S. Supreme Court, many thousands of Federal employees have been placed in an untenable career predicament through no fault of their own.

As ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, which maintains legislative jurisdiction over this area, I support H.R. 1885 as a narrowly focused means to resolve a specific problem existing in two isolated Federal agencies resulting from a unique historical circumstance. However, I believe that the method employed in H.R. 1885 to remedy this situation—luring non-Indian employees out of these agencies through early retirement benefits—sets a questionable precedent. I would hope that it will not become a common practice to attempt to drain nonminority employees out of Federal agencies dealing with minority problems through this or any other similar "back door" measure. While I accept the judgment made by Congress in 1934 that Indians should have a strong voice in their own affairs, I question the wisdom of limiting employment in these Federal agencies based on race, blood, or other nonmerit factors. I wonder whether the policy of this legislation goes beyond simple "preference" for Indians in obtaining employment in the BIA and the IHS, approaching "exclusion" for non-Indian employees.

For the record, I would like to state that it is not my intent, nor that of the Governmental Affairs Committee, that the methodology of H.R. 1885 be viewed as any kind of general precedent to be used in other situations beyond the unique, isolated predicament that currently exists in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JEPSEN

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement by Senator JEPSEN on deregulation of the trucking industry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JEPSEN ON DEREGULATION OF THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY

There has been much debate concerning the effects of deregulation of the trucking industry on the overall transportation system in this country. Many people are concerned about the effect of such deregulation on small rural communities. Mr. Virgil Umthun, President of the Umthun Trucking Company of Eagle Grove, Iowa, is particularly concerned about this problem and has sent me an article from Nation's Cities Weekly entitled "Deregulation Interfering with the Flow of Transport Systems." The article deals specifically with the problems which truck deregulation may bring to Iowa. While we may not all agree on the consequences of deregulation of the trucking industry, I believe that this article will be of interest to all of my colleagues. Therefore, I submit the article for the RECORD.

[From the Nation's Cities Weekly, Oct. 15, 1979]

DEREGULATION INTERFERING WITH THE FLOW OF TRANSPORT SYSTEMS
(By Clint Page)

Burlington, Clinton, Dubuque, Ft. Dodge, Mason City, Ottumwa, Waterloo. They sound like stops on a roundabout trip through Iowa, and they are in fact destinations and starting points for passengers and freight moving by all the major means of transportation.

They aren't the largest cities in Iowa (Waterloo's 77,681 people are outnumbered by the residents of Sioux City, Davenport or Des Moines) and they aren't the smallest (Ottumwa at 26,601 is still larger than most Iowa municipalities).

But these seven cities offer a good look at the problems that cities their size and smaller can expect as the pressure to deregulate most forms of transportation grows.

On the map it looks relatively easy to get in and out of these seven cities. Each is on air, rail, truck and bus routes; each is on at least two U.S. highways; three are significant river ports. But the real story is the service that is available on those routes, and for a few of the seven—and for many smaller communities—it's a sad story.

The problems have been brewing for years as rail and air lines have concentrated on the money-making long hauls between major cities. With airlines deregulated, railroads facing financial problems, and trucking facing deregulation, the transportation story in Iowa could get even worse than it is now. The service that is available in these seven cities is less than it used to be, and it could easily end up less than it is.

Air service is already tight. "We've been hit pretty hard by airline deregulation," says a spokesperson for the Waterloo Chamber of Commerce. The city has lost air service to a number of cities, some in Iowa and some outside the state, as Ozark Airlines cut back some of its less profitable routes.

Other cities have felt the same squeeze. Elaine Baxter, a former Burlington city council member, now an official at HUD, points out that the problem in traveling between Burlington and the nation's capital is not the flights in and out of Washington. The problem, she says, is the connecting flights into and out of Burlington, which is served only by a commuter line. There aren't many flights, she says, and they are usually full.

The recent announcement by the Civil Aeronautics Board of what it considers the base-level service for the seven cities may also affect air service. CAB set minimum numbers of seats between each of the cities and other larger cities (The Weekly, Oct. 8). In its announcement, the CAB said that five of the cities already enjoy air service in excess of the base level. For those five cities, CAB expects no problems, and it intends to resolve the problems of deficient service in the remaining two cities.

But there is another way to look at those service levels. Because minimums often turn out to be maximums, the service in excess of a CAB-set base level could be jeopardized if the airline providing it figures the route is unprofitable. Ironically, the same CAB base levels that should improve service to Ft. Dodge and Mason City (where air service is below the base level) could lead to further reductions in Burlington, Clinton, Dubuque, Ottumwa and Waterloo where service is now above the minimum.

Other passenger travel can be just as troublesome. "Amtrak runs through the least populous parts of the state," says Patsy Lawler, a Clinton travel agent who chairs the transportation committee of the local chamber of commerce. The San Francisco Zephyr, which links Chicago to Denver and points west, stops daily in each direction in Burlington and Ottumwa. Dubuque has daily trains service to and from Chicago on the Black Hawk. But Clinton and the other cities don't have any Amtrak service.

Bus service also varies from city to city. Waterloo had to campaign vigorously to keep its regular bus service, says a chamber of commerce official there. Bus service in and out of Clinton is said to be sketchy and undependable, although there is a new Greyhound terminal in town. Trailways links Burlington with Des Moines, Iowa City, Davenport and other cities.

Passenger travel is important in Iowa, as it is anywhere, but the larger problem is freight, and freight means rail or truck shipping. Both have their problems, real or potential. Of the 1,331 communities in the state, 806 have some rail service, leaving 525 that depend entirely on motor carriers for freight shipments, according to figures tabulated by the American Trucking Associations. Figures from the Iowa League of Cities and Executive Director Bob Harpster give a similar picture. Harpster points out that of the state's 955 cities, only 600 or so are served by rail lines, and in half of those the trains won't stop to load or unload anything smaller than a carload lot. "So there's another unknown number of communities depending on trucking."

Both means of moving freight are threatened these days. Of the six railroad lines serving the seven cities, two are having considerable financial problems. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific was $25 million in the red in 1975, the Rock Island Line in worse shape; both are trying to abandon many miles of track in Iowa. Of the seven cities, only one—Ft. Dodge—is not on either line; Dubuque, Mason City and Ottumwa are served by both.

For the cities, rail problems are not serious, but they could be. "I haven't heard of any rail problems from local industry—yet," says a Dubuque Chamber of Commerce official, and Elaine Baxter points out that Burlington's industrial plants are located along the highways and make more use of trucks than they do of trains.

It's the farmers who face the most serious problems as rail service is curtailed. "Rail cutbacks are more a problem of branch lines serving country towns," Baxter says. And in those country towns—the small communities with one grain elevator and a railroad siding—some 150 million bushels of wheat are sitting, Harpster says, waiting for rail cars to move them to market.

For the moment, motor carrier service for the seven cities and throughout the state poses no problems, although everybody worries about deregulation. "If you're looking at deregulation of trucking," says Patsy

Lawler, "look at airline deregulation. Like the airlines, the truck lines will delete service to minor cities and they'll charge higher prices."

So far, that hasn't happened. Each of the seven cities has good motor freight service, ranging from 12 carriers serving Ft. Dodge to 21 serving Waterloo; in every case, more than half the carriers are licensed for interstate shipping.

Trucking, however, depends on highways, and not one of the seven cities is on either of the two interstate highways that cross Iowa, although Interstate-35 passes within seven miles of Mason City. The cities are all on U.S. highways, but in some cases the highways aren't up to the traffic they have to carry. Of the four highways passing through Dubuque, none is adequate, according to a chamber of commerce official, and there are no freeways. In Clinton, says Patsy Lawler, there is an "enormous problem" with U.S. 30. "There are 16,000 vehicles a day on a street designed to handle 6,000," she says, "and the state says there's no money to do anything about it. It's a critical problem, and it gets worse every day."

About the only thing that sounds healthy is river shipping. Three of the seven cities are sizable river ports. Burlington has seven of the 63 barge terminals on the Iowa side of the Mississippi River; Clinton has eight and Dubuque, nine. All told Iowa's barge terminals handle large amounts of freight. In 1977, according to the state department of transportation, 4.8 million tons (174 million bushels) of wheat were shipped out of the barge terminals; more than a million tons of petroleum products and 2 million tons of coal were shipped into the state through these same terminals. Nearly two and a half million tons of other products moved through the barge terminals, including a million tons of fertilizer destined for Iowa farmers.

But transportation systems all work together, and the river shipping in Iowa depends on the rail and truck lines leading to the river ports. This year the state's rail problems have stranded almost as much wheat as was shipped out of the state by barge in 1977. Trucking faces deregulation, and the highways need repair. Airline deregulation has already affected service to the cities that have airports, bus service is less than ideal in some places, and there are lots of places where the passenger trains don't stop.

"The jury is still out on rail," says Bob Harpster. The Iowa league is suing the state over the liquidation of the Rock Island Line, calling for the state to step in and take over the railroad. If the rail mergers and consolidation schemes go through, Harpster says, "we'll go back to the 1800s when everybody feared the railroad robber barons. The impact will fall on the smaller communities on the spur tracks."

If motor carrier deregulation goes through, Harpster says, "we'll end up with economic corridors along the shipping lines and maybe a lot of economic control by the ICC. Nobody will know when, how and at what cost they'll get commodity shipments; they'll cost an arm and a leg."

GEORGE MEANY

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, November 19, 1979, marked the end of an era. Yesterday, after nearly 60 years as an active trade union member, George Meany stepped down as the president of the AFL–CIO, the only president that organization has had since it was founded in 1955.

I join the millions of working men and women all over the Nation who are paying tribute to George Meany who helped bring greater dignity and security to American workers than they have ever had. No one I know has fought harder for the economic rights of workers and has been more steadfast in his commitment to social justice for all Americans.

He personifies the attributes of a true national leader: high and uncompromising standards, personal courage and honor, and a unique understanding of history and people.

In his long and active career as the president of the AFL–CIO, George Meany has always believed that the mission of the trade union movement was to enhance and improve the living and working conditions of all those who work for wages in our society. In his 1979 Labor Day address, he said:

> American unions have been, and will remain, the only major private U.S. organization whose sole purpose is advancing the cause of American workers.

But beyond that, George Meany has believed that the labor movement's concerns are not merely with the working hours of workers, but with the central concerns of every worker's family: safe, secure jobs, education, health care, and housing.

Mr. Meany has believed that the freedom of men and women to assemble freely and bargain collectively is the cornerstone of a democratic society and that no society without an independent trade union movement is free.

He has believed that independent trade unions and human rights are indispensable if civil liberties are to be guaranteed. For this reason, neither he nor the American trade union movement have ever waivered from the commitment to aid workers around the world who are denied those basic rights by their Government.

The degree of social justice which America enjoys today would be less without George Meany and the achievements the AFL–CIO has realized over the last quarter century. Since December 1955 when the AFL–CIO were merged, he and his organization have been active participants in the landmark legislation which secured equal rights and opportunities for all working Americans: Minimum wage, civil rights, improved health and safety standards in the workplace, and pension benefit guarantees.

The 13th Constitutional Convention of the AFL–CIO honored George Meany by naming him president emeritus for life. It is my sincere hope that his service in this position will be a long and prosperous one. And, it will be hard to replace a man whose colleagues have said of him:

> He is an historic figure—the George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Winston Churchill of the labor movement.

Last week, George Meany delivered the keynote address to the 13th Biennial Convention of the AFL–CIO in which he outlined the advances the American trade union movement has made in the last 100 years and the challenges facing it today. The stirring speech says much about the type of men and women who, like George Meany, have committed themselves to improving the lives of their fellow citizens.

It has the very breath and hope of George Meany that American workers will retain the integrity and earnestness of earlier Americans who helped build the strongest and freest economy in the world.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that Mr. Meany's speech to the 13th Biennial Convention of the AFL–CIO be inserted at this point in the RECORD:

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRESIDENT GEORGE MEANY'S KEYNOTE ADDRESS TO THE 13TH BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE AFL–CIO

Today is the last time I will have the honor of opening a convention of the AFL–CIO. By coincidence it is also an historic anniversary for the American trade union movement.

Ninety-eight years ago on this day—in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania—107 trade unionists established the first, continuing national trade union center. The AFL–CIO is its direct descendant.

On November 15, 1881 the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions was born for one simple reason—the unions of that day knew—as we know—that in unity there is strength.

Of course, there were many trade unions, assemblies and councils in many cities, even national and international labor unions in 1881. They had already made many important gains. But the founders of this great movement knew that much more could be accomplished through a combination of all those organizations.

So they organized and adopted a charter to "promote the general welfare of the industrial classes and secure that justice which isolated and separated trade and labor unions can never fully command."

Each succeeding generation of trade unions has given that charter life and breath. It has been a torch handed down from generation to generation—sometimes flickering, but never dimmed. It is now our responsibility—individually and collectively—to preserve that charter, to give it life and meaning in our time and to pass it, intact and shining, to those who follow us; to carry that torch high, with pride, with honor.

Despite what some of my friends in the media may believe, I did not attend that convention in 1881. But I have read the proceedings and I believe Gompers, Foster, Leffingwell and all the courageous founders of our movement would look with favor upon the stewardship of their successors.

Examine, if you will, their first platform. They determined to fight for compulsory free public education, an end to child labor, achievement of the 8-hour day, protection against garnishment, apprenticeship laws, payment of wages in legal tender, repeal of conspiracy laws, creation of a national bureau of labor statistics, workers' compensation, use of the ballot to elect friendly legislators. The trade union movement has achieved all these and more.

With equal vision, succeeding generations have extended the platform. They sought social security, unemployment insurance, civil rights, health care for the elderly and the poverty-stricken, minimum wage, occupational safety and health, pensions, a national labor relations act, food stamps, and much much more. And they achieved those goals as well.

And true to our mission to expand the frontiers of human progress, this generation of trade unionists has an agenda of platform items as yet unfulfilled—national health insurance, full employment, equal rights for women, labor law reform, to name but a few. And we recognize the constant need to refine and improve and protect those programs already enacted.

Labor's agenda and labor's platform are the

issue of human concern. Labor's goals are economic and social justice, and because human beings are fallible, achieving those goals requires ever new horizons and commands all of our energy.

To achieve our goals, the labor movement cannot be content with defending the status quo, or reliving past glories. We must constantly look to the future, develop new leadership, adapt policies to changing conditions and new technologies—but—always, always—with unswerving loyalty to the mission of the trade union movement as the instrument for improving and enhancing the working and living conditions of those who work for wages.

Two years from today I expect the AFL–CIO will be celebrating, in some form or other, the centennial of the American labor movement.

Because I know so well the calibre of the leaders of this movement, I am sure they will not be content to say smugly, "We've come a long way." Rather, I am confident, they will use that centennial as a launching pad for new campaigns to improve further the conditions of work and life in this land. For the quest for social and economic justice is never ending.

As I leave this office, I am happy and proud to report that the instrument workers created 98 years ago is alive and well and ready to do battle with any foe who would destroy it.

It is growing. Despite the combined effects of technology, unfair international trade policies and continued high unemployment—which have created particular problems in construction, manufacturing and transportation—the traditional bases of organized labor—more workers are covered by collective bargaining agreements today than ever before in this nation's history.

Despite the fact that the labor laws of this nation have been sharply tilted away from protecting the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively, the movement is growing.

Indeed, I am confident that the labor movement is about to embark on another period of significant growth and expansion. The growth in unionization among public workers is continuing at a strong pace—and there are significant organizing breakthroughs by unions in the service trades. White collar and professional workers are seeking organization. Farm workers are proving their strength against the most oppressive tactics used by any employers anywhere in the nation.

The Executive Council report for the past two years clearly demonstrates the good health of this federation. Last year in Missouri we resoundingly defeated a so-called right-to-work referendum, despite a multimillion dollar campaign waged by our enemies. This year in the Congress our combined legislative operations blocked every attempt to destroy or weaken the Davis-Bacon Act. Our civil rights efforts have resulted in strengthened and renewed bonds of cooperation with the major minority and women's organizations. Our combined organizing efforts have made major breakthroughs in areas of the country traditionally hostile to unions. Our state federations blocked efforts in state legislatures to force a constitutional convention that would impose a government-busting balanced budget requirement. Every one of our headquarters departments has made continuing, provable advancements and I am proud of the record established by the department directors and their hard-working staffs.

Yes, the unity in the federation itself is unmatched in our history. Without exception our affiliates are involved in the activities and programs of the federation. The 24 years of merger have proven, once again, that in unity there is strength, that all workers share common interests, needs and expectations—regardless of their craft, the color of the collar they wear or any other artificial distinction.

This federation is the house of labor. It is well-built—ready to stand and to shelter workers long beyond the lifetime of everyone in this hall. And there are plenty of rooms in the house of labor to accommodate all organizations of workers.

Today the American trade union movement is vital, dynamic, growing. It is strong and unified.

But it needs to continue to grow, to consolidate its strength. And, I predict with certainty, it will.

Workers face tough days ahead. The national economy is a mess. America's energy problems are growing while the oil companies reap outrageous profits; inflation is unchecked and family budgets are wrecked; the recession is at hand and, in the bellwether housing industry, the depression is already here, yet the banks raise interest rates to the highest in the nation's history. The shifting, changing economic policies established by the administration have, without exception, failed because they were ill-advised, ill-considered, ineffective and inequitable.

Obviously there is need, at this time of economic crisis, for all elements in society to demonstrate their responsibility. We in the AFL-CIO have already done so.

For the national accord, recently reached between the administration and the AFL–CIO, is a demonstration of labor's willingness to shoulder its share of responsibility on a broad range of national concerns. It is an accord we would have willingly negotiated with the administration a year ago, but there was no real willingness on the part of the administration to treat us as a concerned partner at that time. We intend to do our share—and more—to help develop an economic policy that is fair and workable—that divides the burden of sacrifice equally.

We have the integrity to live up to our end of the bargain. We also have the courage to blow the whistle if the administration fails to fulfill the obligations it has undertaken.

We look for deeds, not rhetoric; programs, not promises. The whole history of this movement is that our word is our bond. We shall keep our word. We expect others to keep theirs.

Now the time has come for me to thank you and the members you represent for the highest honor that could be paid any human being—the honor of leading this great organization of workers who have built this nation. It has been both a humbling and a tremendously rewarding experience.

It has given me the opportunity of knowing and working with the members of the Executive Council—past and present. Each has made significant contributions to the work of the federation. Their counsel has been wise; their support outstanding; their friendship rich and warm.

The officers of each affiliate and constitutional department and all of the state and local central bodies have carried out the programs and made this federation a testament to the foresight of those who gathered in Pittsburgh 98 years ago.

To my assistants and to the staff of the federation—both in the headquarters and the field—goes my gratitude for a job well done.

To you—the delegates to this convention—the representatives of the workers of America—goes my sincere appreciation for this opportunity to serve.

And to my God go my prayers—prayers of thanks for granting me more than one man's share of happiness and rewards, and prayers for His continued blessing on this nation and on this movement and on each of you.

Thank you.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) concerning the Interior appropriations conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR BAYH

The Interior Appropriations Bill Conference Report which we approved last week is now on the President's desk awaiting his signature. This appropriations bill has always been one of our most important legislative initiatives. This year this is especially true, and reflects one of the longest and most arduous paths to enactment of all the appropriations measures. This long effort and its final successes reflect the exceptional skills, extraordinary patience and prodigious amount of work of the Interior Subcommittee's most able Chairman, our distinguished majority leader, Senator Robert Byrd, of Senator Walter Huddleston, who did yeoman work assisting the Chairman, and of the distinguished ranking minority member, Senator Ted Stevens. No words of recognition or appreciation regarding the work and accomplishments of this bill would be complete or more appropriate than those directed to the Subcommittee's staff, whose knowledge was formidable, whose judgment was sure, and whose patience and wisdom prevailed so splendidly in the face of many obstacles. For their efforts, Mr. President, we owe Dwight Dyer, Clerk of the Subcommitte, Charles D. Estes, Susan Crystal, and Penny Barnicka of the Majority Staff and Linda R. Richardson of the Minority Staff, a debt of thanks.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS

Probably no provisions in this year's bill are more important than those involving our nation's efforts to develop new sources of energy. Although demands for Federal dollars are high and many important programs are in competition for those dollars, the Interior Appropriations bill contains our first substantial national commitment to assure energy self-sufficiency, economic security, and reduced vulnerability to international blackmail. In this effort to develop new domestic energy sources, $2.2 billion will be available to the Department of Energy this year, with a total commitment of $20 billion to be available in future years for private sector incentives for synfuels development. These funds are designed to provide federal loans, loan guarantees, and purchase and price guarantees for future synfuels plants—thus reducing the risks which have retarded commercialization of these new forms of energy.

Within the energy section, one of the most important items in this legislation is $5.8 million under the Industrial Conservation account which will be used for the preliminary engineering phase of a formcoke demonstration project by Inland Steel in East Chicago, Indiana. This project, which has been advanced as one way to cope with the serious decline in coke-making capacity in this country—a problem of tremendous concern to the steel and coal industries and their workers—holds great promise on a number of economic, environmental, energy and other fronts.

A recent report commissioned by the Economic Development Administration has already confirmed the urgency of moving ahead with innovative technologies utilizing a wide range of coals not usable in coke-making with present technology. The "Analysis of the U.S. Metallurgical Coke Industry" has recommended that five million tons of new coking capacity be installed during the next five years in order to meet our domestic demand for this processed material vital to steel production. By utilizing formcoke tech-

nology, and through other initiatives, I hope we can contirbute toward meeting that goal in a manner consistent with increased productivity, a quality environment, worker safety and a sharp reduction in our reliance on imports of coke from overseas. I was quite pleased that the Committee acted favorably on my amendment to include funding for this project in the bill and I look forward to working with Inland Steel and DOE to make this project a success.

Development of alternate energy sources and conservation measures is not a cause for political rhetoric or wishful thinking but a national imperative. It is a mammoth task, perhaps beyond even our full comprehension at this time. But our nation has filled tall orders before—and it will this time.

FUEL ASSISTANCE

Congress has also provided funds in this bill for those most vulnerable citizens of ours who are least able to bear the brunt of skyrocketing energy prices, which have already driven energy costs past the breaking point for many consumers. For our poorest, including those who are elderly and handicapped, who are on low and fixed incomes, and who must already make impossible choices between medicines or heat, the burdens imposed by this winter's fuel prices could well prove to be intolerable, and the consequences tragic. We have appropriated $1.350 billion in this bill for an emergency program of assistance to low-income persons and families for fuel and heating to prevent forcing unconsionable choices between heating and eating. Added to the $250 million already appropriated in other legislation, there will be a total of $1.6 billion available for assistance to low-income households for this winter. Those of us from states such as Indiana, where the winters and temperatures are so severe and so potentially dangerous, know how essential these funds will be. The $42 million alloted to my own State will be reaching needy recipients with as much dispatch as possible.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

In adopting the Interior Appropriations measure, the Congress also approved funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund at the level of $509,194,000. I regret that budget constraints have prevented more funding for this program, which is extremely popular in my State. But I am pleased that moves to cut this much needed program below the $500 million mark were unsuccessful. Such cuts would have made it impossible to fund pending applications in Indiana, especially hurting smaller towns and rural areas in my State which are at a disadvantage in competing for funds with larger cities.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been the heart of our Federal recreational land acquisition program and our matching grant program to States and localities since its creation in 1964. Since the Fund became operative in 1965, the States have received over $1.85 billion for use in the planning, acquisition, and development of outdoor recreation facilities. The States, in turn, have matched these funds for a total commitment of over $3.7 billion for outdoor recreation purposes in the past 14 years.

Four Federal agencies, the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management may receive monies from the Fund to acquire lands and waters for outdoor recreation use. Although the LWCF Act did not require that the Fund serve as the sole source of funding for the acquistion of lands by Federal agencies for outdoor recreation use, this has largely been the case. The expansion of the Redwood National Park authorized by the 95th Congress has been a notable exception. The history which has been established with regard to meeting the authorized level of funding for the LWCF is not a happy one Outdoor recreation has frequently been singled out as an early target in many Administration and Congressional efforts to curtail Federal spending. We are all aware of the need to keep federal spending down, and choosing between competing priorities is difficult. But it is my belief that our citizens want and deserve recreational outlets close to population centers and that we must preserve important segments of our national landscape and provide convenient areas in which Americans can enjoy their leisure time.

I was especially pleased that the Appropriations Committee accepted my motion for funding for the Park and Forest Service to expand and improve the facilities of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, one of our nation's most beautiful recreation areas, which provides a wholesome outdoor area for urban residents in the heavily populated northwest corner of my State.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

I also wish to focus for a moment on another effect funded under this bill, and that is the effort to enrich the Nation's cultural life under the aegis of the National Endowment for the Arts.

The National Endowment for the Arts, in my view, Mr. President, is one of the Federal government's true success stories in the past decade.

There is today clearly a flowering of American arts and a broadening interest in the arts throughout the Nation. The Federal government, through the Endowment, is not solely responsible; but it has played an important role as a catalyst as a leader. And part of the reason for this new and growing interest in the arts is to be found within the nature of the Endowment's law, which seeks to encourage a partnership between the Federal Government and others in the public and private sectors. This is true philosophically and is reflected in the way the endowment provides grants.

Most all of the Endowment's grants require at least a one-for-one match; and in the Endowment's Challenge Grant Program—a special effort to stabilize the financial base of arts institutions—the required match is three non-Federal dollars for each Federal dollar. The cumulative results of this pattern of granting has been to maintain decisions regarding the Nation's cultural life on the local level, and to make the financial support system for artistic organizations largely non-Federal.

The extent to which relatively small amounts of Federal dollars have encouraged local commitment is amply demonstrated in the growth of numbers of artistic organizations. When the Endowment was established in 1965, there were 58 professional symphony orchestras; today there are 144. In 1965, there were 27 professional opera companies; today there are 65. Professional theaters, both large and small, have grown from 22 to 270. Professional dance companies have grown from 37 to 200; and special centers for the display of the work of emerging visual artists have grown from none to 200. And most of this growth has taken place outside of New York and the other centers where a wide variety of cultural offerings has traditionally been available.

As I have indicated, the financial base for this growth has not been borne by the Federal government. Endowment support for art institutions is rarely more than eight per cent; and more generally accounts for only three per cent of the budget of an institution receiving Federal funds through the Endowment.

The Business Committee for the Arts estimates that corporate giving to the arts has risen from $22 million in 1968 to $235 million in 1977. The portion of total corporate giving that goes to the arts has also increased in recent years. Corporate contributions going to art and culture were 4.1 per cent in 1972 and by 1976 it was estimated at 8.1 per cent.

Little more than a decade ago, state legislatures were providing only $4 million for the arts; today state legislatures are providing more than $80 million.

Personal and foundation giving to the arts is also on an upswing.

Rather than constrict in any way the cultural life of the Nation, the efforts of the government, primarily through the Endowment, have invigorated more and more artistic activity in greater and greater variety. The broad expanse of this activity is a gratifying reflection of the range of heritages that make up the fabric of the Nation's cultural life.

I am particularly pleased, in fact, that the Endowment, under the creative and energetic chairmanship of Livingston Biddle, is making new efforts to encourage arts activities among the Nation's diverse ethnic communities, and has completed an internal restructuring to provide the Endowment with a broader perspective when making decisions. One of our biggest disappointments this year was the refusal of the House of Representatives to accept initial funding for the new Livable Cities program to be placed within the Department of Housing with a strong advisory role for the National Endowment. However, the long fight for this program had one beneficial effect: it provided an educational experience for the Senate as a whole, most of whom became strongly convinced of the need for a program to bring community-based art to our poorest neighborhoods which are too often desolate areas of concrete and asphalt. And as strong advocates, we are pleased that the National Endowment is seriously exploring the establishment of such a program in the Endowment. Those of us who led the fight for Livable Cities applaud this initiative by the Endowment and pledge our full support next year as it takes yet another step to make the arts and beauty an experience for all our people—particularly in those areas where they are most needed and where community participation and direction will bring not only new spirit to those communities but the fresh talents there to us all.

There is so much in this bill to be proud of. Virtually every American wil benefit from its many programs, not only in fiscal year 1980 but in all the years ahead for which it so wisely lays the foundations.

GENOCIDE CONVENTION IS NOT AN EXTRADITION TREATY

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, ratification of the Genocide Convention would carry a commitment to the proposition that genocide is a violation of international law and should be treated as such. I believe that one of the reasons for this body's neglect of the treaty is based on an erroneous fear of what this means. I hope that by correcting this misinterpretation I may be able to convince my colleagues to join in pressing for ratification.

More recently, some critics have expressed concern that the treaty would allow for the extradition of Americans to face trial in countries without the legal protection provided by the Constitution. This is not so.

For any American to be extradited to another country, there must first be an extradition treaty with that nation. Such agreements are not entered into by the United States unless we are confident that the other nation's legal system

guarantees defendants a fair trial. As an additional procedural safeguard, it is required that both a U.S. court and the executive branch be convinced that the charges are valid and that the defendant should indeed be brought to trial.

The Genocide Convention would do nothing to change this. It is not an extradition treaty, but instead is an accord which would add genocide to the list of crimes which such treaties might cover. Even if genocide were covered by one of our extradition treaties, which is not the present case, no U.S. citizen would be turned over to foreign authorities unless it were clear that the charges were serious and that a fair trial, with due process of law, would follow.

Thus, the Genocide Convention would not in any way jeopardize Americans with groundless legal harassment from abroad. Instead, its approval would create a safer international atmosphere for all people and proclaim our earnest concern on this important global issue.

I strongly urge the Senate to ratify the Genocide Convention.

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

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment of the Senate's time at the end of this day and prior to the Thanksgiving holiday to offer a thought with respect to the situation in Tehran, which I am sure has occurred to the Department of State and may even have been discussed with the President, but which, it seems to me, might usefully also be raised here on the Senate floor.

Mr. President, what we see in Iran today is illegality. We see a clear violation of international law. The President has made clear that while international law is flagrantly violated he will not negotiate and he will not capitulate.

He is right in taking this position, and the American people have supported him as the Senate has supported him.

But I would like to ask, has it occurred to our Government that this is precisely the kind of situation for which the International Court of Justice was established? It has been, from the late 19th century, one of the principal objectives of the Western democracies to establish a regime of law in the world and a series of judicial forums and tribunals to which nations in conflict could apply, and to which nations feeling that law was violated could apply.

The permanent International Court of Justice was an essential element of the League of Nations which Woodrow Wilson helped to fashion, and an International Court of Justice was established as part of the United Nations. But where the permanent Court was the object of many hopes and expectations not fulfilled, the International Court has scarcely been noted in the international scene since its establishment. Even so, it is there, and it has convenants with a clear status of law. As it happens, these convenants specifically obtain as between the United States and Iran.

In the case of the illegal seizure of our Embassy in Iran, the United States has the clear opportunity to exercise its right under the optional protocol to the Geneva Convention of 1961 on diplomatic relations.

Mr. President, both Iran and the United States are parties to the convention and to the optional protocol which confers compulsory jurisdiction upon the International Court of Justice.

So far as I know, and I believe this to be the case, no reservations were made either by Iran or by the United States, and since we would base the jurisdiction of the court on the optional protocol, as it is known, and not on our declaration of 1946, the so-called Connally amendment would not obtain. It is a question where the Connally amendment would not arise.

The first purpose in going to the court would be to ask the court for provisional measures under article 73 of the Rules of Court, as revised in 1978. We would ask the court for an urgent order addressed to the Government of Iran to take the necessary measures to restore the Embassy and its personnel to U.S. control. All other questions of substance would be taken up in subsequent procedures.

Mr. President, I suppose there will be those who ask, what can the International Court of Justice do? I can answer that with, I think, some precision. The International Court of Justice can say what is law and which party has violated it. The U.S. Government has put too much of its hopes and efforts into the rule of law to ignore the institution of the Court at this moment. If we do, it is a declaration which I do not think we ought to make. It seems to me if we will not turn to the Court now, will we ever turn to the Court? Ought anybody ever think of doing so?

I do not offer these thoughts in any criticism of the administration but, to the contrary, in the hope that this might support such voices within the councils of the Department of State and the White House that may have such a measure in mind. If ever the Wilsonian principles of the rule of law can be applied through the institutions of the international community, that can be done today by taking on the Vienna Convention of 1961 on diplomatic relations, the optional protocol, and asking, under the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, for a ruling to be made. It would greatly strengthen our position in the world today. It would strengthen the Court.

It would be the most prudent and immediate measure we could take. The court, a far more appropriate forum, if I may say, than the Security Council. I sometimes fear that no one has addressed the Court because it has been forgotten that the Court is there. But if I may presume to speak to Secretary Vance, whom we all admire and respect so much—I would like to call to his attention something which he knows very well, which is that there is a looming crisis in the western Sahara at this moment.

There is a war in progress in the western Sahara today, with a greater war in prospect. And it arises because the United States, among other nations, chose to ignore a clear finding, albeit an advisory opinion, of the International Court of Justice, on the status of the Spanish Sahara. It was an advisory opinion requested by the General Assembly, in which the Court unanimously held that Spanish Sahara was not terra nullius, as had been alleged prior to its occupation by Spain, but was an identifiable sovereignty and was entitled to sovereignty in the aftermath of Spanish rule.

This advisory opinion was ignored and, as a result, Spanish Sahara was partitioned between Mauritania and Morocco and the ominous developments of the present time ensued.

So, Mr. President, in concluding this remark, I simply urge the administration, if it is now contemplating such action, to go ahead and go to the Court and exhibit in action its belief in the existence of international law. The world is tumbling into anarchy.

I take the liberty, Mr. President, to ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point an editorial in the Wall Street Journal which speaks of the collapse of international standards the world over. If we believe in such standards, if we have created a court to uphold them, this, of all times, is the moment to go to that Court and apply for redress under the unique circumstances of compulsory jurisdiction, having been ceded by both parties to the Court with respect to issues of the Vienna Convention.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CIVILIZATION RECEDING

The events in Iran, with their gross violation of diplomatic immunities reaching back into the Middle Ages, are the latest and most dramatic symptoms of a more general collapse of established values and conventions of conduct. Throughout the world, civilization is receding before our eyes.

This decline of what we have thought of as civilized conduct results from the decline of the Western powers that spread these ideals to begin with, and in particular from the decline of American power, will and influence in the last decade. Nowhere is this more clear than in Iran itself.

The past decade of American retreat has stamped its signature on every impulse and calculation of the Ayatollah's mob and every agonized twist of our response to it. The lack of resolve in our policy was one of the things that fatally weakened the shah in the first place; our lack of challenge to the vilification dumped on this country over the past years has shown itself in the vocabulary of anti-Americanism that the Ayatollah's regime so easily adopted and steadily amplified. Our lack of military preparedness has emerged in this crisis as the reason we have no appreciable force available to us in the Gulf area.

These were the large facts of our situation, but a sense of helplessness has also marked our particular responses to the Iranian terror. The U.S. allowed the shah entry but somehow did not think it possible to protect our Tehran embassy against violent reprisal. When the mob took over, our first reaction was not to mobilize and redeploy our forces as a matter of course but to dispatch Ramsey Clark to negotiate.

When all the peace missions failed, the administration began to toughen its pronouncements, to embargo Iranian oil, to freeze Iranian financial assets and to try to round up illegal Iranian immigrants. The

chief effect of both the immigration crackdown and financial freeze will be to create a lot of windfall profits for American law firms, but the cosmetics of it all do seem to be winning the administration some points for toughness.

The real tests may yet lie ahead. We can hope that the release of some hostages is a sign that the Ayatollah is having second thoughts, but his threat to try remaining hostages before Islamic courts is hardly comforting. Are we deploying power to react militarily if hostages are killed? If the matter is resolved, are we prepared to protect our own embassy, or will we take the further cosmetic step of breaking relations and abandoning the field? Most of all, will we learn enough lessons to avoid the next Iran?

For the power of barbarism is not flexing its muscle there alone. In Cambodia we've seen by now the kind of wholesale murder that makes the previous authoritarianism there seem like a nursery school in comparison. We can also observe in Indochina the specially crazed horror that comes when rulers like Pol Pot and Heng Samrin show themselves utterly indifferent to historical notions of humanity.

In short, the world that emerges as America declines is proving not to be a very nice place at all, and one that does not hold much truck with the standards of international law and decency that we had such high hopes for in international affairs. Over the past decade America has often been pictured, and often by Americans, as the world's chief offender against international peace and independence. The Tehran crisis and like events in other places are bringing us face-to-face with the possibility that something like the opposite is true: that liberal law and standards have retained influence in the world only insofar as there's been American power to support them.

If this is true, then facing the decline of American influence may mean facing the erosion of values that in their importance go far beyond questions of narrow national self-interest. If the Iranian crisis serves to make that more clear, it will at least have performed some small service in return for the evil it's visited on us.

THE POWER BROKER

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I have the pleasant opportunity to ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a marvelous profile of a marvelous man, Mr. Bryce N. Harlow, who has been one of the most familiar and, I do not hesitate to say, beloved men on Capitol Hill and in the administration of some Presidents over this past generation. One scarcely finds the phrase that would equal the affection in which he is held, the honor which he has brought to his various Presidential duties, and the distinction with which he has served this Nation in so many different capacities. This profile by Mr. Stephen Hess, a distinguished scholar at the Brookings Institution, is one which I think that Bryce Harlow would enjoy. I know that his legion of friends in this body and in this Congress would wish to have in the RECORD a testimony of our regard for him.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE POWER BROKER

(By Stephen Hess)

WASHINGTON.—The time is November, 1968. The place is New York city, the Hotel Pierre, transition headquarters of President-elect Richard Nixon. Bryce N. Harlow has been called in to help plan the Republican administration that will take office in January. Mr. Harlow tells the story:

"I'm there in this room, phones ringing, jumping off the walls. Suddenly over runs a little twinkle-eyed secretary. She says, 'Mr. Harlow, President Johnson's calling.' I cut off who I was talking to and I said, 'Yes, Mr. President . . . yuppi yup, yuppity yup, yes sir . . ., And over runs the little twinkle-eyed secretary. I put my hand over the receiver. 'Yes, what do you want?' 'President Eisenhower is calling,' 'Tell him I'm talking to the President and I'll call him right back, or if he prefers, we'll put him on hold.' Believe me, we put President Eisenhower on hold. Now I've got the President [on the line], got the former President waiting. In runs Larry Higby, and he says, 'Mr. Harlow, Mr. Harlow,' very imperiously. 'The President-elect wants you in his office immediately.' "

Who is this Harlow whose counsel was once demanded simultaneously by a former president, a present president, and a future president?

Bryce Harlow has retired in the past year from business and public life, and it seems like an appropriate time to recall a remarkable person. But my purpose is not merely to pay tribute. There is instruction here on how government ought to operate. For Mr. Harlow's career is a reminder that government can only function well if the relations between those who have been given power are based on integrity and trust. No agenda of procedural reforms can ever be a substitute for what Mr. Harlow brought to public service.

Quickly the outlines of a life: Bryce Harlow was born in Oklahoma City, August 11, 1916, received his B.A. and M.A. at Oklahoma University, and came to Washington as the secretary to his district's congressman. During World War II he was a Pentagon liaison officer to Congress; after the war he was chief clerk of the Armed Services Committee in the House of Representatives.

He made one effort to return to Oklahoma, but was lured back to Washington in 1953 when Mr. Eisenhower became president. He served in the White House during Ike's two terms, as a presidential speechwriter, and eventually as head of the congressional relations staff, a job he also held at the beginning of the Nixon administration. President Ford made him a member of his informal "kitchen cabinet." Between periods of White House service, Mr. Harlow directed the governmental realtions office of Procter & Gamble.

There is no law that bears his name, no grand design for restructuring social services or national defense that history will credit to him. Yet he was the "insider's insider" in Washington, who by virtue of his personality, knowledge, skill and tireless effort formed a bridge between executive and legislature.

What were the traits that made Mr. Harlow the quintessential broker of power?

First, he was an incredibly skillful negotiator. As go-between, he had an uncanny knack for discerning what was most crucial to each "player." He knew on what point a legislator could afford to give in, and where the legislator would have to stand firm. He understood that the trick was to insure, if possible, that everyone would be able to claim some victory.

Second, he was always a giver of credit. It was Robert Taft, I think, who once said that it's remarkable how much can be accomplished if you let the other fellow take the credit. In a city of great egos, Mr. Harlow's effectiveness was partly based on an unassuming nature. To those who aspire to see themselves on the network news, Mr. Harlow never posed a threat.

Third, he was eminently practical. There was a sign in his office at the Eisenhower White House: "Have you come with the solution, or are you part of the problem?" Mr. Harlow had firm views on public issues. But, basically, he was a solver of problems. Washington's job, I'm sure he felt, was to defend the nation and improve the lot of the citizenry, rather than to turn legislation into moral imperatives.

Yet others have been skilled in negotiations, practical persons of modest mien. Ultimately, what made him the greatest power broker of his era—at least in the Republican party—was that he was worthy of trust. He reported each side accurately to the other. He did not promise what he could not deliver. He delivered what he promised. He made no cutting comments in drawing rooms or gossip columns. No opponent's motives were ever called into question. Surely there are lessons here for those who are now asking why government doesn't work.

GREASE

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, the American musical "Grease" became the longest running show in the history of Broadway on the evening of November 8, 1979, with its 3,243d performance, surpassing "Fiddler on the Roof" which played 3,242 performances from September 22, 1964, through July 2, 1972.

"Grease," set in the 1950's, portrays adolescence and the universal growing pains that every generation experiences. Since it opened in New York at the Eden Theatre on February 14, 1972, "Grease" has introduced to the public a whole new generation of young stage, film and television stars including such celebrated names as Adrienne Barbeau, Barry Bostwick, Jeff Conaway, Candice Early, Greg Evigan, Richard Gere, Randy Heller, Marilu Henner, Judy Kaye, Ilene Kristen, Rex Smith, John Travolta, Chick Vennera, Ted Wass and Treat Williams. The play is a triumph also for its director, Tom Moore; choreographer, Patricia Birch; cocomposers and authors, Jim Jacobs and Warren Casey and for its producers, Kenneth Waissman and Maxine Fox.

In March of 1972, "Grease" received seven nominations for the American Theatre Wing's Antoinette Perry Awards (Broadway's equivalent of Hollywood's "Academy Awards").

On June 7, 1972, the production moved to the Broadhurst Theatre on 44th Street and November 21, 1972 moved once again to the Royale Theatre on 45th Street, which has been its home ever since. On December 23, 1972, Waissman & Fox sent out the first National Touring Company of "Grease." Since then nine touring companies have crisscrossed the United States and Canada, playing engagements in Washington, D.C., seven times; Philadelphia, eight times; Baltimore, seven times; Detroit, six times; Miami, four times; Los Angeles, three times; Boston, three times; as well as repeat engagements in many other cities. The large number of return engagements caused Washington, D.C., Drama Critic Richard Coe to comment, "We look forward to this show each season. A year without 'Grease' is like a year without the Circus."

Total gross in the United States on Waissman & Fox productions of "Grease" New York and National companies is approximately $70,000,000. Capitalized at

$110,000, the musical thus far returned a 4,000-percent profit to its investors.

The film version released by Paramount Pictures on June 13, 1978, starred Olivia Newton-John and former Broadway cast member John Travolta. The film has grossed approximately $200,000,000 to date in the United States and around the world, making it the highest grossing film ever made. It is also the highest grossing film in the history of Paramount Pictures.

In Mexico City, entitled "Vaselina," and performed entirely in Spanish, a live production of "Grease" played for 2½ years. Other foreign productions include: London, Melbourne, Sidney, Tokyo, Johannesburg and a Paris production to be called Brilliantine is in preparation.

Awards that "Grease" has received include citations from the Actors Fund of America, the American Theatre Wing, Cue magazine, the Shubert Organization, the city of New York, the city of Los Angeles, the city of Baltimore, the Variety Club of New York, the Television "Clio" Awards, and the League of New Work Theatres & Producers.

"Grease" began as a local workshop project in 1971 in Chicago. At this embryonic stage, it was more of a play with music than a full-scale musical. Dr. Philip Markin, a Chicago dentist and a former college friend of Kenneth Waissman, suggested he see the workshop production. Mr. Waissman and Miss Fox flew to Chicago to see the play and fell in love with the basic idea of the piece. They brought the authors, Jim Jacobs and Warren Casey to New York to rewrite the play for Broadway and compose a full score. The producers then chose Tom Moore to direct and Patricia Birch to choreograph. Mr. Moore spent each day for 2 months assembling the original cast and each evening working with Jacobs and Casey on the play's structure. Rehearsals began on January 2, 1972, and following 3 weeks of previews, "Grease" premiered on Valentine's Day. The initial notices were mixed but the theatre-going public immediately embraced the show with an enthusiasm that has persisted right into its current eighth season on Broadway.

Kenneth Waissman and Maxine Fox, husband and wife in private life, are 36 and 33 years of age, respectively, and are Broadway's youngest producing team. Other Waissman and Fox productions include the musical "Over Here!" which starred the Andrews Sisters, "And Miss Reardon Drinks a Little" which starred Julie Harris and Estelle Parsons, and "Fortune and Men's Eyes" directed by the late Sal Mineo. The Waissmans produced the entertainment for New York's salute to Congress October 10, 1979, at the Washington Hilton. They also produced the all-star "V.I.P. Night on Broadway" at the Shubert Theatre, April 22, 1979, which netted $150,000 for the purchase of bulletproof vests for New York's policemen.

The phenomenal success of "Grease" is a living tribute to Irving Berlin's immortal phrase "There's No Business Like Show Business!"

IDEOLOGY

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on October 28, 1979, I spoke in New York City, where I was honored to receive the 1979 Distinguished Service Award from the Metropolitan Conference of B'nai B'rith. In my remarks on that occasion, I attempted to develop the theme that anti-Semitism has become a unifying global ideology for the totalitarian left, and that this development has consequences not merely for Israel, but for all of the world's democracies. I ask unanimous consent that the text of my remarks be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

I shall attempt, today, to discuss one aspect of Israel's present role in the world. It is an important point, yet a difficult one that I shall attempt to make, for it must inevitably engage long-standing sensitivities and, accordingly, is more likely to be misunderstood than otherwise.

I shall speak simply and plainly of ideology, in the full knowledge that such a discussion is not necessarily congenial to the American temperament. And, I shall have to report on troubles of the kind that many people would understandably prefer not to consider.

Last May 30th, I gave the Weizman Institute lecture in London and offered the view that anti-semitism had become a unifying global ideology of the totalitarian left. An intense propaganda campaign, begun in the Soviet Union in the early 1970's and embraced and echoed by radical regimes the world around, had long been discernible. It was designed to undermine the legitimacy of the State of Israel. The Soviets had grounded it in a perverted variant of Marxist analysis: they argued that "imperialism," the supposed enemy of the new states of the world, was a creature of an international Zionist conspiracy, so to speak, with the clear implication that Jews as such played a special role in perpetuating the alleged injustices of international capitalism. The sensitivity to which I refer has to do with the fact that from the first these charges explicitly compared Zionism with Nazism.

In the first articles in Pravda, for example, it is charged that the mass murder of Babi Yar was a collaboration of Zionists and Nazis. I believe that Bernard Lewis has located the historic origin of this identification, and it is not perhaps as diabolically, fiendishly clever as it might seem, but I suggest that even so the charge was so outrageous that many could not—would not—believe it was being made. Given the history of such propaganda, and given our own instinctive response to it as palapably absurd—"no person of education could possibly believe such a charge," that sort of thing—we had been inclined to dismiss this Soviet-sponsored effort as mere boorishness, hopelessly unsophisticated.

And yet, the campaign has drawn response not merely from places one might expect—those states which, for example, have an ongoing battle with Israel—but from cultures as diverse as the Sinic and the African, which have little or no experience either of Jews or of traditional European anti-semitism. Thus Teng Hsio-P'ing (Deng Xiaoping) could speak to the UN General Assembly in April, 1974, and include in his list of evils in the world "Zionism." And when the notorious UN resolution equating Zionism and racism was introduced in 1975, one could find African states among its most vocal backers.

Last September 7, this campaign reached a grotesque culmination, when the so-called Non-aligned states met in Havana. The Final Declaration of that meeting went further than any previous pronouncement labelling Zionism a crime against humanity. Article 237 reads:

"The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that racism, including Zionism, racial discrimination, and especially apart heid constituted crimes against humanity and represented violations of the United Nations Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (Final Declaration, Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-aligned Countries, 3–7, September, 1979, Cuba.)"

This charge (as Article 205) was included in the draft Final Declaration distributed prior to the conference on the stationery of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Much was made of changes in the overall document that took place when the Heads of State or Government met. But not a word was changed in the charge against Israel. Eighty-nine governments endorsed this formulation. So far as is known, not one state even protested this obscenity.

On September 17, I spoke on the floor of the Senate and said:

"I would ask Americans to try to understand what has happened. A long propaganda campaign emanating from the Soviet Union has now culminated. Zionism has been declared a crime against humanity. This is of course precisely the charge leveled against Nazism at the Nuremberg trials. To be a Zionist is to be a criminal under international law according to the declaration of almost two-thirds of the nations of the world, a declaration wholly supported by the Soviet bloc.

"These governments have come near to declaring that it is a crime to be a Jew.

"Our Government remains silent."

Neither this event, nor its precursors, have drawn any special response from our political institutions. There is a history to this avoidance also, a history which I first stumbled upon when I assumed my duties as Permanent Representative at the United Nations in 1975. In truth, I anticipated none of this. I had been sent there to represent an American government interested in working with the new nations, advancing what we thought might be mutual interests. But, out of nowhere, or so it seemed, there appeared that resolution equating Zionism and racism. I was startled by both its audacity and its untruth. And also by the great reluctance of Americans to face the fact that this was happening.

It was necessary to learn the history of something that seemed to come from nowhere, to discover the "somewhere" from whence it had come. I wrote of this history in Commentary in August, 1977:

"A long-established propaganda technique of the Soviet government has been to identify those it would destroy with Nazism, especially with the racial doctrines of the Nazis. Following World War II, for example, pan-Turkish, Iranian, and Islamic movements appeared in the southern regions of the Soviet Union. They were promptly accused of Nazi connections and branded as racist. Jews escaped this treatment until the Six-day War of 1967. The event, however, aroused sufficient pro-Israel, pro-Jewish sentiments within the Soviet Union to evoke the by now almost bureaucratic response. Bernard Lewis writes: 'The results were immediately visible in a vehement campaign of abuse, particularly in the attempt to equate the Israelis with the Nazis as aggressors, invaders, occupiers, racists, oppressors, and murderers.'

"Within the short period of time, and coincidentally with the introduction of 'racist' into currency as a general term of abuse, Soviet propagandists began to equate Zionism per se with racism.

"In a statement released to the press on March 4, 1970, a 'group of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality'—making use of the facilities of the Soviet foreign ministry—attacked 'the aggression of the Israeli ruling circles,' and said that 'Zionism has always expressed the chauvinistic views and RACIST (my emphasis) ravings of the Jewish bourgeoisie.' This may well be the first official Soviet reference to Zionism as racism in the fashionable connotation of the term.

"Steadily and predictably, these charges moved into international forums. In 1973 Israel was excluded from the regional bodies of UNESCO. In 1974 the International Labor Conference adopted a 'Resolution Concerning the Policy of Discrimination, Racism, and Violation of Trade Union Freedoms and Rights Practiced by the Israeli Authorities in Palestine and Other Occupied Arab Territories.' The charge of racism was now pressed. In June 1975 it appeared at the Mexico City Conference of the International Women's Year.

"* * * The Zionism resolution was adopted by the General Assembly in November 1975. The following February, the United Nations Commission of Human Rights found Israel guilty of 'war crimes' in the occupied Arab territories. The Counts read as if they could have come from the Nuremberg verdicts:

"Annexation of parts of the occupied territories;

"Destruction and emolition;

"Confiscation and expropriation;

"Evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of inhabitants;

"Mass arrests, administrative detention, and ill-treatment;

"Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property; and

"Interference with religious freedoms and affront to humanity.

"In April 1976, in the Security Council, a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization spoke of the 'Pretoria-Tel Aviv Axis' making an explicit reference to the 'axis' between Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy in the 1930's. In May, in the same body, the Soviet Union accused Israel of 'racial genocide' in putting down unrest on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. The same month, in a General Assembly committee, a PLO document likened Israeli measures to Nazi atrocities during World War II."

The idea has traveled through world politics since then, arriving in Havana, and reaching its culmination there. But it is necessary to say that to those proceedings of September, there has been neither public nor private reaction of any scale. It seems not to be an "issue," as they say.

I am pleased to say that President Carter, when he visited New York City on September 25, denounced the Zionism charge at a town meeting in Queens. And yet I must also say that such a denunciation was not the result, would not have been the result, of any "decision-making process" of our government. It is a result, rather, of the random workings of the political process and the happy coincidence that the President was our guest there. It would never have been proposed by the Department of State.

How easily is silence construed as acquiescence. And how predictable the result. It does not go away; it gets worse. Thus Fidel Castro, speaking before the United Nations General Assembly on October 12, quoted for the world body the remarks he had made at Havana the preceding month:

"* * * we are not fanatics. The revolutionary movement has always learned to hate racial discrimination and programs of any kind. From the bottom of our heart, we repudiated the merciless persecution and genocide that the Nazis once visited on the Jews, but there's nothing in recent history that parallels it more than the dispossession, persecution and genocide that imperialism and Zionism are currently practicing against the Palestinian people. Pushed off their land, expelled from their country, scattered throughout the world, persecuted and murdered, the heroic Palestinians are a vivid example of sacrifice and patriotism, living symbols of the most terrible crime of our era."

There is a grim purpose in all of this, well-identified by Ambassador Yehuda Blum, Israel's representative at the United Nations. As he said on October 16, the purpose of the campaign "is to bring about the gradual delegitimization of Israel . . . to bring about the climate in which it is no longer considered impermissable to act against Israel in a manner that constitutes a violation of international law and norms."

Thus I am driven to return to a theme I have stressed for some years now, and to couple it with an additional observation. It would be tempting to see in this propaganda nothing but bigotry of a quite traditional sort which can, sooner or later, be overcome. But I say to you that the anti-Israel, anti-Zionist campaign is not uninformed bigotry, but conscious politics, that we are dealing here not with the primitive but with the sophisticated, in this instance, the world's most powerful propaganda apparatus, that of the Soviet Union and the dozens of governments which echo it. I must say, further, that this fact of world politics creates altogether new problems for those interested in the fate of democracies in the world, and of Israel in the Middle East. It is no longer only that our adversaries in the world have commenced an effort to destroy the legitimacy of a kindred democracy through the incessant repetition of the Zionist-racist lie. It is that others can come to believe it also. Americans among them.

The events I have described can no longer be dismissed as other than they are. They require our attention and our energy, and above all our intelligence.

If I have described anything these past years, it is the twin phenomena of an ignorance of past history and an avoidance of present reality. Our century has dealt harshly with such lapses. Our enemies today encourage their repetition.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I see the majority leader is on the floor. I thank the Chair. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

(Mr. TSONGAS assumed the chair.)

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF AGENCY RULES AND REGULATIONS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, last week, I had the opportunity to testify before the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives on the features of S. 1945, a bill I recently introduced with Senator BOREN on legislative review of agency rules and regulations. I am very pleased with the study the Rules Committee has given to this subject and the attention they gave to the procedure contained in my bill, as well as to other approaches. I think the legislative review procedure contained in S. 1945 is a good one and that a majority of the Senate could support it once they became aware of its simplicity and potential effectiveness. For that reason, I ask unanimous consent that my statement before the House Rules Committee be printed in the RECORD, following my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR CARL LEVIN

I am pleased to be here today to testify on the subject of legislative veto. I support legislative review of administrative regulations as a result of 8 years of recent experience with federal regulations as applied to local communities.

I served as a member and President of the Detroit City Council during those years. In that role I initially looked forward to working with the federal government to help us solve our community problems, to ease our financial burden, and to reduce our urban blight. Instead of working with the federal government, however, I ended up battling it for much of that period. And, I found that oftentimes the agencies which we fought were acting either independently of or contrary to legislative intent. I realized that something must be wrong when local government officials, business people, and neighborhood residents spent more time fighting the federal entities that were created to serve and help them than they did the problems which these agencies were designed to solve. I have concluded that to a significant extent, the federal bureaucracy has run amok, has firmly established itself as a coequal and sometime superior fourth branch of government, and that the delicate balance established by our Constitution and faith of our people in this government is being threatened by the all-too-frequent insensitive and arrogant actions of this fourth branch. This is, briefly, why I support the concept of Congressional review of agency rulemaking.

I am not here today, however, to testify about the need for this process. I know you have been holding extensive hearings on this subject for the last several months, and I would assume you have perceived a need for reform of some kind in this area. Instead, I am here to share with you the provisions of a bill, S. 1945, which I and Senator David Boren recently introduced in the Senate and which I think may be of interest to your committee's current inquiry.

S. 1945, the Agency Accountability Act of 1979, if passed, would establish a procedure to allow for the review by Congress of the rules and regulations of all agencies (with certain limited exceptions) before those rules or regulations take effect. This procedure is significantly different from the pending legislative veto bills. Allow me to elaborate.

The procedure consists of the following steps:

(1) Every six months the head of each agency would submit to the Senate and House committee having legislative jurisdiction over it, an agenda of all regulations being developed by that agency. Agencies are already required to prepare such an agenda under the President's Executive Order No. 12044.

(2) The chairperson of any such committee could request and the agency head would then forward a copy of any proposed regulations that the committee chooses to review.

(3) No regulation could become effective until 30 days after publication of the rule as final in the Federal Register. This 30 day period coincides with the 30 day publication period for substantive rules now required by the Administrative Procedures Act. It thus does not add any time period to the present rule-making process.

(4) If during this 30 day period the appropriate committee of either house reports out a joint resolution or bill disapproving the regulation, the regulation could not go into effect.

(5) Congress then has a 60 day period to act on the joint resolution or bill of disapproval reported by the committee. I should point out, however, that if during this 60 day period one house has rejected the resolution or bill of disapproval and nothing comparable is pending in the other house,

the regulation could become effective upon the vote of rejection by the one house.

(6) Both of these measures—the bill or joint resolution—must be passed by both houses and signed by the President.

This process basically allows Congress to do what it can already do, but to do it before instead of after the fact—that is before the regulation becomes effective. It is patterned on the currently existing HUD legislative review procedure which was passed in 1978. I might add that the HUD procedure was recently used by the House Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee with respect to the promulgation by HUD of rules relating to prioritization of tenants in Section 8 housing. HUD had issued final rules which did not create a priority for senior citizens living in the neighborhood of a new Section 8 senior citizen housing project. HUD based this regulation on the statutory requirement of spatial deconcentration. Congresswoman Millicent Fenwick, along with others, objected to HUD's position and submitted a resolution of disapproval. During the hearings on that resolution, enough doubt was cast on the HUD regulations to get HUD to agree to withdraw and reconsider those regulations I would say that the legislative review process worked well in this instance. Most importantly the questionable regulations are not in effect and will not be until all questions about them have been resolved.

With this recent history in mind I'd like to turn to some additional aspects of this procedure and my bill.

First, this process virtually eliminates any constitutional challenges raised to the legislative veto. Because both houses must be involved in the final outcome and the President must exercise his normal legislative function, there is no disruption of the normal legislative process, and thus the major constitutional question has been eliminated.

Second, there is no additional delay for most of the regulations. The committees of either house must act within the 30 day period already required by the Administrative Procedures Act for substantive regulations. Only those very few regulations which actually are subject to serious question could be delayed by the additional 60 day period, and even then there is a provision for effectuating the regulation earlier should one house act to defeat the resolution of disapproval. Given the potential impact of these regulations on the lives of millions of Americans, I do not find this additional period to be objectionable. Further, where there is a compelling need for immediate agency action, the legislative review procedure can be waived by the committee chairperson.

Third, the use of the agenda means that the committee staff does not have the responsibility to read each and every regulation. The agenda provides the opportunity for selection of the more important and less technical regulations.

Fourth, my bill establishes no special treatment for the motion to discharge a resolution of disapproval from committee or for a motion to consider the resolution on the floor. I remain open to suggestions on this issue, but am somewhat reluctant to bypass normal Senate and House procedures for consideration of any resolutions on regulations. Past experience with other forms of legislative veto have led me to believe that members of Congress are conscious of the time frame involved, will act accordingly, and that review of regulations deserves no special treatment in this respect.

Fifth, as opposed to the legislative veto proposals, my bill would not exempt from legislative review rules relieving a restriction. My bill would apply to all types of rules—those that impose restrictions as well as those that would remove restrictions. I find no logic in exempting rules that relieve restrictions, since such a rule can be just as violative of legislative intent and have just as much impact as a rule that imposes restrictions.

Sixth, this bill states clearly that Congressional inaction on or rejection of a resolution of disapproval is not to be viewed as an expression of approval for the rule involved. There is to be no presumption of Congressional opinion if this procedure is not invoked.

That's the bill in a nutshell. It's not a very complicated device, and while it isn't as strong a review mechanism as a one or 1½ house veto.

I think it can do the job. While meeting the objections some have raised to legislative veto legislation, it retains the same objective—to give elected officials the right to reject regulations inconsistent with Congressional intent before the regulation takes effect.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to present my bill to you. If you have any questions, I would be more than happy to answer them.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 3236

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at such time as Calendar Order No. 438, H.R. 3236, is called up and made the pending business before the Senate, there be a time agreement thereon as follows: 2 hours equally divided on the bill, controlled by Mr. LONG and Mr. DOLE; 1 hour equally divided on any amendment; 1 hour on an amendment by Mr. WALLOP anent workmen's compensation; 1 hour on an amendment by Mr. WALLOP eliminating disability insurance for students between 18 and 22; 1 hour on an amendment by Mr. PERCY on the Immigration Act, making a sponsor's affidavit an enforceable agreement; 20 minutes on any debatable motion, appeal, or point of order, if such point of order is submitted to the Senate, and that the agreement be in the usual form.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, what is the time for other amendments?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. One hour on any amendment, 2 hours equally divided on the bill.

Mr. JAVITS. Two hours on the bill?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The text of the agreement is as follows:

Ordered, That when the Senate proceeds to the consideration of H.R. 3236 (Order No. 438), an act to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide better work incentives and improved accountability in the disability insurance program, and for other purposes. Debate on any amendment (except two amendments to be offered by the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. Wallop), one dealing with Workman's Compensation and one with eliminating disability insurance for students between 18 and 22 on which there shall be 1 hour each, and an amendment to be offered by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Percy) to the Immigration Act making a sponsors affidavit an enforceable agreement on which there shall be 1 hour) shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of such and the manager of the bill; and debate on any debatable motion, appeal, or point of order which is submitted or on which the Chair entertains debate shall be limited to 20 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of such and the manager of the bill: *Provided*, That in event the manager of the bill is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or his designee: *Provided further*, That no amendment that is not germane to the provisions of the said bill shall be received.

Ordered further, That on the question of final passage of the said bill, debate shall be limited to 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Long) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Dole): *Provided*, That the said Senators, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, debatable motion, appeal, or point of order.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 1648

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at such time as calendar order No. 445, S. 1648, the improvements in the Nation's airport and airway system bill, is called up and made the pending business before the Senate, there be a time agreement thereon as follows: 1 hour equally divided on the bill, the time to be controlled by Mr. CANNON and Mr. PACKWOOD; 30 minutes on any amendment; 20 minutes on any debatable motion, appeal, or point of order, if such is submitted to the Senate; and that the agreement be in the usual form.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. STEVENS. Reserving the right to object, and I do not object, I appreciate the majority leader giving us the time to clear both these agreements on our side.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I thank the distinguished acting Republican leader for his cooperation and for the efforts he has made in securing the agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair did not hear the Senator from Alaska. Did the Senator object?

Mr. STEVENS. No. I thanked the majority leader for his courtesy in allowing us time to clear these on our side of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The text of the agreement is as follows:

Ordered, That when the Senate proceeds to the consideration of S. 1648 (Order No. 445), a bill to provide for the improvement of the Nation's airport and airway system, and for other purposes, debate on any amendment shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled

by the mover of such and the manager of the bill; and debate on any debatable motion, appeal, or point of order which is submitted or on which the Chair entertains debate shall be limited to 20 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of such and the manager of the bill: *Provided,* That in the event the manager of the bill is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or his designee: *Provided further,* That no amendment that is not germane to the provisions of the said bill shall be received.

Ordered further, That on the question of final passage of the said bill, debate shall be limited to hours, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Cannon) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Packwood): *Provided,* That the said Senators, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, debatable motion, appeal, or point of order.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REVENUE BONDS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator EAGLETON, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 3824.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the House disagree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3824) entitled "An Act to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to authorize the Council of the District of Columbia to delegate its authority to issue revenue bonds for undertakings in the area of housing to any housing finance agency established by it and to provide that payments of such bonds may be made without further approval", and ask a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, on behalf of Mr. EAGLETON, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments to H.R. 3824 and agree to the conference requested by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer (Mr. TSONGAS) appointed Messrs. EAGLETON, LEVIN, RIBICOFF, MATHIAS, and STEVENS conferees on the part of the Senate.

ORDER FOR COMMITTEES TO HAVE UNTIL 3 P.M. TOMORROW TO FILE REPORTS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may have until 3 p.m. tomorrow to file reports.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATORS ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1979

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, are there any orders for the recognition of Senators on November 26?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are none.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the recognition of the two leaders or their designees under the standing order on November 26, Mr. STEVENS be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes and Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. May I have some time?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. And that Mr. JAVITS be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS ON NOVEMBER 26, 1979

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, under an order previously entered, does the Senate, following the recognition of Senators under orders previously entered, proceed then to the consideration of the Oregon wilderness bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Then on the disposition of that bill, on which there is a time agreement, the Senate will automatically resume consideration of the excess profits tax bill; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

PROGRAM

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, the Senate will convene at 10 a.m. on November 26. After the two leaders or their designees have been recognized under the standing order, Messrs. STEVENS, JAVITS, and ROBERT C. BYRD will be recognized, each for not to exceed 15 minutes, after which the Senate will proceed to consider S. 2031, Calendar No. 451, the Oregon Wilderness Act, on which there is a time agreement. Rollcall votes are expected.

On the disposition of that bill, the Senate will resume consideration of the excess profits tax bill, the pending question thereon being on the adoption of the amendment by Mr. BUMPERS. Rollcall votes are expected throughout the day.

I would expect long daily sessions during next week. I would expect a Saturday session. As a matter of fact, I expect Saturday sessions on December 1, December 8, December 15, and I expect the Senate to be in session until the close of business on Friday, December 21.

So Senators will please plan their schedules accordingly. Rollcall votes are expected daily on each day during the weeks aforementioned.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR TSONGAS ON NOVEMBER 26, 1979

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the orders for Monday, November 26, include the recognition of Mr. TSONGAS for not to exceed 15 minutes, and that Mr. STEVENS and I be last among the four.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION FOR SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I say to the Senator that I was delighted to be asked into the Democratic cloakroom today to share in a cake presented to the Senator from West Virginia to celebrate his birthday. I had not known we almost shared the same birthday, having celebrated mine just on Sunday.

I am delighted to see the Senator has shared his birthday with us.

THANKSGIVING

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I hope this Thanksgiving weekend will be one, as was mentioned at the beginning of business today, that all Americans will think about our hostages in Iran. But, also, I think we have a great deal to be thankful for in terms of our own security and well-being in this country.

I hope Americans will remember the plight of those in Cambodia and our efforts to try to get food and relief to those people who are in dire straits there.

It is something we can remember. We have a great many problems throughout the world, including the one in Iran, which are major national problems, but there are others we are trying to resolve as a nation. I hope we can keep our minds on that, also.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I join with the distinguished acting Republican leader.

I know that the Americans in Tehran will not enjoy a happy Thanksgiving, but I hope they will feel the presence of God in their midst.

I also feel that Americans everywhere will be praying for a rapid and satisfactory conclusion for the problem that confront us at this time.

It is a time for all Americans to remember that the forebearers of this country had deep conviction that a Supreme Being ruled over the destiny of this Nation, and I believe that we Americans need to reconsecrate ourselves to that belief, that there might be a recrudescence of the spirit in order that we might be able to deal with the problems of the flesh.

RECESS UNTIL 10 A.M. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1979

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 214, that the Senate stand in recess until 10 a.m. on November 26.

The motion was agreed to; and at 5:30 p.m. the Senate recessed until Monday, November 26, 1979, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate November 20, 1979:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

William Garton Bowdler, of Florida, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

Gerald Bernard Helman, of Michigan, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the European Office of the United Nations, with the rank of ambassador.

Mabel Murphy Smythe, of Connecticut, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the United Republic of Cameroon, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

The following-named persons to be the Representative and Alternative Representatives of the United States of America to the Twenty-third Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency:

Representative: John M. Deutch, of Massachusetts.

Alternate Representatives: Gerard C. Smith, of the District of Columbia; Roger Kirk, of the District of Columbia.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officer to be placed on the retired list in grade indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, Section 3962:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Marvin Don Fuller, [redacted] (age 58), Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

The following-named officer to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066(a) in grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Richard Edward Cavazos, [redacted] U.S. Army.

IN THE NAVY

The following-named officer, having been designated for commands and other duties of great importance and responsibility in the grade of vice admiral within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment while so serving as follows:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. John G. Williams, Jr., U.S. Navy.

The following-named officer, having been designated for commands and other duties of great importance and responsibility in the grade of vice admiral within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral while so serving and for appointment as Senior Navy Member of the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 711.

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. Sylvester R. Foley, Jr., U.S. Navy.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

HON. DAN LUNGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 20, 1979

● Mr. LUNGREN. Mr. Speaker, on December 6, 1979, Douglas Aircraft Co., a division of McDonnell Douglas Corp., will be honored by the Harbor Association of Industry and Commerce for outstanding achievements in more than 58 years of aircraft production.

It gives me great pleasure to join in recognizing this great Long Beach-based airplane manufacturing organization. With over 22,000 employees, it is the major employer in the 34th Congressional District. Since October 16, 1941, when its Long Beach facility was officially dedicated, the men and women of Douglas Aircraft Co. have contributed to the technological leadership and security of our Nation. In the Greater Long Beach area, Douglas employees have donated countless hours of their personal time and other resources adding to the quality of life in our community.

Most recently, I personally witnessed a remarkable demonstration of the company's technological leadership in the areas of energy and environmental protection. On November 9, 1979, I viewed the rollout flight demonstration of the DC–9 Super 80 and listened to the amazingly quiet flight characteristics of this efficient aircraft. Reportedly, it operates with 50 percent less noise and 20 percent less specific fuel consumption than any aircraft in its class.

While Douglas Aircraft's beginning concentrated primarily on military aircraft production, today it produces both civil and military jet aircraft as well as components for aircraft.

Douglas Aircraft has delivered more than 43,000 commercial and military planes, including the dependable Douglas commercial (DC) models which have an unmatched history of more than 44 years of continuous service around the world.

Presently in production are the advanced technology McDonnell Douglas DC–10 trijetliners; the DC–9 Super 80, two-engine DC–9 and short-to-medium-range commercial transports and the KC–10A advanced tanker-cargo aircraft for the U.S. Air Force.

Douglas also built and flight tested two YC–15 prototype aircraft as part of the U.S. Air Force's advanced medium STOL transport program.

Moreover, the company conducts basic and applied research in support of its aircraft projects and is engaged in a number of advanced design studies aimed at the development of future new aircraft models.

At Long Beach, some 55 buildings on a 433-acre facility provide almost 7 million square feet of covered area for administration, engineering, test, and production of aircraft and associated products. In addition to its headquarters facility which adjoins Long Beach Municipal Airport, Douglas has manufacturing and support facilities at Lomita and Torrance, Calif. I heartily commend all those individuals who comprise the workforce of Douglas Aircraft Co., past and present, for their tremendous contributions to the Nation's aircraft industry, to our economy, and to the well-being and security of the Nation as a whole, which is felt throughout the world.●

JOE AGUILAR

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 20, 1979

● Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to submit for the RECORD, an article that appeared in the Press Enterprise on October 31, 1979.

Mr. Joe Aguilar, former trustee with the Riverside City College Board of Trustees, is retiring after having served 15 years on the board. Joe's many contributions to the Riverside City College Board of Trustees, and the community at large, fill us with tremendous appreciation. His outspoken and frank approach has often provoked controversy. However, his dedication to the Riverside-San Bernardino communities and its members for so much of his life elicits admiration and gratitude from us all in the 36th Congressional District.

I urge my colleagues to read this article which reflects the enviable record of this public servant to the community.

The article follows:

RCC, COMMUNITY HONOR OUTSPOKEN TRUSTEE

(By Ann Hoffman)

Representatives from Riverside City College and the Riverside community turned out yesterday to speak up for a trustee who did not hesitate to speak out.

About 80 people attended a reception for RCC board member Joseph Aguilar, who will lease his post after election day. Aguilar, 41, owner of Templo Del Sol restaurant and the board's only Mexican-American member, has been on the board since its inception in 1964.

Board members and teachers praised Aguilar for his openness, for his support of minority concerns and for making the meetings of the board truly public.

Aguilar is admittedly outspoken and has often provoked controversy.

"I tend to be outspoken and very frank," Aguilar said before the reception. "Frankness creates abrasiveness. In order to avoid that you have to compromise your beliefs."

Aguilar has done little compromising on remarks he made in February 1978, when he called actions by board president Leroy Gren and trustee Wilfred Airey "racist." Aguilar became outraged when Gren and Airey refused to approve the nomination of Hazel Russell, a Riverside school administrator, to an RCC board post.

Aguilar accused Airey and Gren of opposing Russell because she was black. Both trustees have denied it. (Board member Frances Nelson, a white, was appointed instead, and later won the seat in a special election.)

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

Saying he was still hurt by the incident, Aguilar said yesterday this was not a reason for his leaving the board. But he maintained, "Leroy and Dr. Airey double-crossed me. They did act in a racist manner."

Gren, who this week praised Aguilar for his inquisitiveness and broad range of interests, said of the incident, "I'm not sure Joe ever recovered from that. I think he became angry with me . . . a little bit more reserved. I don't feel the closeness, the rapport I did prior to that."

Airey, who once taught Aguilar as a student, said the incident had not harmed his personal relations with Aguilar. "I think the charge that racism entered in is entirely fallacious," he said.

Aguilar said, "It's very difficult to be outspoken. We want to be liked. People say, 'Gosh, why isn't he going along with the team?' "

He said one time he failed to go along with the team was in 1973 when, in executive sessions, he backed college president Kenneth Harper while other board members did not. Harper resigned in 1973 after two years as president to take a teaching assignment at the college.

"I intended to be very supportive of Ken Harper," he said. "A man who had reached that stage must have sterling qualities. I was one of those trying to be very objective."

Aguilar viewed his board position as a way to speak for Riverside's minority community. But his frank opinions got him in trouble even with the group he sought to represent.

In December 1977, Aguilar said the college's ethnic studies classes showed "lack of substance," and Aguilar criticized ethnic minorities who "try to make a living off their own people." Students and ethnic studies faculty members converged on a later board meeting and defended the classes as worthwhile.

Commenting on Aguilar's remark, ethnic studies teacher Geraldine Valenzuela de Woods told the board, "As an ethnic minority who sells ethnic food to a mixed ethnic and non-ethnic clientele, Mr. Aguilar lives in a glass house."

Aguilar has also differed in the past with Mexican-American educators on the subject of bilingual education. While some educators believe Mexican-American children should be taught in Spanish if that is their first language, Aguilar has maintained English should be first and foremost.

"Mexican-Americans must learn English and learn it very well—to compete," he said. "I learned it and I didn't have any bilingual education."

Aguilar has been involved in educational controversies since he was a high school Spanish teacher in 1966, when he appeared before the Corona school board to defend his teaching record. Aguilar said he received a poor rating because he talked in class about his support of Mexican-American farm workers. "Because of my activities I was thought of as a monster, even a Communist," Aguilar said yesterday.

Aguilar said he inherited some of his feistiness from his father Joseph, who ran a downtown Riverside barber shop and was an unofficial spokesman for the Mexican-Americans in town. He said his father, a large, well-dressed man, refused to sit in the balcony seats of the Fox Theater assigned to minorities, but sat downstairs instead.

The younger Aguilar, who attended RCC and graduated from the University of California, Riverside, worked as a high school teacher, a San Bernardino school district administrator and a field officer with the federal Equal Employment Opportunities Commission before opening his restaurant in 1970.

He and his wife Josie have three sons, Joseph Albert, age 8; Jaysen Truman Pacelli, 4; and Johnathan Neumann, 2. Aguilar said his plans for the future include gardening among the hundreds of plants in his North University Drive home and tending the hundreds of birds in his aviary. He said he also hopes to travel to South America, Africa and Asia.

At yesterdays reception, Aguilar received a congressional commendation and a copy of a joint resolution of the state Legislature commending his work on the board.

With Aguilar's departure two members from the original board remain—Airey and Pauw, who is seeking re-election next month. Pauw said, It seems like an end of an era." ●

THE FEDERAL CREDIT PROGRAM CONTROL ACT OF 1979

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 20, 1979

● Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, on November 13 and 14, 1979, the task force on the budget process, which I have the honor to chair, held hearings on the current budgetary treatment of Federal credit programs. A unanimous concern raised at these hearings was the fact that current procedures of the congressional budget process virtually ignore credit programs, creating the false impression that these programs are a "free good." This is the same concern which prompted me to introduce H.R. 5683, the Federal Credit Program Control Act of 1979. For the benefit of the membership I would like to take this opportunity to provide a detailed explanation of my bill:

THE FEDERAL CREDIT PROGRAM CONTROL ACT OF 1979

H.R. 5683, the Federal Credit Program Control Act of 1979, proposes the establishment of procedures to set targets and ceilings in the Congressional budget resolutions for gross direct loans and gross loan guarantees by the federal government in a fiscal year. By amending the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, H.R. 5683, if enacted, would make these new procedures an integral part of the Congressional budget process.

BACKGROUND

Federal lending and loan guarantees are becoming an increasingly important means of providing government services. The total volume of new loans and loan guarantees by the federal government, including those by off-budget entities, is expected to be $107.4 billion in fiscal year 1980 (according to OMB estimates), an increase of 30 percent above the actual level of new loans and guarantees in fiscal year 1978. Outstanding loans and loan guarantees are estimated to total $391.4 billion by the end of fiscal year 1980.

While plans for direct and guaranteed loans under individual federal credit programs are reviewed each year during the budget process, there has been no systematic mechanism in the Congress or the executive branch for reviewing the volume of total federal credit activity. Consequently, there has been no systematic way to consider the resource allocation effects of loans and loan guarantees, nor the reasonableness of the total volume. If the federal government wishes to allocate efficiently its credit resources and to coordinate that allocation with its fiscal policy and direct expenditures, it must exercise control over federal credit activities in a manner similar to that for direct spending activities.

OMB is preparing to implement in the fiscal year 1981 budget portions of the federal credit program controls that were promised in both the fiscal year 1979 and 1980 budgets. Specifically, the President's fiscal year 1981 budget will establish the following elements of a credit control system:

Annual limitations will be proposed for commitments for gross direct lending and gross loans guaranteed. These limitations will be proposed for inclusion in the appropriations language for each budget account containing a direct or guaranteed loan program.

Detailed schedules on the status of direct loan and guarantee programs with respect to the limitations will be included in the Budget Appendix.

OMB will require updates of the limitations status schedules several times during the year in connection with the budget reviews and updates. These updates of credit data will constitute the beginnings of a credit control tracking system.

Thus, the President will present to the Congress in his 1981 Budget the basic elements needed for the Congress to begin controlling the federal government's credit programs. H.R. 5683 provides a statutory basis for a credit program control system within the Congressional budget process.

PLAN OF THE BILL

H.R. 5683 establishes its procedures of credit program controls through amendments to Title III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. H.R. 5683 adds to Title III, which establishes the concurrent budget resolutions setting targets and ceilings on budget authority and outlays, provisions to expand the target—and ceiling-setting process to gross direct lending and to loan guarantees. Title IV, which establishes procedural mechanisms to prevent future "backdoor" spending, is amended to require appropriations action in order for loan guarantees to become effective.

POINTS OF CONTROL

H.R. 5683 applies to federal credit programs controls similar to those on direct spending programs. Therefore, the first issue that must be decided is the point at which controls are to be placed. Two criteria guided the definition of control points in H.R. 5683.

First, controls should be on a gross basis. Second, controls should be applied at the point in the lending or guarantee process wherein the federal government commits itself and cannot cancel the loan or guarantee arrangement without the agreement of the other party or parties. Simply put, controls should be applied at the point where the government cannot change its mind. Based on these criteria, H.R. 5683 sets the control point for direct lending at the obligations stage and for guaranteed lending at the commitment stage.

Direct loans

Direct federal loans are already included in the unified budget totals on a net of repayments basis. Net lending, the charge recorded in the budget totals for a program for a fiscal year, equals the amount of new loans extended minus the amount of loan repayments on all—new and prior—loans during the fiscal year. In addition to payments of interest and principal by the borrower, current budgetary practices also count as repayments the sales of loans themselves or the sales of certificates of beneficial ownership (CBOs) by the originating federal agency to a third party.[1]

[1] There are serious conceptual questions about the treatment of CBO sales as repayments instead of agency borrowing. See "Loan Asset Sales: Current Budgetary Treatment and Alternatives" in *Loan Guarantees: Current Concerns and Alternatives for Control, A Compilation of Staff Working Papers* (Congressional Budget Office: January 1979). Resolution of this issue as recommended by that study would reduce the problem of understatement but would not change the provisions of H.R. 5683.

Net lending is an appropriate indicator of the changes in an agency's financial picture resulting from the operations of a direct loan program. It is not, however, a satisfactory indicator or point of control of program activity. Net lending understates the amount of new credit extended by the federal government by the amount of the deducted repayments. These deductions are not trivial. New lending by the federal government for fiscal year 1980 is estimated to exceed $29 billion. Deducting, repayments ($14 billion) and sales of loan assets and CBOs ($12.1 billion) leaves net lending of $2.8 billion. Direct federal lending is thus understated in the budget by over $26 billion. Policymakers should be aware of this $26 billion of federal lending. Even though net extensions of federal credit are estimated to total only $2.8 billion, the full amount of credit diverted by the federal government from the borrowers to whom the marketplace would allocate credit to borrowers selected by the federal government is $29.0 billion.

Because the economic effects of direct federal loans to selected borrowers are assumed to differ from the economic effects of the loans that would have been concluded in the marketplace, the Congress should consider targets and ceilings for gross lending, controlling the gross amounts of credit diverted, not just the net additions of new lending added to the direct loans by the federal government outstanding. Therefore, H.R. 5683 requires that targets and ceilings be set in the concurrent budget resolutions on the gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans.

For the purposes of H.R. 5683 a direct loan is defined as a disbursement of funds (not in exchange for goods or services) that is contracted to be repaid—with or without interest—or any of the following transactions:

Direct federal participation in loans privately made or held;

Purchase of private loans through secondary market operations; or

Acquisition of federally-guaranteed private loans or collateral in satisfaction of default or other guarantee claims.

By controlling gross obligations, H.R. 5683 makes the controls effective at the stage when the federal government enters contracts legally obligating it to provide the principal of the loan. At that point the obligation is counted against the individual program limitations, which were themselves counted against the targets or ceilings in the budget resolutions. The principal may not be entirely drawn down during the fiscal year, thus resulting in outlays, but at that point the federal government is legally committed to provide the funds. The total for gross obligations is not reduced because of repayments, prepayments, sales of loan assets or CBOs, defaults, or loan forgiveness.

Guaranteed loans

Unlike direct loans, guaranteed loans are not included in the unified budget totals at all. In fact, the definitions of budget authority and new spending authority, in sections 3(a)(2) and 401(c) respectively, specifically exclude the authority to guarantee the repayment of indebtedness incurred by another person or government. Thus, loan guarantees are not at all subject to the targets and ceilings on budget authority and outlays in the concurrent budget resolutions. In the previous section, it was shown that the controls on net direct loans in the budget resolutions needed to be supplemented in H.R. 5683 by controls on gross obligations of direct loans to prevent understatement of the level of direct lending activity.

In contrast H.R. 5683 introduces for the first time controls on total commitments by the federal government to guarantee loan principal in all loan guarantee programs. Two aspects of this point of control merit discussion: applying controls at the commitment stage and counting only guaranteed loan principal against the targets or ceilings.

H.R. 5683 applies controls on loan guarantees at the stage when a federal agency enters into a guarantee agreement that becomes effective at such time as the lender meets stipulated pre-conditions. In a sense, the commitment stage of a loan guarantee arrangement is equivalent to the obligation stage of a direct loan arrangement. The government has entered into an agreement which can be expected, without further intervention, to mature into a financial responsibility to provide loan principal or guarantee a loan's repayment, as the case may be.

Applying controls at the commitment stage of loan guarantees is appropriate because at the point a commitment is granted, there is no reason for the borrower or the lender to search for alternative financing means. At that point the federal government has in a sense "siphoned" credit out of the market and allocated it to a borrower who, without the guarantee, would not have been allocated credit on those terms, or perhaps on any terms at all.

The second aspect of H.R. 5683's controls on loan guarantees that merits discussion is the fact that only the federal government's contingent liability is counted against the individual program limitations and the targets or ceilings in the budget resolution. Where the principal amount of a loan is only partially guaranteed, only the amount of the contingent liability is controlled. For example, a limitation of $500,000 for a program of 90 percent guarantees means that the agency could guarantee loans totaling $555,355; only $500,000 of the principal, however, would be guaranteed by the government. This provision will make it possible for programs of partial guarantees to leverage their limitation of guarantee commitments into a larger total volume of loans than a program of 100 percent guarantees. It may serve to encourage greater use of partial guarantees, with the lenders perhaps taking larger and larger roles as coinsurers.[2]

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS: TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

The heart of H.R. 5683 are its amendments to Titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Title I of H.R. 5683 essentially piggybacks provisions for setting targets and ceilings for direct and guaranteed loans onto the provisions establishing the first and second concurrent budget resolutions.

Incorporating credit program controls in the first concurrent resolution

Section 101 of H.R. 5683 amends sections 301(a) and 301(c) to include in the required contents of the first concurrent resolution on the budget each year targets on direct and guaranteed loans and to require that the standing committees of the Congress include in their reports to the Budget Committees their views and estimates on credit programs as well as direct expenditures. Specifically, section 301(a) is amended by the addition of two new subsections requiring that the first concurrent resolution of the budget include:

The appropriate level of total gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans and total commitments to guarantee loan principal; and

The appropriate level of gross obligations for direct loans and of commitments for guaranteed loans for each functional category.

Section 301(c) is amended to require the standing committees to include in their March 15th reports to the Budget Committee their recommendations for credit program levels and their estimates of the amounts of direct and guaranteed loan authority to be provided in their bills to be effective during the fiscal year beginning October 1st. Section 301(c) also includes a special requirement for the Banking Committee in each house to include their recommendations as to the overall levels of federal credit assistance in their March 15th reports. This special responsibility recognizes the expertise of these two committees in the area of the credit economy and the monetary system.

The inclusion of targets for credit programs in the first budget resolution argues that such targets should then be allocated by committee after the resolution has been adopted by the Congress, as section 302 now requires for the targets for budget authority and outlays. Section 102 of H.R. 5683 would amend section 302(a) to require that the joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report allocate to the standing committees of the House and Senate having jurisdiction over credit programs the appropriate levels of gross obligations for direct loans and of commitments to guarantee loan principal. Section 302(b) would be amended to require that the Appropriations Committees subdivide their allocations among their subcommittees, as they presently subdivide their allocations of budget authority and outlays.

Section 103 of H.R. 5683 amends Section 307 to add to the summary report by the House Committee on Appropriations, which compares its action on regular appropriation bills with the appropriate levels of budget authority and outlays as set forth in the budget resolution, a comparison of the Committee's recommendations on gross obligations on direct loans and total commitments to guarantee loan principal to the levels set forth in the concurrent budget resolution.

Section 308 establishes the scorekeeping procedures. It is amended by H.R. 5683 to include scorekeeping requirements on credit program limitations. Specifically, section 104(a) amends section 308(a) to require that the statement in reports accompanying a bill providing new budget authority state how the limitations on credit programs in the bill compare to the overall totals in the budget resolutions and to the allocations to the Committee under section 302.

Section 104(b) of H.R. 5683 expands the scorekeeping responsibilities assigned to the Congressional Budget Office by section 308(b) by requiring an up-to-date tabulation in the periodic scorekeeping reports of the limitations on gross lending and new commitments compared with the targets in the budget resolutions and the allocations under section 302.

Section 105 of H.R. 5683 amends section 309 to require that action on bills providing limitations on credit programs shall be completed not later than the seventh day after Labor Day, as is required of all bills providing new budget authority.

The second budget resolution: Ceilings on credit program limitations

Incorporating ceilings on credit program limitations into the second required concurrent resolution on the budget is accomplished by amending section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act. Section 106 of H.R. 5683 adds a new subsection to section 310(a)

[2] Coinsurance denotes the practice of requiring the lender to share a portion of the risk. Partial guarantees, wherein the government guarantees less than 100 percent of the principal and/or interest of a loan, are the primary example of coinsurance. Most coinsured loans have a 90 percent federal guarantee, the lender risking only 10 percent. It has been hypothesized that 10 percent does not represent a large enough portion of the risk to encourage active supervision and interest by the lender. To the extent that only recording the contingent liability encourages greater "leveraging" by guarantor agencies, it may be expected that lenders will become more active supervisors of guaranteed loans, as their share of the risk increases to 20 percent and higher.

to state that the Committees on the Budget shall, at the same time report in a second resolution any revisions to the budget expenditure aggregates in the first resolution, revise as necessary the limitations on total obligations for direct loans and for new commitments for guaranteed loan principal. The Committees are also to direct which committees having jurisdiction to recommend such changes.

The ceilings on limitations for credit programs set in the second required concurrent resolution on the budget are given force by an amendment to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act. This amendment extends the point-of-order coverage of that section to bills increasing the limitations on obligations for direct loans of commitments to guarantee loan principal above the second resolution levels.

Closing the backdoor on credit: An issue only partially resolved

Section 111 of H.R. 5683 amends Title IV of the congressional Budget Act to set up a two-stage process for loan guarantee authority. A new section 405 would require that authorizations for guarantee authority state that such guarantee authority would be effective for any fiscal year only as approved in appropriation acts. This requirement is enforced by the fact that legislation authorizing guarantees without such a provision could be ruled out of order on the floor of either house.

As drafted in H.R. 5683, the new section 405 would apply only to new guarantee authority or to reauthorizations of existing loan guarantee programs. Coverage of existing loan guarantee programs and of gross obligations for direct loans will depend under H.R. 5683 on the willingness of the Appropriations subcommittees to include such limitations in their bills. Across-the-board coverage is needed to maintain the integrity of the targets and ceilings enacted under the amendments to Title III. H.R. 5683, as drafted, lacks provisions to force this across-the-board coverage.

Applying the May 15th authorizing deadline

The new section 405 of the Congressional Budget Act will effectively set up an authorizing-appropriations two-step process for bills containing the authority to guarantee loans. Section 112 of H.R. 5683 amends section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act to make the May 15th deadline for the reporting of authorization bills to either house effective also for bills authorizing loan guarantees.

Miscellaneous amendments to the Congressional Budget Act

H.R. 5683 makes two additional amendments to the Congressional Budget Act. Section 121 amends section 2, the Declaration of Purposes, to add a subsection declaring control of direct lending and loan guarantees to be a purpose of the bill. Section 122 amends the definitions in section 3 to add a definition for direct loans.

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING ACT OF 1921

Title II of H.R. 5683 amends the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 to require that the budget sent to the Congress each January by the President include necessary data on federal credit programs to support the decisionmaking process established in Title I. Section 201 amends section 201(d) of the Budget and Accounting Act to require that the Budget state the President's recommendations as to the appropriate levels of gross obligations for direct loans and commitments to guarantee loan principal, both at the aggregate and functional levels. Section 202 amends section 201(a) to include a new subsection requiring that the Budget include all essential facts regarding direct lending and the guaranteeing of loans by the federal government. These requirements in H.R. 5683 are general. They do not attempt to spell out precisely which data are to be supplied, leaving those issues to negotiation between the OMB and Congressional committees.

TITLE III—EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 301 of H.R. 5683 provides that the amendments to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 contained in the bill would become effective on October 1, 1980 for fiscal years 1981 and thereafter.●

THE IRAN AFFAIR IS A SYMPTOM OF AMERICA'S DECLINING POSTURE IN THE WORLD

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 20, 1979

● Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, like all Americans I am outraged over the situation in Iran and the threat to our Embassy personnel being held hostage. For the American people, seeing pictures of their fellow citizens, military and civilian, being led blindfolded from one of our Embassies and held hostage is a shocking experience.

Terrible as these present events are, Mr. Speaker, they should not have been totally unexpected. The weak, indecisive foreign policy actions of the Carter administration during the last 3 years combined with the erosion of our military posture and the downgrading of our intelligence capabilities has extended an open invitation to the kind of intimidation and extortion that we are faced with today in Iran. To illustrate my point, consider some of the major foreign policy actions of the Carter administration that have raised questions about American resolve. Unfortunately, all have been supported by the foreign policy leadership of the U.S. Senate and House:

Soon after taking office the Carter administration presents a somewhat equitable SALT proposal to the Soviets only to back away at the first indication of Soviet objection;

After 6 months of complete Soviet intransigence at the SALT bargaining table, President Carter cancels production of the B–1 bomber with no reciprocity asked of the Soviets;

Soon after that, in the midst of a storm of Soviet propaganda, Carter cancels deployment of the neutron warhead as part of our NATO forces in Europe, again without any concessions on the part of the Soviet bloc;

The Panama Canal Treaty was concluded and ratified, thereby surrendering U.S. control of the canal to the pro-Marxist regime in Panama;

The Carter administration has steadfastly supported the Communist-backed guerrilla war against Rhodesia and has ignored the Russian advances in the mineral-rich areas of Africa as well as the Soviet takeover of Afghanistan which, by the way, involved the murder of our Ambassador with Soviet agents present;

Carter's ready capitulation to the demands of Peking that we abrogate our treaty relations with our longtime ally, Taiwan, must have been a surprising sign of weakeness even to Peking, not to mention the rest of the world; and

In addition, the Carter administration offered no resistance to the introduction of nuclear-capable Soviet MIG–23 aircraft and nuclear submarines into Cuba as well as combat forces.

One of the greatest concerns that I have, Mr. Speaker, over the entire Iranian situation was that possibly our intelligence network in Iran failed to anticipate the ambush and capture of our Embassy in Tehran due to a lack of intelligence gathering. Had our intelligence agencies not been downgraded as a result of the activities of Senator CHURCH's Special Select Committee on Intelligence during 1975–76, it is certain that the White House and State Department would have had adequate warning as to what was coming.

Even more disturbing, however, are the reports that the State Department officials disregarded what little intelligence that was coming out of Iran as to the explosive nature of the situation there, thus never alerting the endangered Americans of the imminent threat to the Embassy. On November 1, 1979, three days before the Embassy takeover, the State Department rejected a proposal from White House and Pentagon aides that the coming crisis required immediate emergency planning. In many respects, however, the fact that orders were issued from Washington not to defend the Embassy during the revolution early this year served as an open invitation to the Iranian "students" to make whatever moves they wanted against American personnel.

In reality, this is another in an all-too-long series of misjudgments by officials of the Carter administration who operate from the mistaken premise that we must not make moves that might be construed as opposing the global leftward drift and the growing power of Third World nations. Unfortunately, some 60 American lives are now endangered because of this foolish policy. Many of us, Mr. Speaker, are asking: How much longer can this go on?

Incidents like the terrorist attack on a U.S. Embassy would not have been contemplated, much less implemented, in earlier years when the United States commanded the admiration and respect of all world leaders. The administration's paralyzing inaction in the face of this direct attack on U.S. integrity has caused alarm among our citizens. Other nations, like Iran, Cuba and the Soviet Union have witnessed the increasing U.S. tendency to back away from conflicts, even when vital U.S. interests are involved. To continue these misguided policies would signal the world that the United States has made the decision to accept strategic inferiority. This only undermines the confidence of our allies while encouraging increasingly brazen hostile action by anti-American governments.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize the delicate nature of the present situation, and I am sure that President Carter and the State Department officials are doing all they can to free the American hostages. Yes, one question that I have is: Where is the United Nations? The United Nations is so quick to take action such as

the imposition of economic sanctions against countries like South Africa, Rhodesia, and other anti-Communist nations, but where are they in the Iranian affair? Why is not the Carter administration demanding U.N. action against Iran? Where are all those who cry out against alleged human rights violations in South Korea, Taiwan, South Africa, Chile, Nicaraugua, and Rhodesia? I would think, Mr. Speaker, that for all the money that the U.S. taxpayers have pumped into the United Nations and given in foreign aid that we could get a little help in return. Maybe its high time for us to seriously reexamine the value of the United Nations. The least we could do is demand that all of these international organizations put maximum pressure on Iran—the same kind that they like to put on the anti-Communist Third World nations—to release the hostages or else lose all U.S. assistance immediately.

If this kind of thing is to be prevented in the future it is imperative that we all face up to the real cause and make the determination to correct our policy mistakes at once. The Carter administration and our congressional leaders responsible for foreign policy must stop dawdling and institute programs to strengthen all facets of our national defense posture. They must put an end to U.S. timidity and let it be known that the United States knows what her interests are and is willing to defend them. Otherwise, we will become more and more vulnerable to political and economic blackmail, backed by superior military force, with the constant threat of a major interruption of our oil supply from the Middle East as well as disruptions in other areas of vital interest.●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 20, 1979

● Ms. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for the following votes on Wednesday, November 14, 1979. Had I been present, I would have voted the following:

Rollcall No. 664, "no."

Rollcall No. 665, "yes." ●

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Monday, November 26, 1979*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious Lord, we come before You this day in the quiet of the moment to ask Your blessing upon Your people. There are about us the urgent matters that cry for attention, the problems demanding resolution, the personal cares that weigh on the spirit. But You have promised, O Lord, to be with us to the end of the world, to sustain us with Your strength, and support us with Your love. Be to us and all people a focus for reconciliation and peace in our lives and in the world that we might do for others those good deeds we would have them do to us. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 3824) entitled "An act to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to authorize the Council of the District of Columbia to delegate its authority to issue revenue bonds for undertakings in the area of housing to any housing finance agency established by it and to provide that payments of such bonds may be made without further approval," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. EAGLETON, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. MATHIAS, and Mr. STEVENS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2009. An act to designate certain public lands in central Idaho as the River of No Return Wilderness, to designate a segment of the Salmon River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

KENTUCKIANS ARE FURIOUS ABOUT AMERICANS BEING HELD HOSTAGE IN IRAN

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

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, most of the Members of Congress return to the House of Representatives today after a week of activity in our districts. I believe we sensed back home a unanimity of opinion among our constituents regarding the crisis in Iran.

I assure you that Kentuckians' outrage against Iran and the Ayatollah Khomeini is unprecedented since World War II.

Iran's seizure of American hostages and the continued holding of 49 Americans in our own Embassy in Tehran violates every norm of civilized behavior and international law.

There is a price to be paid for confronting tyranny and resisting despotism. The cost for not doing so in the long run is far greater. Consider last week's burning of our Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Yes, it appears to me that American people are ready now for whatever it takes to let the terrorists around the world who despise this country know that America is still a great power which is unwilling to accept any more uncontested humiliations and defeats.

DEATH OF JUDGE HAROLD LEVENTHAL GREAT LOSS TO NATION

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

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, a truly remarkable individual left this world during the past few days, and I believe it is appropriate that we in the Congress pause to reflect upon the contributions of one of the greatest and most learned jurists of our time. I refer, of course, to Judge Harold Leventhal of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

I had the rare privilege of knowing Judge Leventhal personally throughout my entire life. A close friend of my family, he helped to guide me—as he guided so many young people, particularly his outstanding law clerks—into a life of public service.

As I said just the week before last, when I joined in welcoming Judge Leventhal as a witness before the Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations of the Judiciary Committee, there is literally no person in the world for whom I have more respect and admiration.

The death of Judge Leventhal is, of course, a great personal loss for me, for my family, and for everyone who has been fortunate enough to know this brilliant, witty, warm man as a friend. But it is also a tremendous loss for the law and for our Nation which he served with such wisdom.

I call to the attention of my colleagues an editorial with respect to the life and contributions of Judge Leventhal which appeared in the Washington Post on Thursday, November 22, 1979:

HAROLD LEVENTHAL

When President Johnson appointed Harold Leventhal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in 1965, we wrote that this intelligent and prolific attorney "will bring learning, sensibility and a richly reflective mind to the bench." That was quite a tall order, but Judge Leventhal, who died here Tuesday at the age of 64, delivered in full. Not only did he exercise his exceptional talents vigorously, he also coupled his leadership with a deep concern for individual civil liberties and rights.

Judge Leventhal's varied interests and abil-