

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1967

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

For their sake I consecrate myself, that they also may be consecrated in truth.—John 17: 19.

Eternal God, our Father, who hast guided us in ages past and who art our hope for years to come, in Thee do we put our trust for today. We recall once again our Nation's day of remembrance when we call to mind those who have given their lives for our country. For the ministry of memory, for the heritage of sacrificial deeds and for the hallowed thoughts which go through our mind as we think of those who gave themselves for freedom—we pause in gratitude before Thee.

Inspired by their devotion and challenged by their dedication may we now give ourselves afresh to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion that a government of the people, by the people, and for the people may not perish from the earth. In the name of Him who died that men might live, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, May 29, 1967, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that May 29, 1967, the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

- H.R. 1587. An act for the relief of Richard L. Bass;
- H.R. 1646. An act for the relief of Mrs. A. E. Housley; and
- H.R. 9481. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I was not present on Thursday, May 25, during the vote on S. 1432 which amends the Universal Military Training and Service Act because of my daughter's graduation from high school. Had I been present, I would have answered "yea" to roll No. 108, which was taken on the passage of this legislation. I would like the RECORD to show my position on S. 1432.

THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I think

we have reached a point in the Middle East crisis in which time is an important factor. I know that President Johnson has been seeking to mobilize the maritime powers and other stabilizing forces in the world to bring diplomatic pressure on Egypt to reopen the Gulf of Aqaba. I heartily approve of this Presidential endeavor, but I think it is unwise, Mr. Speaker, to let too much time elapse in the quest for diplomatic solutions.

We are dealing in the Middle East with countries that take procrastination for weakness. We have all noticed how Egypt's Nasser has become progressively more emboldened as the days have passed without action either from Israel or the Western Powers. Now we note in the morning papers that Russia is sending a fleet of warships through the Dardanelles as a show of its own strength in the Mediterranean.

I fear it will be a mistake, Mr. Speaker, if our country does not act with dispatch to back the rights of the only democratic, peaceful, Western-oriented state in the Middle East. Israel's principles are our own—not the least of which is the freedom of navigation in international waters. Further delay, I am convinced, will simply increase the chances of a major war. I call upon the President to consider quick and decisive action to uphold justice in the Middle East.

I would like to quote from this morning's New York Times column by James Reston in which he quotes the former British Foreign Secretary, Selwyn Lloyd:

The proper course is for the United States and Britain . . . to declare boldly that they will assert the right of free passage of their ships into the Gulf of Aqaba, whatever their destination and whatever their cargo. If that right is disputed, military force will be used to sustain it. I believe a clear declaration of that sort is the best way to keep the peace.

THE THIRD-CLASS MAIL LOBBY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, all Members received in their mail a large yellow card which attacked my bill to raise third-class postage rates, H.R. 99. This card very correctly quotes a statement I made on the televised "Town Meeting" program in Columbus, Ohio:

I speak for millions of Americans who are irritated, indignant, and incensed. They are really fed up by all this junk mail that comes into their mail boxes every day.

The card also very correctly quotes the chief lobbyist for the third-class mailers, Harry Maginnis, as stating:

Direct mail advertising is selling \$40 billion worth of goods and services annually and providing \$700 million in postal income while doing it.

My question is simply this: If the direct mail industry is doing a \$40-billion-a-year business, should not this struggling, poor little industry be able to

afford to pay the cost of delivery of third-class mail, which, after all, is all that my bill does? Why should the taxpayers of the Nation be forced to subsidize 40 percent of the cost of every piece of third-class mail?

I believe under our free enterprise system a business that produces \$40 billion worth of goods and services should not have its hand out to the Government for subsidies. That is why I hope that the rates on third-class mail will be raised to 4.5 cents per piece of bulk mail, instead of 3.8 cents as recommended by the administration. Let us make third-class mail pay its way and help balance the postal budget.

THE TINY CRIME WAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, the Attorney General says "there is no wave of crime in the country."

That he should say so is part of the crime problem in this country. The Attorney General of the United States is the chief law enforcement officer of the Nation. If he thinks, as he is quoted as saying, that "the level of crime has risen a little bit," then he is either misinformed about the statistics or badly mistaken about the size of a "bit."

Webster says that a "bit" is a "mite" or a "whit." Those who contend that the level of crime has risen only a mite are more than a little bit wrong. In the decade of the sixties, the growth rate of crime has outpaced the growth rate of the population by more than six times. To me, that sounds more like a wave than a whit.

The Attorney General was also quoted as saying that organized crime is only a "tiny part" of the picture. President Johnson last year, following a meeting with former Attorney General Katzenbach, said that organized crime "constitutes nothing less than a guerrilla war against society." The Katzenbach Crime Commission said that the estimates of illegal gambling profits alone, not counting profits from narcotics, prostitution, and racketeering, run as high as \$50 billion a year. That may sound tiny to some; it sounds titanic to me.

The crime problem in American will never be solved by miniaturizing it with timid little words. The chief law enforcement officer must acknowledge it in its full dimensions and thereby set the atmosphere of urgency essential to its solution.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT ON SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a message from the President of the United States.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, in view of the Wednesday message from the President, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 109]

Abbt	Gathings	O'Konski
Abernethy	Goodell	Ottinger
Adams	Gray	Philbin
Anderson,	Green, Oreg.	Pickle
Tenn.	Gude	Pollock
Ashley	Gurney	Purcell
Ashmore	Halleck	Quie
Aspinall	Hanna	Reinecke
Battin	Hansen, Wash.	Resnick
Bell	Hardy	Reuss
Blatnik	Heckler, Mass.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Brown, Calif.	Hicks	Rhodes, Pa.
Burton, Calif.	Hollfield	Riegle
Burton, Utah	Hutchinson	Roudebush
Cabell	Jacobs	Ruppe
Casey	Jones, Mo.	St. Onge
Celler	Jones, N.C.	Smith, Iowa
Chamberlain	King, Calif.	Steiger, Wis.
Clawson, Del.	Kornegay	Stephens
Cohelan	Kuykendall	Stubbiefield
Conyers	Kyl	Stuckey
Derwinski	Landrum	Sullivan
Diggs	Leggett	Taylor
Dorn	Lloyd	Teague, Tex.
Dow	Lukens	Tiernan
Dwyer	McClary	Tuck
Eckhardt	McDade	Waggonner
Edmondson	Madden	Watkins
Edwards, Ala.	Mailliard	Whalen
Edwards, La.	May	Whalley
Erlenborn	Meeds	Williams, Miss.
Fascell	Michel	Willis
Fisher	Miller, Calif.	Wilson,
Flood	Mink	Charles H.
Foley	Monagan	Winn
Friedel	Mosher	Wolf
Fulton, Tenn.	Myers	Younger
Gardner	Nix	Zwach

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 324 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT ON SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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

To the Congress of the United States:
I am pleased to transmit the Fourth Annual Report on Special International Exhibitions conducted during fiscal year 1966 under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.

The primary purpose of the program—in which the Nation's economic, social, and cultural achievements are exhibited in international fairs and expositions—is to build bridges of understanding between the United States and other countries of the world. Each exhibit is designed to show how our accomplishments relate to the capabilities and aspirations of the different countries. Because the

exhibitions feature the products of American industries, they also contribute to mutually profitable trade relationships.

Since the program began in 1954, more than 100 million people—primarily in Eastern Europe and the developing countries—have witnessed 176 exhibits designed to help them understand, appreciate, and benefit from American progress and experience.

During fiscal year 1966, the United States participated in a broad range of international events:

Trade fair exhibitions in Algeria, Ethiopia, Hungary, Iraq, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia: These exhibitions dramatized our progress in mechanical equipment for farm and industry, educational techniques, electronics, and space.

Expo 67: During the year, plans were laid for our participation in the World's Fair which opened in Montreal, Canada, in April 1967. "Creative America" was chosen as the theme of this country's exhibit, which pictures American achievements in the arts and space technology.

Labor exhibits at trade fairs in Ethiopia, Hungary, Iraq, Poland, and Yugoslavia: The purpose of these exhibits was to project the true image of the American worker and the role he plays in the affairs of this Nation.

Special-purpose East-West exhibits in the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia: More than 2 million persons attended these exhibits, which featured the machinery of American industry, American architecture, and the graphic arts.

As in past years, the program's effectiveness was the result not only of Government efforts, but also of the contribution of materials, time, and talent by hundreds of private firms.

All Americans are indebted to them for their efforts to help carry America's message to the world.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 31, 1967.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit the Annual Report of the Railroad Retirement Board for fiscal year 1966.

For three decades the insurance system administered by the Board has been protecting railroad workers and their families against the economic hazards which accompany unemployment, sickness, old age, and death.

During the period covered by this report, more than 1 million individuals received \$1.2 billion in retirement and survivor benefits—an increase of \$82 mil-

lion over the preceding year. These payments brought to \$14.5 billion the total amount paid to retired employees, wives, and survivors of deceased employees since the program began in 1936.

In fiscal 1966 payments for unemployment and sickness dropped below the \$100 million mark—to \$88.1 million—for the first time in 13 years. This reduction reflects the unprecedented economic expansion which this country has enjoyed during the last 6 years. In each, unemployment among railroad workers showed a significant decline.

The increases in retirement and survivor benefits reported here represent increased comfort and security in the retirement years of many worthy citizens. But even greater comfort and protection would come with congressional enactment of the social security amendments which I have proposed this year. The proposed 20-percent increase would in the first year alone bring \$65 million in added benefits to some 385,000 railroad workers and their families.

I again urge the Congress to take this vital step toward our goal of providing every elderly citizen an adequate income and a meaningful retirement.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 31, 1967.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1968

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10345) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] and myself.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 10345, with Mr. HAYS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, the pending bill, H.R. 10345, makes appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Federal judiciary, and 12 related agencies for the fiscal year 1968.

The total recommended in this bill is \$2,194,026,500, which would be an in-

crease of \$60,938,300 over appropriations for the current fiscal year. The bill I have referred to is \$148,915,500 below the amounts requested in the budget estimates.

The following table indicates the committee's action:

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968
Department of State.....	\$391,247,000	\$404,543,000	1 \$382,327,400	—\$8,919,600	—\$22,215,600
Department of Justice.....	408,740,000	436,294,000	419,373,000	+10,633,000	—16,921,000
Department of Commerce.....	1,016,088,000	1,138,752,000	1,059,291,000	+43,203,000	—79,461,000
The Judiciary.....	89,850,700	96,379,000	93,997,100	+4,146,400	—2,381,900
Related agencies.....	227,162,500	266,974,000	239,038,000	+11,875,500	—27,936,000
Total.....	2,133,088,200	2,342,942,000	2,194,026,500	+60,938,300	—148,915,500

1 Plus \$15,606,000 to be derived by transfer.

The budget estimates for fiscal year 1968 for the Department of State total \$404,543,000. The committee included in the bill \$382,327,400 in new obligational authority plus a transfer of \$15,606,000 from previously appropriated funds, making a total availability of \$397,933,400, which is an actual reduction of \$6,609,600 in the budget request and an increase of \$6,686,400 over the 1967 comparable appropriation.

Under the general heading "Administration of Foreign Affairs," a total of \$214,118,000 is recommended. For "International Organizations and Conferences," a sum of \$99,448,400 is provided plus an additional \$15,606,000 by way of transfer that I have just referred to. A total of \$51,800,000 is provided for "Educational Exchange."

As to the salaries and expenses of the Department there were requested funds for "International Education Officers" to be stationed at various embassies throughout the world. We already have educational officers in the person of the cultural affairs officers of the U.S. Information Agency. The committee in toto denied any funds whatever for the start of this educational officers program. This was agreed upon with the other body in the supplemental appropriation bill recently passed at which time the House recommended no funds and the Senate concurred in language in their report likewise recommending no funds.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Did the gentleman in his hearings at any point—

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Of course, the gentleman has not let me get far enough along to explain what is in this bill. I am afraid I will get into such an interesting colloquy with my distinguished friend from Iowa that I may forgo explaining what we have done with regard to the nuclear ship *Savannah*.

We have provided funds in this bill insisting that the Administration sail the *Savannah* for another year. It would cost \$1,350,000, as I recall the figure, to lay up the ship. We have denied the lay-up money but have recommended \$3.3 million in order to sail the ship. It has cost a lot of the taxpayers' money to

train these men to run a nuclear ship. This ship has been a showpiece as far as the United States of America is concerned all over the world and it should continue to be sailed. In some ways it is better as a propaganda means than some of the activities that the U.S. Information Agency carries on.

Now I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I can readily agree with the gentleman as to the latter part of his statement that the operation of the *Savannah* is better promotion and publicity for the United States than a lot of the other things on which we are spending much more money.

I really arose to ask the gentleman if in the hearings there was a listing, as is usually the case, of the cultural experts that are stationed all over the world. Is such a list in the hearings this year?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Oh, of course; yes.

Mr. GROSS. I have not yet run across that listing in the hearings.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, there is also a list contained in here that becomes very interesting in connection with the educational exchange program, the so-called specialists list, where we use the money of the taxpayers—and when I say "we," I mean some misguided individuals down in the State Department to send abroad individuals who do not agree with the President on Vietnam and who say some very nasty things about him. We have taken this into consideration in arriving at the markup on this bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Yes, I yield further to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, on page 716 of the hearings—and since the gentleman from New York has gone into the question of the "specialists"—page 716 of the hearings indicates the specialists by name and among those listed are Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren and his wife Nina P. Warren.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I was not sure whether that was the wife of the distinguished Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or his daughter, because the Chief Justice has a daughter by the name of Nina. They are very fine people.

Mr. GROSS. Well, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from New York will yield further, it seems to be fairly well confirmed that this is the wife of the Chief Justice, and she, apparently, is some kind of expert on social welfare. I do not know whether the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is an expert on social welfare or not. But it seems that the two of them collected about \$946 of the taxpayers' money for a recent junket to three South American countries.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. That cannot be the correct figure because 6 plus 2 makes 8. The total of the last two figures added together make 8.

Mr. GROSS. I believe the gentleman from New York will find that the figure is \$586 and \$362.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Well, the last figure would be 8, would it not?

Mr. GROSS. The figure would be nine hundred and some odd dollars—\$586 plus \$362 would be \$948 for a junket for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and his wife to South America.

My next question is this: What did we get for the junket made by Antonio Taylor, brother-in-law of the President of the United States and his wife—the State Department's curio and souvenir shop specialist?

What did we receive from the junket that he and his wife made to South America? Does the gentleman from New York happen to know?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I have wondered about many of these things myself. We asked for these lists of specialists which, incidentally, have not been published heretofore in these hearings. We just happened to think about it on this particular morning. Therefore, we have the list printed here in the hearings. However, the list was not furnished to the subcommittee until the witnesses had said, "Goodby." We would have been glad to inquire as to the trip of the Chief Justice and Mrs. Warren with reference to the success of their visit to South American countries, as well as the curio dealer to which the gentleman from Iowa has referred, or did the gentleman say "souvenir" dealer?

Mr. GROSS. The "souvenir specialist" dealer.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding to me.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, the hearings of the Committee on Armed Services relative to the enforcement of the Selective Service law revealed the frightening testimony on the part of the Department of Justice to prosecute only the "cinch"-type cases.

Mr. Chairman, the Department of Justice is either afraid to prosecute most violations or it is seriously short handed in staff personnel and is, therefore, unable to initiate and carry through the

prosecution of cases which exist in these areas.

Now, Mr. Chairman, my question is this: Are there sufficient funds contained in this appropriation bill with which to enable the Department of Justice to expeditiously and effectively prosecute every violation of the selective service law?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Every dollar requested by the Department of Justice for this purpose is included in the bill. So, the answer would be, "They have ample funds and should proceed with dispatch in the prosecution of such cases."

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from New York for his response.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Of course, I do not know whether the gentleman's verbiage to prosecute only "cinch" type cases, and about the Department being afraid to prosecute these cases covers the situation, because I do not believe Attorney General Clark would be afraid to prosecute anybody if it became his duty to do so.

Mr. RIVERS. Let us hope so.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I am quite confident of that.

Mr. RIVERS. I am sure the distinguished chairman of the committee is confident of that, but the testimony before our committee and the facts and figures before our committee indicate that there are over 12,000 to 14,000 violations a year, yet in 1962 the Department of Justice prosecuted only 321 cases, in 1933, 322 cases; in 1934, 301 cases; in 1965, 369 cases; and in fiscal year 1966, 642 cases.

I would like to ask the distinguished chairman one other question:

Assistant Attorney General Vinson advised our committee on May 5, 1967, that substantial delays had occurred in the processing of conscientious objector cases under the Seeger case, because the Department of Justice had been "short-handed until quite recently in both lawyers and secretarial personnel relative to the increased caseload. We are adding personnel in an effort to minimize this kind of delay."

In the Defense Act, which we passed last week, we had a provision in there that they had to terminate these cases in 6 months, yet the testimony before our committee shows some cases have gone as high as 18, 25, and 30 months, and never been terminated.

The distinguished chairman has a great record in this area, and I just want to be sure that they have been given every dollar they have requested in carrying out prosecution of these violation cases. The American people are demanding that things be done to stop the draft card burners, the selective service evaders, and these so-called conscientious objectors.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I will say to the distinguished gentleman that if it happens that the distinguished Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Fred Vinson, Jr., does not know how to recruit personnel, or to secure replacements of personnel; that that would be his responsibility.

Mr. RIVERS. I thank the gentleman very much. I have no further questions.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Proceeding further, we come to a second item in the bill, representation allowances, and which is a favored subject of my dear friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

I believe Secretary Rusk is entitled to a great deal of credit for his moderation in his approach to this item of these spirituous beverages, and elegant dinners and lunches. The Secretary is asking exactly the same amount they have had for the last 3 years, and the committee has approved exactly that amount, to wit: \$993,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I yield to my distinguished friend from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, I cannot think of a better time for the Secretary of State to join with the downtrodden taxpayers of this country by suggesting a cut in his \$993,000 lemonade allowance.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. But did the distinguished gentleman from Iowa notice that I commended his approach to this subject?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I noted it.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Because he has a far more moderate approach to this subject than they did during the Eisenhower administration, when I was also chairman of the committee.

During the course of the Eisenhower administration we had requests as high as \$1.2 million, which we promptly cut to the proper amount.

Mr. GROSS. We are hearing these days, I will say to my friend from New York, that the deficit in the next fiscal year can go anywhere from \$24 billion to \$29 billion. And \$993,000 for the tools of the trade, as my friend from New York calls them, will keep the "top of the mark" at the State Department really humming in the next year.

I tried to make a record of the number of booze allowances in this bill, but quit when I found so many.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. It is not all for booze. They might want a nice cool lemonade or orangeade or some drink such as that in a place such as Ouagadougou, which might cost more than it does on the Riviera.

Mr. GROSS. That is possible.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. This is a fact and the committee has studied this subject assiduously, as have the gentlemen and I.

Mr. GROSS. But can the gentleman tell me how much there is in this bill for liquor and entertainment? I got lost when I was taken from representation allowances to funds for hospitality I believe there is a \$35,000 item for hospitality buried in the bill.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I do not think you will find any money buried here for anything.

I am very pleased to advise the gentleman that in this bill now before the committee for its approval, the amount for representation and entertainment is \$5,000 below the amount provided for the current fiscal year.

Mr. GROSS. So it is \$5,000 out of about

\$1,125,000 for booze—we are really doing business today.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. It is only a token sort of thing, but it does show that we are going in the right direction.

Mr. GROSS. I suggest you could have gone further in the right direction in view of the deficit that confronts us and the \$336 billion debt that we have.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I know, but you would not want these poor gentlemen who serve us so well abroad to be deprived of this. I am reminded of those Arabs on television yesterday in New York at the United Nations. I think any diplomat who goes through such a thing as that is entitled to go out in the lobby and have a drink for himself. Does not the gentleman from Iowa think so?

Mr. GROSS. They might try a little British tea.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GUBSER. I do not ask the question I am about to ask facetiously, but do so in an honest search for information.

Did anything develop in the hearings that indicates any tendency on the part of the State Department in using this representation allowance to purchase wines from the great State of New York and the great State of California rather than purchasing foreign wines?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Oh, certainly.

Mr. GUBSER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. As a matter of fact, I think the New York State wine is far superior to the California wine.

Now, continuing with the items in the bill, we find that we had an increase in numerous items, which we do not like to see but we must be realists about this, in the request for contributions to the international organizations.

There is included in the bill for this item a total of \$109,341,400.

As I have previously mentioned, \$15,606,000 is to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Loan to the United Nations."

This is money that had been resting in the U.S. Treasury under this title "Loan to the United Nations" for a number of years past.

Continuing to the next item, "Missions to International Organizations," for which there is included in the bill the amount of \$3,770,000. For international conferences and contingencies the amount of \$1,943,000 is provided.

Going down to the Mexican border, we find the "International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico," consisting of a number of appropriation requests, all of which we feel have amply been taken care of. A total of \$14,336,000 is included in the bill under this heading.

With regard to the item under "American Sections, International Commissions," there is included in the bill the same amount as was appropriated last year, \$650,000, for payments of the U.S. share of expenses of the International Boundary Commission, the International Joint Commission, and the

Lake Ontario Claims Tribunal, which are all on the northern border.

Proceeding to the International Fisheries Commissions, the sum of \$1,975,000 is provided in the bill to cover the U.S. share of expenses of eight International Fisheries Commissions in which it participates. We feel that this is ample money.

We previously mentioned the list of "specialists." The list of lecturers, research scholars and professors sent abroad under the educational and cultural exchange activities program is set forth on pages 634 through 687 of part 2 of the hearings. The list of "specialists" are set forth in pages 694 through 724 of the same volume. You might find some friends or acquaintances who have been sent abroad as "specialists" at the taxpayers' expense.

With regard to the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West, in Honolulu, Hawaii, there is included the full amount of the budget estimate of \$5,800,000, which is similar to the amount which was appropriated last year, except there was included an additional amount last year of \$250,000 for plans for a library.

Getting to the Department of Justice, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1968 for the Department of Justice total \$436,294,000. The committee recommends in the accompanying bill \$419,373,000, which is a reduction of \$16,921,000 in the total requested, and an increase of \$10,633,000 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

The Criminal Division, to which the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] made reference a while ago, is included under the item "General legal activities" for which the sum of \$22,375,000 is provided for the operating expenses of the Office of Solicitor General, the Tax Division, the Criminal Division, the Civil Division, the Land and Natural Resources Division, and the Civil Rights Division. This is an increase of \$394,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$150,000 in the amount of the budget estimate.

Of the additional amount allowed, \$100,000 is to increase efforts in the organized crime field and to meet new responsibilities as a result of the President's national anticrime program.

I might pause here to say that also included in the Department of Justice budget are funds for the Bureau of Prisons I am happy to advise that Mr. Valachi, that stoolpigeon, who did not, with all the talk and publicity engendered by him, assist in the successful prosecution of one criminal, is no longer in the D.C. jail. Nothing developed from all that nonsense, and they had him down here in the District jail with extra guards, which were costing \$30,000 a year, as I remember the figure, just for Mr. Valachi. Mr. Valachi is back as a member of the population in Milan, Mich., and we are glad to note that.

We are also glad to note that the Department of Justice is opposing his lawsuit to write a book in which he is asking to name a lot of names which have already been mentioned and names

which belong to one particular race here in America, a race that has been maligned too often by too many people.

I will go on now to the Alien Property activities. This has dwindled to practically nothing, the sum of \$48,000, which will cover other activities in the coming year.

The Antitrust Division has been allowed the full amount, and we want them to effectively enforce the antitrust and kindred laws. We gave them an increase, and it is for within grade salary advancements.

Funds are included for the use of the U.S. attorneys and the U.S. Marshals all over the 50 States. There is included the sum of \$3,100,000 for fees and expenses of necessary witnesses. Also included is the amount of \$10 million, an increase of \$2,750,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year, for law enforcement assistance.

No additional personnel have been furnished for this purpose.

These funds are for grants and contracts to provide assistance in training State and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and practices in State and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime and for technical assistance as authorized by the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1962.

We have included the full amount requested, to wit, \$186,574,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Incidentally, these increases in the funds for the Federal Bureau of Investigation are the result of additional burdens and duties put on them by the legislation passed by the Congress. During the year 1966, as pointed out in the report, the Bureau received 2,426,665 names for search through its files, which was up 43 percent over the prior year. It is expected that there will be a further substantial increase in the coming year.

With regard to immigration and naturalization, the committee has recommended the sum of \$79,946,000 for enforcement of the laws relating to immigration and naturalization by this service. This is an increase of \$1,111,000 over the total appropriated for the current fiscal year, and is \$454,000 below the amount of the budget request.

There is included the sum of \$61 million for salaries and expenses for the Bureau of Prisons. This is the area where they now let out a narcotics offender or a highway robber or a bank stickup man, to let him go back to work under the work release program and where he can even earn social security benefits—believe it or not.

In the old days, when I was a young fellow, I thought when a man was sent to prison, he stayed behind the bars, and anybody who let him out was guilty of jail delivery. I even thought that when I was a prosecutor in Brooklyn. Now, they let a man out on this work release program, and he is out working away from the prison in which he is supposed to be incarcerated by the sentence of the court.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, could we call that another "wild oat" of the Great Society?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I do not know whether it is the Great Society or the one before that. It could be. Of course, everything today is different. There is a statement in, I believe, this morning's New York Times with respect to a gentleman who has just been named the Director of Broadcasting for the Voice of America. He is already in the newspapers, although he has not even been sworn in as yet.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. JOELSON].

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman referred to a statement by the new head of the Voice of America, Mr. John Charles Daly, Jr. It is a perplexing statement, and I would like to read it, if I might, into the Record, with the gentleman's permission.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Will the gentleman please do that. It is very interesting.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Daly says:

All we can do is fully and fairly put down the divisions within the country and the divisions internationally. Honest people have honest opinions and we'll see to it that they get heard. I feel that our policy in Vietnam is right, but we have an obligation to give a hearing to those who don't.

If Mr. Daly were editing a private newspaper or heading a television or radio news department, he would have the responsibility of giving coverage to varying shades of opinion. However, we are now dealing with a man who is going to head an official agency of the Government of the United States of America which presents our Government's position abroad. As such, he must be willing to emphasize and promote the Government policy.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I am afraid Mr. John Charles Daly is going to have to realize he is not on "What's My Line?" if he takes this job.

The job he has undertaken to do has nothing whatever to do with making statements such as contained in that newspaper clipping. The job of Director of Broadcasting of the Voice of America is an administrative job. It has to do with contracts for the building of radio relay stations and the purchase of very expensive and highly technical radio equipment.

Surely it has something to do also with the content of the program, but I always thought that the purpose of the Voice of America was to cultivate the minds of men to our way of thinking.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I suspect Mr. Daly will find that he is on quite a different program when he appears before the Rooney subcommittee next year in behalf of the Voice of America.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Let us be fair about this. I understand Mr. Daly will not take over this job until Septem-

ber, so he will be fairly green when we hold the hearings about next January or February or whenever it may be. We might give him a brass ring the first time. But then we will watch him.

Mr. GROSS. At any rate, it will be a different line, would the gentleman not agree?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. It will be an entirely different line, because he is now in the administrative line and not in one of those, "you give me a compliment and I will give you a compliment" groups. How does that go?

Mr. GROSS. You scratch my back and I will scratch yours.

The reason I asked the gentleman to yield was to inquire about the New York Times. Are the taxpayers still spending \$300,000 to circulate the New York Times around the world?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. There was a time when we used to give 467 Members of the British House of Commons and 177 Members of the British House of Lords free subscriptions. We do not do that any more.

Mr. GROSS. I want to commend the gentleman for the work he has done in cutting this down. The taxpayers still are paying for too many New York Times newspapers being circulated around the world.

Does not the gentleman agree with me it is quite a situation when the USIA apparently buys one subscription to the Chicago Tribune and the Lord knows how many hundreds of the New York Times.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I would imagine the USIA buys many, many more than the number the gentleman says when it comes to the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. GROSS. The record of the hearings does not show it, I say to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I would suspect there would be more around the shop than that.

We also took the same action with regard to the late New York Herald Tribune. The international edition of the Herald Tribune in Europe was sent all over the place, indiscriminately, also.

Mr. GROSS. It is unconscionable when we consider the amount of money today being spent upon newspapers for foreigners who can well afford their own subscriptions. Let them pay for these newspapers and magazines if they want them. Why should we load this on the backs of the American taxpayers?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I believe the analogy is that we have—and when I say "We" I mean the House of Representatives, with 435 Members—one copy of the New York Times, this morning, out in the Speaker's lobby, for any Member to read, as he waits his turn to do so.

However, to go to the extent that was done years ago with members of the British House of Commons and the British House of Lords is utterly ridiculous.

Mr. GROSS. I certainly agree with the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. We are getting along pretty well today I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Not at all badly up to this point.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I will now get to the Department of Commerce. Before doing that, I will say with regard to the Federal judiciary that there are sufficient funds in this bill to cover every court from the Supreme Court of the United States down to the district courts, their employees, books, and other expenses.

Now we proceed to the Department of Commerce. The amount requested for that Department was \$1,138,752,000. The committee included \$1,059,291,000 which is a reduction of \$79,461,000 in the amount of the budget request but an increase of \$43,203,000 over the comparable appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The largest increase here is for the Maritime Administration. Goodness knows they need an increase. I will yield to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GARMATZ], the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, who unfortunately brought to this House a bill a week or so ago which would permit a Member to make a point of order if this committee saw fit to increase appropriations and do what we did today with regard to the *Savannah*.

Does the gentleman care to comment on that?

Mr. GARMATZ. No, sir.

Mr. Chairman, as chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and as a Member of Congress, I want to voice my approval of this bill as reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Of special concern to me are those portions of the bill related to the Department of Commerce and—more specifically—maritime activities.

As you are all aware, our committee has just finished a series of hearings on the administration's proposal to lay up the nuclear ship *Savannah*. After hearing all the testimony from many industry and Government witnesses, we are convinced that the *Savannah*—the world's only nuclear-powered merchant vessel—should be retained in operation.

I do not intend at this time to review the many reasons for our convictions, except to say that we feel strongly that this technological lead in nuclear propulsion, which may well revolutionize the world's maritime industry, should not be relinquished by the United States.

It was, therefore, especially gratifying to me to see that the Committee on Appropriations included in its bill an additional \$1,950,000 to keep the *Savannah* in operation for another year. In its report, the committee noted that it did not feel it was "in the best interest of the United States to lay up the *Savannah* even temporarily."

I think this statement reflects the dominant feelings of Congress on this vital matter.

I would like to add one other thought:

For some time now, there has been persistent talk about initiating a national maritime policy which would include a program of building American-flag ships abroad. Certainly, a constructive, forward-

ward-looking maritime program is badly needed; and it is also true that our declining American merchant marine must have more ships if it is to continue carrying even a small portion of America's commerce on the sea lanes of the world. But when ships are to be built for the American merchant marine they should be built in American yards.

I am happy to see that this feeling is also shared by the Appropriations Committee, which included a provision in the bill specifically prohibiting the use of any part of the maritime appropriation for "construction of any ship in any foreign country."

I think it is time for proponents of the pessimistic build abroad philosophy to accept the fact that this Congress will not turn its back upon American industry and the American workingman, and I am proud to voice my support of the bill reported by the distinguished chairman JOHN ROONEY and his Committee on House Appropriations.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me at that point?

Mr. GARMATZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I should like to point out that this committee took action with regard to the *Savannah* and furnished funds to the administration to proceed with its run. Under the language we put in the bill they will be required to continue operating the NS *Savannah*.

Mr. GARMATZ. I am not looking for credit. All I want to do is keep the *Savannah* afloat. Our committee held hearings several months ago, before the Committee on Appropriations started meeting on this particular subject. Nevertheless I do and I am sure many Members of the House appreciate the fact that you have specified money in your appropriation bill to keep the *Savannah* going.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I cannot speak for the other members of the subcommittee on the subject of maritime appropriations and maritime activities. I am one who has always believed that it is unfortunate that our merchant marine has not been built up as it should have been after the Congress passed in 1936 one of the finest pieces of legislation and a piece of legislation designed to be of benefit to the maritime industry. Instead, we have lost the lead in this area and we have lost the operation of passenger ships such as the *America*.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee yielding to me at this time and I wish to compliment him also with reference to his statements, and the action of the committee on the use of the *Savannah*.

Mr. Chairman, as the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] knows, we in the Committee on Armed Services and on this floor have considered, only in recent weeks, legislation with reference to the fast deployment

logistics ships in the Department of Defense. Rather than mothballing the *Savannah*, we should keep her in service inasmuch as she can at least keep up with our nuclear team of capital A.N.P. surface vessels of the Navy.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, why would it not be more appropriate, rather than to put the *Savannah* in mothballs even in another year, to use her as a demonstration unit manned if need be by defense forces for point-to-point delivery on some of these logistic runs, if necessary, rather than investing in these other new experiments. Our sealift must keep pace with our military and strategic airlift capability.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly make this as a further suggestion, rather than mothballing the *Savannah* even a year from now. This represents a part of the basic premise involved, and it is my opinion that it should be strongly considered by the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman from New York for yielding to me at this time.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Missouri for his contribution.

Now, Mr. Chairman, to continue on—and I promise to conclude in a minute or two so that others may express their views with reference to this bill—this bill does not include every amount to my satisfaction. I think in some instances we have appropriated too much money and I believe in other instances we have not appropriated enough. But, it represents the majority thinking of the members of the committee.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, with reference to the "Related Agencies" there is a total of \$239,038,000 in the accompanying bill for the 12 different agencies included under this title. This represents a reduction of \$27,936,000 in the total amount of the budget estimate and represents an increase of \$11,875,000 over the total amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, set forth in the report are the amounts for the American Battle Monuments Commission, the Commission on Civil Rights, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, civil rights educational activities, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, the Small Business Administration, the Federal Maritime Commission, as distinguished from the Federal Maritime Administration.

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Small Business Administration, Special Representative for Trade Negotiations—and I was certainly glad to learn that what we had feared would happen during the Kennedy round did not occur, and that we did get something out of the Kennedy round of negotiations at Geneva at the last moment.

The Subversive Activities Control Board, Tariff Commission, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, U.S. Information Agency.

In closing I want to thank all the members of our subcommittee who worked so hard on this bill. We have

what we believe is a good bill. We believe we have cut as much as we could. Strangely, in some areas like the Department of State generally speaking they had a tight budget. The Department of Justice also had a tight budget. We did the best we could, and have succeeded in cutting it to the extent of \$148 million.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself as much time as I require.

Mr. Chairman, I am pinch-hitting today for my colleague, the ranking minority member of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Just before I get on with a few comments—and I will try to make them as brief as possible regarding this legislation—I want to say that it is real great to see our distinguished chairman from New York feeling so well. We recall a year ago he had been under surgery and he was not up to par, but I am sure with the colloquy that has taken place today between my colleague from Iowa and the distinguished gentleman from New York we can see he is back fit as a fiddle and raring to go.

It is a distinct pleasure for me to be able to sit under the chairmanship of the gentleman from New York.

I am also able to report that my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], although he has not been feeling so well lately, is coming along fine, and soon he will be back with the same feeling that our distinguished chairman has.

We met for some several months in hearings on this appropriation bill, hearing from the various agencies that are involved. We feel we have done a respectable job. I believe all of us would agree that there are some areas where we could have cut deeper. I really cannot think of any areas that I would like to increase. But I recognize that as we develop the programs for these departments and fund them, it becomes incumbent, in many instances, upon the Committee on Appropriations to go along with what some of the legislative committees do. We try our best to hold the line, but unless the legislative committees are going to take more jurisdiction on some of the activities in these departments, it places an additional burden upon the Committee on Appropriations to try to hold the line.

Take the Department of State. In looking over the Department of State's budget, especially in the area of salary expense, we find a pretty tight budget. As a matter of fact, most of the increases here are mandatory increases that have been proposed and passed by the Congress itself.

Another thing, some of the programs within the Department are adopted by the Congress. Many of these programs I believe could be cut and could be cut deeply. I am thinking of the educational and cultural exchange program. Here is an area that I believe has gotten way out of hand, from what was the original intention. And if you will look at the report you will find in all of these agency programs, in just this one area, we are spending something in the neighborhood of \$449 million. And I am not convinced that we are getting that kind of a return in good will around the world. If

you will look further in the hearings, you will find a list which has almost 100 pages of scholars, researchers, and lecturers, who have gone around the world spreading our doctrine, I hope, but in many instances I wonder if they are. And sometimes when we pass higher education bills under the pretext that we do not have enough professors to meet our present college needs, and then we find a 100-page list of lecturers, scholars, and professors running all over the world, I wonder how we take care of our own people here at home.

There is another thing that I think is dangerous or that can be dangerous about this program. I would have liked to have seen it cut substantially more and it is one that I think the Committee on Foreign Affairs ought to take a look at, because you have to look at it before we get to the appropriation and something could be done here.

But I think it is the kind of program that lends itself to possible abuse. It may lend itself to abuse regardless of the administration. I do not care whose administration it is. But it is awfully easy if you have a newsman here or a scholar here or a professor here to entice him to your way of thinking by sending him abroad to make a lecture in his specialty. I think you can probably see that this has been done in some of these areas. We have held it down quite well but I think it can be cut even more and I think the program has gone too far.

So far as the new employees of the State Department are concerned, we have held them to a minimum.

But take the Passport Office. There is a tremendous workload increase in the Passport Office. We are trying to expedite this increased workload and I think they are doing a pretty good job. But by and large I think the State Department budget is a pretty tight budget.

I would just like to say this. You know I think sometimes the employees of the State Department get a great deal of criticism which they do not deserve. I have had the opportunity to visit with many of them in many of our embassies around the world. I think by and large most of these people are dedicated to the jobs that they are assigned to do.

So I think so far as I am concerned, most of our Foreign Service people and those who work here in Washington are doing a good job.

So far as the Department of Justice is concerned, and the gentleman from New York has touched upon the details of this legislation, there are just a couple of areas that I would like to talk about briefly.

One of them is the Criminal Justice Act. This is the act under which an individual can receive counsel in cases coming before the Federal courts. This was adopted by this Congress some few years ago. As a matter of fact, the Federal judiciary and the Federal judges never heard about the program and were never consulted on the program at all, and as a matter of fact they would indicate that they are not very much interested in it.

But my concern is that here we have another duplication because under the

poverty program, we have now what is known as *judicare*. So in the *judicare* program under the poverty program, you can get counsel. This counsel is available for courts of any jurisdiction while here in the Criminal Justice Act it is confined to the Federal district courts.

In my opinion, if we are going to continue to expend *judicare* funds under the poverty program, we ought to do away with the Criminal Justice Act because they are duplicating programs.

As to law enforcement assistance, and the gentleman from New York touched on this briefly, this legislation is designed to assist local police departments. You will find the overwhelming amount of money went to the District of Columbia Police Department for the purchase of cars and for the purchase of motor scooters and the changing of the paint on patrol cars and for everything that you could imagine. And this is outside the budget that we use for the District of Columbia.

It is my understanding that in the legislation presently pending in the Committee on the Judiciary, this act will be done away with and be carried in the crime bill that is being considered.

I just want to voice my own personal opinion while I have the opportunity, if we ever get ourselves in this country in the position where police departments in all jurisdictions within the United States are dependent upon the Federal Government for their operation, whether it be for the purchase of cars or the payment of salaries or the buying of uniforms or other equipment, I think we will have gone a long way down the wrong road. We can in the foreseeable future have all of our police departments dependent upon Washington and on Federal sources for their maintenance.

I think this goes a long way toward a Federal police force. I think those who are in charge of the Committee on the Judiciary and on writing this crime bill ought to take this possibility into consideration.

As I read these hearings and hear what has happened with law enforcement assistance, you will find that almost all of your police departments or some agencies within your States are receiving some assistance. You know I was thinking the other day, when I was going over some of this, that once you get a program of this kind you will find that they put these programs in almost all of the critical areas around the country.

Various foundations and universities become involved in the grants. Then when the Congress wants to review them and take a good hard look at them, they assemble all of these pressures from around the country and they descend on the Congress with the cries, "Don't touch it. Don't review it. Don't look at it. We are satisfied with it the way it is. We have become used to these Federal dollars and we don't want the program disturbed."

That happens with so many of our programs. But I think this is an area in which the Judiciary Committee ought to take a good hard look. I commend a reading of the hearings, because this program, taken to its ultimate conclusion, could cost many billions of dollars.

As far as the Immigration and Naturalization Service is concerned, I would just like to say that I think the hearings will indicate that agency has done an excellent job. They have had some new duties put on them. They have tried to hold the line. I want to commend the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the work that they have done. I have only one or two comments about the Department of Commerce. One is regarding the Bureau of the Census. You will note in this legislation that the administration requested—and, I might say, this was a last minute addition to the budget, I understand, by the Bureau of the Budget—\$20 million to carry a spot check survey of housing throughout many areas in the country. There was a million dollars carried in the supplemental appropriation. We struck that out and the Senate agreed.

So this was not there. We have taken this out because we recognize that the regular census is going to be taken in 1970, and it seemed to the members of the committee that we could well wait for this kind of sampling to take place during the regular decennial census.

I believe, however, in listening to the testimony over the years from the Bureau of the Census that there are many special censuses required by law and that it might not be a bad idea to have, instead of a census every 10 years, to have a 5-year census. This matter, I believe, should be studied very carefully, because then if that were done, we could do away with a large part of the special censuses, and every five years get the kind of information that would be gotten in the special census, and also with the shifting population that is taking place in our country, I believe it would be better for Government planners, business, and every other segment of our economy if we could have this about every 5 years.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HUNGATE. In reference to the Universal Law Assistance Act, which the gentleman mentioned earlier, I believe I am correct that our colleague, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. POFF] has placed an amendment on there which would eliminate the payment of compensation in the local police departments. I take it that that is the sort of amendment that you would favor in that act.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I certainly would favor that in the act. The only trouble is I notice, after having served here a few years, and I am sure the gentleman has noticed it in the time he has been here, that we start these programs, but then they have the habit of snowballing over the years, so we get into these things far deeper than we had originally intended. I agree that that is a good amendment.

Mr. HUNGATE. If the gentleman will yield further, I am certain he understands that part of the dilemma is among the members of the Judiciary Committee themselves. Court decisions on such subjects as alcoholism being a disease instead of a crime has resulted in some

funds being provided for the hospitalization of alcoholics. I am sure that the gentleman is aware that we can no longer treat these cases as we usually have, for alcoholics have to be treated as hospital cases and funds become necessary in additional amounts.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I am well aware of that. Frankly, I wish the Judiciary Committee was more aware of what has happened because of some of the Supreme Court decisions and would start taking a look at what the Congress can do as a result of these decisions, because I am not convinced that the crime bill you are considering in the Judiciary Committee will be very much about crime. I may be wrong.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Would it not help if each time the Judiciary Committee recommended these new laws that they would inquire as to the cost thereof?

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is exactly correct. As the gentleman well knows, we had testimony that this Criminal Justice Act would cost about \$3 million. If I recall correctly, the first request was for about \$7 million. Then it went up to \$15 million.

I believe the legislative committees have a responsibility, when they consider legislation, to find out how much it is going to cost. This, I believe, has been neglected in many areas, because we now are faced then with funding it. Many of the members of the legislative committee come back and say they had no idea what the cost of this program was going to be.

Mr. HUNGATE. If the gentleman will yield further, I believe it is spelled out in the current proposed legislation of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act that it is something like \$50 million for this year.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I might say I had a little to do with the requesting of a sum by members of the judiciary, that they ask how much this is going to cost. So I believe the committee does have some figures in there. My prediction is it will be on the conservative side.

Mr. HUNGATE. I thank the gentleman for useful service in this regard.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, the economic development assistance is also in here. There has been some transfer of funds in this area. I am not completely clear on all that is involved, except I understand, with the reorganization downtown, Mr. Davis hopes to be able to do a better job in EDA than in the past.

I understand further, because of the tremendous backlog they had in EDA applications, they decided to go through the applications quickly and let those who filed applications know as soon as possible whether or not they were going to receive a grant. Too many of our communities have been relying on assistance when we know full well there is not enough money to take care of all the requests from around the country. So I understand EDA is going to write

these communities whether or not they are going to be recipients of aid and the communities can plan more efficiently.

The distinguished chairman has stated well the committee's attitude on the Maritime Commission and maritime activities. We in the minority agree 100 percent. We think it is overdue.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, earlier in the discussion the chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee, I believe, complimented the committee on what they have done for the maritime industry. Certainly I would like to have my words on record complimenting the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], and the other members of the committee, because they have all given the administration the money it asked for in the budget for our merchant marine—and more.

I would like to point out that there is, I believe, on the horizon, some reason to hope. There are some private steamship operators who have proposals to build types of vessels which can compete in the world of shipping. I refer to the LASH-type ship—which stands for lighter aboard ship. These new types of ships will load entire barges. They will go at great speeds and load and unload very quickly. One of these new types of vessels will hold as much as three conventional ships. When we consider their speed and turnaround time, they will probably replace as many as 12 or 13 of the older type C-2 vessels. So I believe with the understanding of the Committee on Appropriations on these new proposals in future years, we will overcome this tremendous bloc obsolescence which is taking place, so that now we find ourselves something like 14th in the Nation's shipping and carrying only about 7 percent of our own cargoes.

I hope in expressing my commendation to the committee, they will continue their interest so we look forward to solving this problem of American shipping through private enterprise, without having to go to a defense type operation, such as recently was proposed for the FDL's—that is the fast deployment logistic vessels—which require 100-percent subsidy.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I thank the distinguished gentleman. I believe we are all aware of the contributions he has made to being sure we have a strong maritime service in our country. He can be sure we in our committee will look with favor on anything that can be done logically in strengthening our merchant marine. We are all like minded in realizing the seriousness of the problem and wanting to do something about it.

The distinguished chairman of the committee did not mention the Travel Service. I know it is one of his favorite organizations. I might say I believe probably it is too bad the Travel Service did get off on a wrong foot. There is a job that it can do.

There is one thing I note they are going to try to do, which I hope will be successful. A large number of people

from our own country go abroad to attend conventions. Businessmen, professional men, and others have conventions abroad. This is a real drain, I suppose, with respect to our gold flow.

The Travel Service, I understand, is going to try to convince those from abroad to hold some of their meetings in our country. I hope they will be successful in doing this. I believe it is a step in the right direction.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Surely the distinguished gentleman from Michigan is not suggesting we increase the amount contained in the bill for the silly outfit known as the Travel Service.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I am not doing that at all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Is this not the outfit concerning which a survey was made about 2 years ago in certain capitals of the world where they had offices? The Ambassador in London, Ambassador Bruce; the Ambassador in Rome, Ambassador Reinhardt; the Ambassador in Tokyo, Ambassador Reischauer; and the Ambassador at Bogotá, Colombia, all recommended that the offices be taken out.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I wanted to mention that, because I noticed the gentleman was very comfortable for a few minutes.

I do want to say I hope their attempts in this area will be helpful. That is my own comment in this regard.

I do want to ask the distinguished chairman to listen again, because I know he would feel remiss if I did not call this to his attention. It has always been considered every year by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

I refer to the matter of bankruptcies taking place under the Great Society. We remember how a few years ago under the Eisenhower administration our distinguished friend would recall all the time how bankruptcies were increasing. I thought it might be not inappropriate to just say that under the Great Society they are continuing to increase, with greater numbers every year.

Frankly, I do not really blame this on anyone. Probably it is just because of too loose credit.

I know the distinguished gentleman is going to want to reply, and I am delighted to yield to him to respond.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. My distinguished friend evidently forgets exactly what I said, as shown on page 185 of the committee hearings.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I have it right before me.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I said:

It might be noted, Mr. Cederberg, the number of business bankruptcies in 1966 was almost 500 less than business bankruptcies the year before.

Mr. CEDERBERG. We do not have the time to go into my response, but it was that the business bankruptcies went down a little bit but the personal bankruptcies continued to go up, so that in the fiscal year 1966, the nonbusiness

bankruptcy figure was 175,924, which is almost double what it was in the last year of the Eisenhower administration.

Everything is getting bigger under the Great Society, so I suppose bankruptcies ought to be able to go up, too.

We just want to be sure, for the record, that it is clear the bankruptcy situation has not improved and has probably gotten worse than it has ever been before.

There is another item in this legislation to which I should like to call attention; that is, the civil rights educational activities.

The administration asked for \$30 million in this program. Last year they had \$8 million plus. It was this year decided that we could make it \$10 million.

If Members will read the hearings, I believe they will see that the money which has been used for these civil rights educational activities has not been used in accordance with what was intended when Congress passed the law.

Why do I say this? If I read the law correctly and if I understand the debate which took place, the purpose of this legislation was to assist those school districts that were having problems in going from a segregated school system to a desegregated school system. What has happened is that much of this money has been used in areas of the country where there is not any problem of segregation. Some of it has gone to my State in Michigan, with the idea of desegregation.

We have not had segregated schools in Michigan at all. The University of Michigan got a grant, as did the University of Detroit and the Wayne township schools. I admit that there are problems we get involved in in these areas, but I believe we had better put the money where the problem is. So rather than give \$30 million, we put it at \$10 million, and I hope the administrator will take some recognition of the intent of the use of this money. I am not convinced Mr. Howe will do that, though, because as far as I am concerned he continues to flout the intention of the Congress year after year after year.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. Yes. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. I think the gentleman has made an excellent point. It would be wise for the House to take a look at the hearings on page 111, where, in response to my question, Harold Howe, Commissioner of Education, admitted that \$100,921 is going to a school district in Las Vegas, Nev., which has never been segregated. Since its inception it has been desegregated. This certainly shows up the fact that many of these funds are being used in places where there is no problem in the field of segregation.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CORMAN. I would like to point out that the House had a considerable discussion last week on the Green amendment and rather vigorously indicated to the administration that they expected

the law to be applied across the country and not just in the South.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That has nothing to do with this.

Mr. CORMAN. So I assume that there are instances of racial discrimination in the North and, if there is a need for funds to help overcome this discrimination, that that would be consistent with the intent of the Congress. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. CEDERBERG. If the gentleman will read the exact law under which this was written, it says specifically that it should be used to assist schools in desegregating.

Mr. CORMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is what it is for.

Mr. CORMAN. That is right.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I do not think you have in the State of California any schools that are segregated. Do you?

Mr. CORMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. You have some that are?

Mr. CORMAN. There are schools that have wound up with racial segregation based on neighborhood segregation and sometimes on gerrymandered school lines. There was considerable discussion on this floor last week about the fact that there is racial segregation of schools in the North. A number of the Members of this body spoke out vigorously against the administration for only enforcing the civil rights bill in the South.

Mr. CEDERBERG. What we are talking about here is the fact that the schools in some areas are segregated by law. This law has been declared unconstitutional. This legislation was written to be of assistance in the transition from a period of segregation to desegregation. If you want to apply other legislation or have legislation to assist schools such as you are talking about, I would not be opposed to that. As a matter of fact, I recognize that there are many school districts that have problems along the line that the gentleman is speaking about, but in my opinion this legislation as written should not be applied here to the problem you are addressing yourself to.

Mr. CORMAN. It seems to me—and I do not want to take up your time—if there is a case where the segregation is based on racial discrimination, these funds then ought to be available.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I thank the gentleman.

In closing I just want to make one comment on the U.S. Information Agency. This is an Agency, of course, that is charged with doing something about our image abroad. We have tried to fund it and always fund the Voice of America for every dime they ask for. We try to do the best we can in being sure that this Agency is properly funded. I heard some criticism, however, about Expo 67 and the U.S. exhibit there. I have not had an opportunity to visit Expo 67, but from the reports I have had from those who visited it, we have a wonderful building. The architecture is fine. However, they tell me that the contents of the building leave something to be desired. I have always wondered why

it is we cannot put our best foot forward in some of these expositions. At the New York World's Fair I think the U.S. Information Agency did a miserable job in our exhibition there. I hope if there are these things that have been done this way and they need to be corrected in Expo 67, they ought to be corrected. Personally, I would be interested in hearing from someone who has visited it in order to give us some idea as to what we are up to there.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. I fully share your feeling about the U.S. pavilion at Expo 67. I was privileged some 2 weeks ago to visit the pavilion in the company of some members of the Canadian House of Commons.

Individual members of the Canadian Parliament came to me after they had gone through our exhibit and said that they did not think it could have been this bad. They said, individuals of their constituencies had contacted them and said, "Have you seen the U.S. pavilion? It is excellent on the outside, but it is very, very sad on the inside. It does not show American life as it exists. It shows a tinsel-bodied Hollywood-style type of America rather than the true type of our neighbor America that we know and love."

On my visit there I found that there was indeed a lot of pop art and mod art and, perhaps, art in line with the new "beat" generation or whatever one chooses to call it. But it certainly does not convey to those visiting the exposition the great story we have to tell, and I only hope that the USIA will change its approach and begin to tell that story.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. PELLY].

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I too had some constituents to visit in my office only this morning, constituents who had just come back from Montreal. They expressed the same feelings with reference to our exhibit there, that it was a Hollywood-type exhibition. They pointed out further how inferior it was to the Soviet Union's participation in that field.

Mr. Chairman, I say to the gentleman from North Dakota that the gentleman certainly has a point to which we should have given a great deal more thought and attention.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the gentleman from Washington that this is a subject that I generally stay away from. I learned this many, many years ago. I believe it was last Thursday, I was invited by the President of the United States to accompany him to Montreal and to observe Expo 67 for which this committee has recommended the appropriation of moneys in support of our exhibit there. However, I have learned that for everyone who criticizes one of these exhibitions, there is usually someone who supports it.

Mr. Chairman, we had that situation with reference to the New York world

fair. We had that situation with reference to the Brussels exposition. And, in fact, Mr. Chairman, there was a lady who wrote a book not too long ago, and in four chapters thereof she criticized quite severely what I had to say about the Brussels fair which was held in 1958.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that I will have an opportunity to visit Expo 67 and I hope that an invitation will also be extended to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

And, further, Mr. Chairman, I hope that when we have had the opportunity to visit the exposition, we can get together and privately discuss our views.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I would not make that discussion too private. We might as well make it public. In other words, we might call some of those who are responsible for the exhibit to come in and discuss the matter with us.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, if the distinguished gentleman from Michigan will yield further, we might not want to do it that way. When they come back for more money, we would be able to grade their presentation based upon the merits or demerits of the exhibit.

Mr. CEDERBERG. However, the problem is that they always work around this couple of million dollars, rather than giving us the world exposition and exhibit to which we are entitled. We are going into another such exposition in San Antonio, Tex., next year.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, if the distinguished gentleman from Michigan will yield further, originally, the request for the world Expo 67 on the part of the United States was for \$11,700,000. The House of Representatives recommended the appropriation of \$8 million. The other body recommended \$11,700,000. The conferees agreed on \$9 million and that is how it came about.

Mr. CEDERBERG. It is my opinion that we have a good bill, generally speaking.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, if the distinguished gentleman from Michigan will yield further, I believe the people who are in charge of it are sincere. I talked with one of them just the other day. We had a very interesting conversation about the experts down there in the U.S. Information Agency, one of whom seems to be quite mixed up with everything with which he is concerned. Incidentally, he was put on the payroll during the Eisenhower administration.

Mr. CEDERBERG. He must be a good man, if the Great Society has still got him over there.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. We could not get rid of him.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I might say to the distinguished gentleman from New York that I know the problem involved.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Our distinguished chairman from New York has pointed out very well that we do appropriate the funds, but then we lose control. True, there are those who think this exhibition is fine, and this handful are the very artists and stylists who create a stylistic version of America that is not really true. But we should direct these exhibitions to the 90 percent of the

people who see them. And they are the 90 percent of the populace that I was talking about in talking with Members of the Canadian Parliament. We had a little straw vote taken among the 25 Members of the Canadian Parliament that I was with and the vast majority were disappointed with the internal arrangements of the American pavilion.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I might say to the distinguished gentleman that one day last week the Director of the agency, Mr. Leonard Marx, came to my office and had with him a considerable number of newspaper clippings which were highly laudatory of the content of the American exhibition in Montreal.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I might say to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that I understand his mayor even thinks it swings.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. You mean Fun City?

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Sometimes these newspaper writers are a little more the swinger type than the average members of our population. I believe everyone realizes that.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, with that I believe I will close, but may I end on a note of caution, and I hope the people in the departments downtown will take note of it also: that basically the legislation we are presenting to you today, in the overall not all are 100 percent satisfied with it, but by and large, in view of what we had to do and work with, it seems to me that this is the best we could do.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I should just like to congratulate the gentleman from Michigan on his very fine statement and explanation of the various facets of this bill. Of course, I do not like some of the items, and I did not agree with the especially severe cut which was made to the educational items with regard to civil rights. I did my best in this regard, but I did not have the votes. So this being a democratic society, that is what we are bound by.

We were talking a while ago about the Bureau of Prisons releasing prisoners while serving their term in the prison under the so-called work release program and I am reminded of a clipping in the U.S. News & World Report of January 23, 1967, in which the Most Reverend Fulton J. Sheen, the bishop of Rochester, is quoted:

Social slobberers who insist on compassion being shown to the junkies, to the dope fiends, the throat slashers, the beatniks, the prostitutes, the homosexuals and the punks. Today the decent man is practically off the reservation.

Then I thought of the printed hearings with respect to the judiciary and the Department of Justice, beginning at page 506 on what the situation was. The Bureau of Prisons officials picked a day at random, to wit: February 2, 1967. There were released by the Director of Prisons on work release, prisoners who had been sentenced for narcotics, burglary, counterfeiting, white slavery violation—transporting interstate—robbery, postal burglaries, manslaughter on Government reservations, bank robbery, kidnaping, et cetera. These are the kind of people

who are being released from the prisons under this program, some of whom earn social security benefits or credit under civil service retirement.

Mr. CEDERBERG. May I say to the distinguished chairman that I agree with him 100 percent, and, of course, I agree with Bishop Sheen. It is tragic, I believe, when we see what is happening in our country, and where people do not pay attention to statements like that which the good bishop made. They do not pay attention to statements made by J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI, since they are trying to downgrade him because of his attitude on criminals—crime across the Nation which the FBI tries to do something about, and then some of the social dogooders these days demoralizing what is going to have to be done if we are going to try to control crime.

You are going to have to have a lot more medicine than that.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FLYNT. I would like to refer to page 24 of the bill and page 14 of the committee report under that section which relates to economic development assistance for the purpose of making some legislative history.

It is the intent of the committee, and indeed the intent of the House of Representatives, is it not, that the administrator of the economic development assistance program should pay special attention to applications which come in which would further depress an industry that is already in serious economic straits?

For example, several years ago, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan I am sure remembers, at a time when the broiler industry throughout the country, that is the broiler segment of the poultry industry, was in a very serious economic plight. Then the director of this program, the administrator, almost undertook to approve applications for both grants and loans, which if approved and put into operation would have had the effect of causing even more small operators and large operators alike in the broiler segment of the poultry industry to become further depressed—which would have had the exact opposite effect from that which was intended by the Congress.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I can only state so far as I am concerned that we should be very careful and the agencies should be very careful to be sure that it does not try to place in business those things that are going to be competitive to a business that is already trying to exist and probably having a difficult time now.

Mr. FLYNT. I am sure the distinguished gentleman from Michigan agrees with me that the purpose of this program is to create jobs and to create employment and not to kill employment and to further reduce it.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Nor is it to place in jeopardy any business by any competitor by using these tax dollars to assist someone else in getting into a business, which may not be necessary, and that is my own personal opinion.

Mr. FLYNT. I thank the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I am sure that would be the sentiment of the Congress.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say we both almost forgot to say something about a subject that was uncovered in the hearings, and that is the fact that this covey of great experts out in the National Bureau of Standards, who have moved from the Connecticut Avenue, Reno Road property, to Gaithersburg, where they originally estimated that the cost of their buildings would be \$62 million and they are now up to \$107 million. But lo and behold, did we not find that they paid \$45,000 for a flagpole, out in the middle of nowhere, in Gaithersburg—which amounts to \$500 a foot for a flagpole.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Let the record speak for itself.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG] has consumed 42 minutes.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, may I take just a few moments of the Committee's time on an important subject, the subject of JOHN ROONEY. Not many people know even remotely of the close scrutiny which he gives to this bill, of the effective results which he achieves in holding down costs of the many and varied activities which the bill covers. Our country owes JOHN ROONEY a great deal.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to tell first about the United Nations. The United States has a large listing of representatives at the United Nations. In fact, our staff at the U.N. and affiliate organizations totals 2,811 persons. That is nearly 3,000 people, and that does not include those who work for Public Law 480 and some foreign aid personnel associated with U.N. activities.

We pay \$113 million annually to the United Nations and its affiliate organizations. This is, by far, the largest share of the cost of the U.N. paid by any nation. Actually we pay uncomfortably close to half the bills of that organization.

Mr. Chairman, it would appear that such a large group of capable representatives, backed by generous, even unstinting appropriations, would be able to exercise a major influence in the affairs of the U.N. That influence, it would be anticipated, could be reflected in vigorous action by the United Nations in dealing with peacekeeping problems and leadership problems throughout the world. It could be reflected in effective operations by peacekeeping forces, by sanctions against troublemakers, and by prompt recourse to the World Court when it becomes necessary to do so.

I find woefully little to support that thesis. Lengthy debates are carried on in the U.N., but they are largely meaningless in that nothing of significance really

happens. The "have not" nations use the U.N. for a sounding board, and some of these "have not" nations are happy now to split themselves into smaller units, each calling itself a nation and sending the bill to the United States. Occasionally the U.N. does strike out against a responsible government like Rhodesia or South Africa, and regretfully I note that the United States usually tags along like a small boy trying to lead a large calf after the calf has found it can go where it wants.

Round 1 in the participation of the U.N. in the crisis in the Mideast must be chalked up as uninspiring—or blundering. Inexplicably, Secretary General U Thant withdrew the peacekeeping forces which had acted as a buffer between Arab and Israel forces, thus opening the way for direct confrontation by hostile units. U Thant himself has seemed to be floundering in his efforts to find appropriate channels through which to work. This is not the first instance.

The other major crisis affecting the U.N. is, of course, the war in Vietnam. In that situation the U.N. has carefully looked the other way while U Thant called for peace negotiations and an end to bombing. These gestures are of no earthly benefit to the United States. Instead they are quite harmful to a meaningful search for peace.

This brings us down to the fact that the United Nations is probably facing the greatest test of its existence. The organization which began 20 years ago with great hopes for an effective organization for the preservation of world peace has degenerated more and more into a debating society which costs much and produces little. It is a most disappointing situation. Unless the organization is able to realize its potentialities by facing up to crises in a responsible manner, the U.N. will have demonstrated that its usefulness as an international organization has come to an end. Many in Congress have for years felt that there was no justification for continuing to pay the lion's share of the cost of the U.N. We have urged with restraint that limitations be placed on these expenditures but these cries have fallen on deaf ears. I would think that the time may be near when this will no longer be the case.

Now let me get to the State Department. The problems of the Middle East focus with sharp clarity upon Moscow and the progress which Russia has made in that area. Whether there has been a breakdown in American diplomacy, or whether America's friendship with Israel through the years has soured on the Arab nations is not clear. What is clear is that the Russians have very definitely taken advantage of the situation and they are reaping the harvest. The situation need not be a lasting one, but for the time being the Arab nations are more solidly united against the small country of Israel than at any previous time. It places Moscow in the driver's seat in an area which has been troubled diplomatically for years, and the situation poses a direct counterthreat to America's actions in Vietnam. Even

without consideration of Vietnam, the United States has a serious choice. We have a commitment to help preserve Israel, whose survival quite obviously is at stake. We have a very definite interest in the Arab-controlled oil, and in keeping open strategic routes to areas of major interest to the free world.

In Europe, France has kicked out the U.N.—lock, stock, and barrel. This has, of course, weakened the effectiveness of that organization and demonstrated a lack of unity on the part of the Western World. And not to be overlooked is the fact that France falls heir to very substantial U.S. military installations and to equipment which cannot readily be moved. For this she is obligated to pay, but the chances are that these obligations will simply be added to other billions which France owes to this Nation and which De Gaulle sublimely ignores.

There is an offset to the French defection. Spain would be very glad to become a part of the NATO Alliance, and Spain has effective forces and substantial manpower for producing still other forces. But some of the Socialist governments of northern Europe do not like the strongly anti-Communist government of Spain, and our diplomats are careful not to press the issue. After all, we must not offend anybody just to get allies with which to contain communism. That is not polite diplomacy.

I call attention also to the opportunity which now exists in Indonesia. Our relations with Indonesia were at a very low ebb for a long period while Sukarno courted the Communists. Now that period is past. The Communists have taken a fearful beating in Indonesia. There is a new order.

This presents a new opportunity for American diplomacy to move quickly and effectively to cement the anti-Communist posture of Indonesia's Government and to reestablish close and fruitful relations with that nation's government. Undoubtedly we are taking steps to achieve this but how positive are those steps and how effective have they been? There is very little to indicate any progress of moment in either respect. If this is another case of business as usual with no significant regard for time or opportunity, then American diplomacy is missing the boat very badly.

To me, it would appear that happier relations with Indonesia—the largest nation in Southeast Asia and a country of great potential and wealth—should be courted with all the ardor of a lovesick swain during full moon in June. This can be the most important nation in Southeast Asia in that area insofar as the future of democracy is concerned.

On the same side of the world, in Vietnam itself, pacification of liberated areas has had to be taken from State and related groups and placed in the hands of U.S. military forces. Poor progress, waste, and black marketing have forced a revision in the program. It is very clear that we will not have won the war in Vietnam until pacification is complete and effective and believed in by the people.

These are not cheering developments. They indicate a need for a very careful soul-searching in the higher levels of

America's diplomatic agencies. It is high time for the elimination of deadwood. The dedicated, capable personnel, of whom there are many, should be given a freer hand to show positive accomplishment for the advancement of America's interests. But instead of careful pruning, there was much in the presentations to the committee of business as usual, with requests for a constantly mounting number of civilian employees. I am glad to state the committee has refused many of the requested additions but what is needed most is a coldly analytical facing up to the fact that they are not doing very well diplomatically in the hottest spots in the world. Neither this committee nor the Congress has the power to require more capable action. We can cut and scold but that is about all. The United States cannot fight everywhere. We have to be able to depend upon the diplomats in most parts of the world. I wonder if they realize that they have not been doing very well even though they have nearly all the money to do the job that they requested from Congress.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I join with others in congratulating the subcommittee for the generally fine job with this bill. I notice that some of the cuts made are in sensitive areas. It is never easy to cut or reduce appropriations requests in such areas.

I also notice that, according to my quick mathematics, there is a reduction of between 6 and 7 percent in this bill under the budget estimates. Fifteen million dollars of that, I believe, is involved in the use of previously appropriated funds, but, nevertheless, the total cuts range between 6 and 7 percent.

However, I would like to ask a question or two of my distinguished friend from New York, the chairman of the subcommittee, if I may have his attention. I notice the bill authorizes the sale of \$150 million in participating certificates. I just wonder how the subcommittee justifies that, in view of the record which indicates that SBA already has authority to sell \$850 million worth of participating certificates?

If they sell this additional \$150 million that will give them a billion dollars of money for use next year.

I notice in the budget itself that if they get the billion dollars in receipts from the sale of participating certificates and from repayments on loans and revenues from loans unsold, they expect to go into fiscal year 1969 with a carryover balance of \$476½ million.

I cannot understand why it would be necessary to incur the obligation for the insufficiencies which will amount to \$1,350,000 next year and every year thereafter so long as the PC's are outstanding. For the entire \$1 billion proposed for sale next year, the insufficiency, or subsidy if you prefer that word, will be about \$7,000,000 a year.

I see no need to sell the \$150 million, according to the budget estimates and, I might add, according to the record which

was a very fine record, I thought, made by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG], beginning on page 79 and running over through page 81 of part 4 of the hearings.

If the gentleman will enlighten me or discuss the need for this \$150 million, he may be able to convince me I should not offer an amendment to strike that \$150 million.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I shall be glad to discuss this with the distinguished gentleman, a fellow member of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

The page to which the gentleman referred in the printed hearings, to wit, page 79, contains testimony by Mr. Boutin, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration. I believe it is universally considered, not only in the Congress but throughout the country, that one of the better run operations of the Federal Government is the Small Business Administration. It is one which is very important to the economic life of this country.

Mr. JONAS. May I interject to say I am not questioning the importance of the Small Business Administration or attacking the way it has operated. I am questioning whether they need the \$150 million.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. As my lawyer colleague would say, this is just preliminary.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. At page 79, the testimony of Mr. Boutin was:

We would have sufficient money to meet our responsibilities for fiscal 1967 and fiscal 1968 at the level of \$850 million in sales, with one caveat, Mr. Chairman, that the \$150 million is all for the business loan and investment fund. Part of the balance, \$125 million of the \$850 million, is for the disaster loan fund. So we would be running at too tight a rate to be on safe ground going into fiscal 1969.

If I may conclude this thought, we had a situation—and have a situation each year—in which disasters occur and it becomes very important that the Small Business Administration have on hand sufficient money to cover the disaster loans as well as the business loans.

I can recall when, only a couple of years ago, another gentleman was the head of the Small Business Administration, and he did not ask the Appropriations Committee of the House for additional funds.

In every region throughout the country when loans were not made it was contended that this was all the fault of the Committees on Appropriations of the Congress. It was the thought of our subcommittee in dealing with this matter that we could not jeopardize such a situation. So we included not \$850 million, as was included last year, as I recall it, but \$150 million in these participation sales certificates.

Mr. JONAS. May I say that \$150 million is all the administration asked for this year.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. That is true.

Mr. JONAS. And you give them every dollar that they asked for. May I state what follows in the quotation you read on page 79?

Mr. ROONEY. Of course you will be here again a year from now for 1969, will you not?

Mr. BOUTIN. Yes, indeed, Mr. Chairman.
Mr. ROONEY. And this does not put you out at all coming up here to see us. We only see you once a year, generally speaking, and you have all of these fine-looking gentlemen with you.

Now, the question in my mind simply is, Do they need the \$150 million or do they not?

May I add one other thing here? The reason I raise the question is because if you give them the \$150 million, according to their own testimony and according to the budget, they will carry over into 1969 \$476.5 million which they do not plan to spend or obligate in fiscal year 1968.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. The gentleman's figures are correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. We cannot be sure, I say to my distinguished friend from North Carolina, that they will not need this money. I approached the witnesses at that hearing with the idea of perhaps using the pruning shears. Subsequently, though, we became convinced we were not going to take that chance and possibly be responsible for their running out of funds for business loans and disaster loans. I have in my hand a letter from the Administrator, the Honorable Bernard L. Boutin in which he states he is grateful for including in our bill the authority to sell before June 30, 1969, an additional \$150 million of participation certificates. This authority will assure that the Small Business Administration will have the funds available in our revolving funds to carry out without curtailment the various lending programs authorized to this agency.

So it is a matter of assurance.

Mr. JONAS. May I say that if they do not get the \$150 million as provided in this bill, they will still have \$325 million in carryover funds. That seems like a pretty big cushion to me. I am sure Mr. Boutin would like to have \$476 million in carryover funds, but the question is, Do we need to give him all of that?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Further I am informed that there is presently pending or about to come up a bill which will increase the lending authority of the Small Business Administration.

In conclusion, the committee did not want to take the chance of being criticized for not having furnished enough money to meet these disaster and business loans as we were accused a couple of years ago when it was not our fault. If we refuse to approve this action of the committee, we will be placed in such a position.

Mr. JONAS. I am sorry to take so much time, but I think this is necessary.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. The gen-

tleman should take it. He always asks fair and sensible questions.

Mr. JONAS. Thank you.

I am not trying to be an obstructionist, but am trying to find some justification for this \$150 million, and I have not had an opportunity to do so before.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, if he would not agree to write into page 48 \$1,350,000, the estimated amount of the insufficiency, instead of leaving it wide open as a permanent and indefinite appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, it is my opinion that there are several reasons why we should do this, the principal one being that two appropriation bills already passed this year have written in the exact amount of the subsidy.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that it would be inconsistent if we adopted this bill and left it wide open, in the form of sort of a blank check, may I respectfully say to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, if the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina will yield further, may I respectfully reply to the gentleman, that if we were to include this amount at the place suggested by the gentleman from North Carolina, at page 48 of the bill as suggested by the gentleman, it could very well cost more money. Therefore, it is my opinion that we should not take that chance. We are approving the sale of participation certificates, to the extent of \$150 million.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the distinguished gentleman from New York that I cannot see how it could possibly cost more than \$150 million because the bill specifically limits the sales to \$150 million and I would specifically limit the subsidy to \$1,350,000—the exact amount Mr. Boutin estimated would be required.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. But, Mr. Chairman, if the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina will yield further, is it not a fact that it could cost less, if the amount is not set forth?

Mr. JONAS. In the other bills we said, "not in excess of."

Mr. ROONEY of New York. But what happened with regard to the other bills, I believe is incorrect. And, Mr. Chairman, insofar as the Small Business Administration is concerned, and I am sure it is concerned, I am not going to vote to interfere with the business and disaster loans.

Mr. JONAS. Again, I do not think anything I have suggested could be so construed.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Well, that is what we are afraid of.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for yielding to me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time during which to discuss and to direct the Committee's attention to that

portion of the report on the bill which deals with the Environmental Science Services Administration and, perhaps, to ask a question or two of the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] with reference thereto.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, if the distinguished gentleman from Illinois will yield, I shall be glad to attempt to respond to the questions of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, a few days ago we had an incident occur in the congressional district which it is my honor to represent, a tornado in which some 22 lives were lost and a great amount of property damage was done.

Mr. Chairman, I learned, to my consternation, that the station of the U.S. Weather Bureau at Rockford was operating only upon a 16-hour-a-day basis, due to a budgetary cutback in 1964 and that they only had one trained meteorologist on duty most of the time.

Mr. Chairman, this one man simply could not handle the many calls which would have gone out to the various public service agencies and public news media agencies, and so on, in order to provide advance warning of the impending storm.

Mr. Chairman, because of that most regrettable incident I addressed a letter to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee on the 26th of April and asked for an additional \$30,000 to be put into the bill so that we might have the three additional people needed to man this particular office on a 24-hour basis. Of course, the subcommittee's hearings had already adjourned by that time and there was no opportunity to go into it further.

Mr. Chairman, I have read the language as contained on page 16 of the report on this bill, which states as follows:

The full amounts requested for hurricane and tornado, agriculture weather and fire weather have been approved, as well as the funds for the nationwide natural disaster warning system.

Mr. Chairman, there was a meeting which was held on the day after the tornado at Rockford, Ill., at which time there was present, Mr. Paul Kutschentruer, Director of User Affairs of the Environmental Sciences Services Administration, Department of Commerce, and Mr. S. Barton, from their public information office. It seemed to be the recommendation of the experts in this field that this is what is needed by way of additional authorization for fiscal year 1968, if our area is going to have adequate storm warning.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, the substance of this meeting was to the effect that the Weather Bureau was so understaffed that during that time they could not have given the consideration necessary to warn the schools and other public institutions as well as individuals as to the impending danger.

Mr. Chairman, I realize that there is this language contained in the report. However, these people who attended this meeting indicated that there would have to be an additional authorization and

appropriation for fiscal year 1968 in order to make these three additional positions available.

I would appreciate some assurances at this time from the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, that what has been said at page 16 of the report is in fact so, and that there are moneys available now to the Environmental Science Services Administration that will make the personnel needed available because they are needed.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I should like to say to the highly distinguished and capable gentleman from Illinois that I noted he has pursued this matter with the members of the subcommittee as well as myself, and I say now for the benefit of whoever hears my voice, or reads the RECORD, including the Weather Bureau, now known as the Environmental Science Services Administration, that we mean exactly what we say, that the full amounts requested for hurricane and tornado, agriculture weather, and fire weather have been approved, as well as the funds for the nationwide natural disaster warning system. I should further say that if the Weather Bureau feels there should be an around-the-clock, 24-hour service, that the funds are sufficient to do this, and we would expect them to do this if they think it should be done.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. I thank the distinguished gentleman for providing me with that information. I shall certainly pursue this matter with the Environmental Science Services Administration with the full expectation that they will staff the Rockford Weather Station on a 24-hour basis. I know the degree of importance that this agency will attach to the words just spoken by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee. I am also aware that officials of the Environmental Science Services Administration have already acknowledged in their conversations with Mr. Robert P. Selfridge, manager of the Greater Rockford Airport, that the need for 24-hour weather station operation at Rockford does exist.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my full support for H.R. 10345, the fiscal 1968 appropriations for the State, Commerce, and Justice Departments. I am pleased that the bill includes the full \$5,800,000 budget estimate for the Center for Technical and Cultural Interchange Between East and West, the Honolulu East-West Center, created by Congress in 1960 and dedicated by then Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1961.

The approval by the Appropriations Committee of the full budget request reflects the general recognition that the East-West Center is fulfilling the purpose for which it was established; namely, to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the peoples of Asia and the entire Pacific area. Americans and foreign students from more than 31 nations participate in the many and varied programs of the Center's Institute for Student Interchange, the Institute of Advanced Projects, and the Institute for Technical Interchange.

The East-West Center enables students from diverse cultures and backgrounds to gather and live in a cosmopolitan environment while pursuing intensive studies in their academic specialties. Senior scholars are enabled to meet in seminars and exchange ideas that eventually contribute materially to mutual understanding and respect, attitudes which hopefully will be carried back to many lands and will have ramifications for our international relations in the future.

Not only does the Center create an environment that fosters learning, but it has provided the means for intensive activity in the translation of foreign works, in the writing of books on subjects of cross-cultural concern, and the publication of many beautiful and valuable scholarly volumes through the facilities of the East-West Center Press.

The programs of the East-West Center have also made it possible for groups of scholars from Asian countries to attend summer sessions at mainland universities and to visit Washington, D.C., a trip which is a high spot of their stimulating experience in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot overestimate the implications of what is occurring at the East-West Center as a bridge to more meaningful relationships between the United States and our neighbors across the Pacific with whom our commercial and cultural interests are becoming increasingly involved. As the trade agreements and treaties we sign with Asian countries form a legalistic basis for our international policy in that area of the world, so do the intercultural activities made possible by the East-West Center provide the meaningful human element that will enhance the operative reality of such agreements. The foreign students at the Center are all of the highest caliber, rigidly selected from the most capable young people in their societies, and each year they return as cadres to assume leadership roles in their native countries. What they carry back with them from the East-West Center will expand and become more apparent as our relations with their nations continue to grow in every aspect.

Mr. Chairman, I applaud the Committee on Appropriations for its vision in including the full budgetary request for the East-West Center in the 1968 appropriation and urge my colleagues today to approve this most significant legislation.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for the purposes authorized by section 104(b)(4) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), to be credited to and expended under the appro-

priation account for "Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad", to remain available until expended, \$5,025,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], and the members of his subcommittee, for the excellent hearings they conducted on the subject of this State, Justice, Commerce appropriations bill. It would be my hope the Members of the House would spend some time reading these hearings, because there is a wealth of information to be obtained from them.

Now, having said that, Mr. Chairman, I must add that I do not believe the committee, on the basis of the evidence the committee adduced with respect to a lot of the spending, cut deeply enough.

I do not know how notice is going to be served upon the departments represented in this bill as well as other departments covered by other appropriation bills, unless the Committee on Appropriations raps the knuckles of those who are misusing the public trust by extravagant spending on questionable projects.

The committee leveled all kinds of criticism in the use of various funds, but it will be of no avail unless effective notice is served that this situation cannot continue.

I recognize, of course, that the authorizing committees of Congress are to blame for much of this, but somehow or other we do not seem to be able to get it over to those committees that some of these things must be ended.

There is, for instance, the Chamizal deal with Mexico at El Paso, Tex. I suppose the answer will be that having been authorized in the amount that it was and in the way it was, Congress had to come along today and provide the money in this bill. This Chamizal deal could only happen in Texas, I do believe. I will not go into the details, for most of them are in these hearings.

Another illustration of what I am talking about is the east-west cultural center in Hawaii. From reading these hearings, you have to believe that there is terribly poor administration of this cultural center.

The fact that one of the students who is tapping the Federal Treasury for some \$13,000 to \$15,000 for an education, would lead an anti-Vietnam demonstration in Honolulu and commit a symbolic desecration of the U.S. flag, is beyond belief. Apparently the heads of that heavily subsidized institution gave him and others only a slap on the wrist.

Somehow or other we have to get it over that if we are going to support these cultural centers, that we will not tolerate this kind of business. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] suggested a little while ago that the United Nations and the State Department are failing in their missions in behalf of the American people and he is so right. We are spending millions upon millions of dollars in this and other bills on the State Department and its so-called foreign policy, and upon the United Nations and its specialized agencies, yet around the

world we have fewer friends than we have ever had. It is time to quit spending so much on bankrupt policies and organizations.

So it goes up and down the line, including the judiciary and the Justice Department. It is my understanding that there are about 2,000 attorneys in the Department of Justice—somebody correct me if I am wrong. Yet, using just one illustration, a man by the name of Fred G. Black, former high-flying lobbyist for North American Aviation and an associate of Bobby Baker, was convicted on tax charges but the case was thrown out of court about a year ago on a technicality. Why has not the Department of Justice brought him to trial again—as the court instructed? Why not?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Are they afraid Black will talk? What is the story?

There is also the failure of the Supreme Court to do anything about the three Federal judges in Oklahoma who have been engaged for the last few years in calling each other names and accusing each other of corruption. Speaking of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Warren finds time to load himself on the taxpayers' backs and take a junket to South America, along with his wife also on the payroll, yet he does not have time to dispose of the writ that was filed in the Court 2 or 3 years ago in the case of the three Oklahoma judges. Meanwhile, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives uses the weak-spined alibi that there is a legal action pending in the Supreme Court and therefore it cannot carry out an investigation of the three Oklahoma Federal judges who persist in denouncing each other and thus bringing the Federal court into disrepute.

It is about time the House and the Committee on Appropriations thereof, as well as the authorizing committees, rapped some knuckles around here. Let us cut down on the funds if that is the only way we can get decent performance and service out of some of these people.

Mr. Chairman, there is no possible way, based upon testimony given in the hearings, to justify many of the expenditures in this bill. Unless it is drastically reduced I have no alternative but to vote against it.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1968".

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last two words.

I take this time in order to inquire of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee or the ranking member or anyone who has the information available as to the employment levels cur-

rently of the Department of State and how many vacancies exist. I am moved to ask the question because recently I saw a news article which quoted a State Department official as saying that steps were being taken to reduce overseas employment by 2 percent or to eliminate 2 percent of the jobs. Was that statement in error?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I am advised that there were no vacancies at that time.

Mr. JONAS. Was this a correct statement? Has the gentleman checked that statement to see whether action was taken?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Actually all that was being done by the new Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration, Mr. Rimestad, was to bring employment to the level that it should have been. Is that a satisfactory answer to the gentleman's question?

Mr. JONAS. It explains what happened. I was a little surprised and pleased, I might add, and complimented the people in State for taking that action. I just wondered if I was premature in doing so.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I suppose Mr. Rimestad should have been complimented for doing what you and I would call the right thing.

Mr. JONAS. At any rate, it is a plus for the taxpayers that he has done what he should have done.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. That is true.

Mr. JONAS. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States for necessary expenses for the promotion of foreign commerce, as authorized herein under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses," \$200,000, to remain available until expended.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF GEORGIA

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have a series of amendments beginning at this point. There are actually 10 amendments. I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The wording of the amendments is identical and basically the impact of the amendments is simply to put a time limitation on the funds that are appropriated, rather than having them remain available until expended at some indefinite period.

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

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I understand the request is that they be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct. That is the request.

Without objection, the amendments will be considered en bloc.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia: On page 27, line 3, strike out "expended" and insert "July 1, 1972."

On page 29, line 4, strike out "expended" and insert "July 1, 1972."

On page 29, lines 11 and 12, strike out "expended" and insert "July 1, 1972."

On page 30, line 5, strike out "expended" and insert "July 1, 1972."

On page 31, line 7, strike out "expended" and insert "July 1, 1972."

On page 33, line 14, strike out "expended" and insert "July 1, 1972."

On page 35, line 10, strike out "expended" and insert "July 1, 1972."

On page 54, line 7, strike out "expended" and insert "July 1, 1972."

On page 54, line 13, strike out "expended" and insert "July 1, 1972."

On page 54, line 23, strike out "expended" and insert "July 1, 1972."

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, the reason I offer these amendments is simply that I have been appalled when reading various reports relating to the total dollars that have been appropriated by this Congress, only to find there are dollars which are lying around and have not been expended.

A few minutes ago, in the colloquy between the gentleman from North Carolina and the gentleman from New York, I noticed the gentleman was taking objection to a \$150 million appropriation request merely because there was—and I believe my figure is correct—\$400 million which had been appropriated by prior Congresses not used by the particular agency involved.

It appears to me it would be only good business judgment to put a time certain expiration date on these appropriations and not let them carry over indefinitely if they are not used.

I have attempted, in offering these particular amendments, to exclude areas in which construction is involved. Actually, as one goes through the appropriation bill, one finds that the term "to remain available until expended" appears in approximately 25 different areas. I have selected 10 of these, and feel it is proper to put a 5-year limitation on this money. If the money is not spent within the 5-year period it should then revert to the Treasury.

What are the areas? They are such things as on page 35, under "State Marine Schools." There is \$1,275,000 to be appropriated to the Maritime Academy, and it is to remain available until expended. Probably this money will be expended within a 5-year period, but if for some reason it is not I feel the appropriations should lapse and should then not be made available unless reappropriated by a future Congress.

On page 30, under "satellite operations" there is \$28,100,000 to remain available, to observe the environmental conditions of space satellites. I support the space program, but at the same time I feel very definitely that we should have a time limit on the appropriations made. If they are not expended within a reasonable period of time for that purpose—and I have adopted basically 5 years—then they should lapse.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully urge the adoption of these amendments.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendments.

Mr. Chairman, over the years I have learned for this subcommittee particu-

larly—and I imagine it is true for all of them—not to bring to the floor an appropriation bill providing that the funds shall be available until expended unless authorized by law.

First, if it were not authorized by law it would surely never get by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross]. That is No. 1.

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Not just now. I want to make my argument, please.

No. 2: This amendment would play havoc with many Government programs. If the gentleman had come to the committee during the course of the hearings and presented his thoughts on the subject, we would respectfully have listened. To come on the floor and without further ado to move to do away with the continued availability of funds for State marine schools—I just cannot see it.

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Not just now, please.

Mr. Chairman, the other items to which the gentleman offered an amendment have to do with the merchant marine. For instance, at the foot of page 32 and the top of page 33 of the bill there is the item "Operating-differential subsidies—liquidation of contract authorization." Does the gentleman want to do away with the availability until expended of funds which have already been contracted for? These funds are already entered into, in an agreement with the various companies and people concerned in connection with operating differential subsidies.

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I will yield to the gentleman, if he will be patient.

The gentleman's amendment would have to do with the item of \$143 million for ship construction. We never fail to ask how much money they have available presently and how much money they had available last June 30 and how much money they will have available next June 30. The gentleman's amendments—and I believe there are 10 of them—would utterly play havoc with these items which are dealing with contract authority and have to be paid. There is nothing that can stand in front of their being paid.

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. The gentleman is incorrect in that I have an amendment, as he stated, to the operating-differential subsidies. There is no such amendment. He is also incorrect in stating that I have an amendment to the maritime ship construction on page 32 and so forth.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I am glad to learn that. Of course, the gentleman has 10 amendments. I do not think I have seen 10 amendments brought up all together once in all my years; but that is all right.

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. My amendments are designed not to apply to construction for the simple reason that a contract cannot exceed a 5-year period.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. The item at page 35 of the bill, State marine schools, is for the liquidation and obligation of contracts incurred by authority of the act. This is contract authority which would be interfered with by the amendment suggested by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia. I respectfully suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the Committee vote down the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. THOMPSON].

The amendments were rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Environmental Science Services Administration, including maintenance, operation, and hire of aircraft; expenses of an authorized strength of three hundred commissioned officers on the active list; pay of commissioned officers retired in accordance with law; purchase of supplies for the upper-air weather measurements program for delivery through December 31 of the next fiscal year; \$105,000,000 of which \$1,013,000 shall be available for retirement pay of commissioned officers and payments under the retired serviceman's family protection plan: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be reimbursed for at least press costs and costs of paper for navigational charts furnished for official use of other Government departments and agencies.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of the gentleman from New York. I came in a few moments ago during general debate and heard some of the discussion about the Environmental Science Services. I would like to inquire of our subcommittee chairman when did this change take effect?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. It took effect during the time that John Connor was Secretary of Commerce. I might say to the gentleman that John Connor, in my estimation, is one of the greatest Secretaries of Commerce we ever had during all of the years that I have had connection with their appropriations. At that time the proposal was brought up by Dr. Holloman, who is going to be the new president of the University of Oklahoma, to put together the U.S. Weather Bureau, the radio propagation laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. It was claimed that by amalgamating these three activities we would save the taxpayers' money. At that time—and this must be about 3 years ago—I warned them that we were going to look carefully at this whole business and if they did not save the taxpayers' money, that it might be necessary to unseparate them again, if I may use that expression.

Mr. RANDALL. How was the change from Weather Bureau to Environmental Science Services administration accomplished? Was it by Executive order?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. That is right.

Mr. RANDALL. I observe the report which refers to the change to the new name as a fancy enigmatic title. I wanted to be sure that all of our people out in our country would be clear about this, because they seem to associate Environmental Science Services with such things as water pollution and air pollution and things of that kind. What I must know, Will my constituents still be able to take a telephone book and look in it and find a listing for the Weather Bureau?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. We say in this report that this fancy enigmatic title covers services which until last year were carried out under the names of the Weather Bureau and Coast and Geodetic Survey plus a portion of the National Bureau of Standards.

I do not know if the weather is getting any better in Missouri.

I would suggest to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RANDALL] that the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANDERSON] has experienced some difficulty with reference as to the manner in which the Weather Bureau operates out in the State of Illinois and has so operated recently.

How is the weather with reference to the area which the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RANDALL] represents?

Mr. RANDALL. It is not improving. We have had some tornadoes this spring and are threatened quite frequently. We feel that we should be able to open a telephone book and there find in plain English the Weather Bureau's number listed and in a minimum of time to get a report in a hurry on an approaching tornado.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, if the distinguished gentleman from Missouri will yield further, if my memory serves me correctly, when we used to dial WE-6-1212, there was a short time during which the operator would say that "This is the latest report of the Environmental Services Administration," and then they got back to the Weather Bureau once again and its report thereon.

Mr. RANDALL. I thank the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, I am glad I took this time to make it very clear that the Weather Bureau is still listed as such in the telephone directory. I am also pleased that the general public will be told that Environmental Science Services Administration is one and the same as the Weather Bureau.

I am glad to know that in the telephone directory listing of Environmental Science Services Administration or ESSA, there will be no doubt that is what was for so many years known as the Weather Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this time to ask the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], a ques-

tion or two with respect to the amount of funds contained in this bill for the agricultural weather stations.

Could the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee give me that information?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, may I say to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MARTIN], the gentleman well knows the concern that the chairman and the subcommittee has for the weather conditions in his district in Nebraska. We have proved that upon a previous occasion. However, we have provided every dollar for the purpose about which the gentleman from Nebraska inquires.

Mr. MARTIN. Could the gentleman from New York tell me—and I appreciate the great interest that the gentleman and his subcommittee has shown in this subject—how much money is in this bill for the areawide teletypewriter circuit communications?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, if the distinguished gentleman will yield further, I am sorry that I must say to the gentleman that under their reorganization plan it is almost impossible to find the total figure for a specific project.

However, Mr. Chairman, there is an item which appears on page 547 of the printed hearings, as contained in a chart listed thereon, entitled "Agricultural weather services," 173 positions in 1967, and the same number is provided for in 1968, and the amount of \$2,747,000.

Mr. MARTIN. And, this is the amount that the agency or department requested of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Yes. I think that is all covered at page 16 of the report when we say as follows:

The full amounts requested for hurricane and tornado, agriculture weather, and fire weather have been approved, as well as the funds for the nationwide natural disaster warning system.

Mr. MARTIN. I grant that, Mr. Chairman, but I would like to ask the distinguished chairman one more question.

Did the Department request any funds for setting up agriculture weather stations in phase 2?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, if the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska will yield further, we gave them the same amount as they had in the previous year for agriculture weather stations.

Mr. MARTIN. I understand from the Bureau that phase 1 has been appropriated for in the past and that we are now up to phase 2.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Nebraska will yield further, there is included, in toto, what they requested.

Mr. MARTIN. I thank the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I notice in looking through the subcommittee report there

is only one item that shows an increase over the budget request for fiscal year 1968, and that is for research and development under the Maritime Administration, \$1,950,000.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. It is not exactly for research and development. It comes under that title because it is there that the operation originated. This is to continue the maintenance and sailing of the ship, the *NS Savannah*, which carries cargo, incidentally, and does collect money for the carrying of such cargo.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. It does that in keeping with the limitation which is set forth on page 26 of the report which reads as follows:

of which \$3,300,000 shall be for operation of the *NS Savannah*: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein are to be used for a lay up of the *NS Savannah*:

Mr. ROONEY of New York. If I may say to my friend, the distinguished minority leader, when they came to the committee they requested \$1,350,000 as the expense to lay up the ship in fiscal year 1968. This would really only provide for the period from a date in August to June 30, 1968. The committee denied all of funds requested for the layup of the ship, but on the other hand appropriated \$3,300,000 to continue to sail it with its specially trained crew.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. In other words, the committee took the \$1,350,000 which was recommended for layup and added to it \$1,950,000 to come to the total of \$3,300,000 for the operation of the *NS Savannah* for fiscal year 1968.

These funds in this bill are applicable to fiscal year 1968. Is there any possibility that the Maritime Administration acting under direction of some higher authority might commit funds that are available in fiscal year 1967 for the purpose of laying up the *NS Savannah*?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. No, that could not happen for this reason: The contract to operate the *NS Savannah* runs until the date I suggested, August, which is in fiscal year 1968.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. For the operations?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Yes. If I may say so, I do not believe they can get out of it.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am delighted to hear the gentleman say that inasmuch as I strongly favor the continued operation of the *NS Savannah*.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I believe they will have to continue to operate the ship. Very often we appropriate money that the executive branch never uses. We have been quite fortunate. Last year we built an extra ship for the Maritime Administration in which the Government's half, or the Government's share, was then \$7 million-plus, and they did obligate that money. So we have been fortunate in this regard, and I am sure they will continue to sail the *Savannah*.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

PAYMENT OF PARTICIPATION SALES
INSUFFICIENCIES

To enable the Small Business Administration to pay the Federal National Mortgage Association, as trustee, such insufficiencies as may be required by the trustee on account of such outstanding beneficial interests or participations in obligations of the Small Business Administration, as may be authorized by this Act to be issued pursuant to section 302(c) of the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act, as amended, such sums as may be necessary, to be available without fiscal year limitation.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. JONAS

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONAS: On page 48, lines 17 and 18, strike out "such sums as may be necessary to be available without fiscal year limitation" and insert in lieu thereof "not to exceed \$1,350,000".

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment does not restrict the amount of participating sales certificates that may be sold by the Small Business Administration. It would merely change a permanent and indefinite appropriation into a line item so that we will know the amount of subsidy the Government is going to have to pay in order to sell the \$150 million worth of certificates. It is exactly the amount the committee listed in its report would have to be paid in subsidy. See page 40 of the report.

Actually, as has been brought out in debate on this subject on previous occasions, this is really not a sale. It is a new method of borrowing money and it is a more expensive way of borrowing money than Treasury borrowing.

If we leave the language in the bill as written, the result will be a permanent, indefinite appropriation in the form of a blank check. It will be a continuing payment so long as these certificates are outstanding.

It may run for 20 years, or so long as the certificates are outstanding. If it runs for 20 years, the amount of the insufficiency would be about \$27 million, if it costs \$1,350,000 a year. If it runs for 10 years, it would cost half that much, \$13.5 million. But whatever it is going to cost, we ought to know, and as the language now stands, we have no control over this in the future. This is a recurring obligation, a continuing, permanent, indefinite appropriation of any amount that FNMA determines is necessary to enable it to sell these participating certificates.

We have had this matter on the floor twice before this year. On both occasions the House wrote into the bill as a line item the amount of the subsidy, so that we would know how much it is. If it is different next year, we can change it next year, but we cannot change it if the language remains indefinite and permanent in the appropriation bill which now says "such sums as may be necessary to be available without fiscal year limitation."

In the independent offices bill we had a teller vote, and the House wrote into that bill as a line item the amount of subsidy that could be paid.

The HEW bill contained such language. The committee itself wrote into

that bill as a line item the amount of subsidy that could be paid.

I think the House should be consistent in its handling of this matter. We have already written line items into two bills. I think we ought to write it into this bill.

But even more than the importance of being consistent is the importance of being right. I submit to you that we ought not to give a blank check to any agency of the Government that will run indefinitely. This is absolutely the only way we can have any control over how much subsidy is going to be paid on these outstanding particular certificates.

I do not think it will hurt the Department to write this language in, because they estimate that that is the amount they will spend and they know on the basis of past experience what rate of interest or rate of subsidy they will have to pay in order to market these participating certificates. They have so testified and so justified the amount before the subcommittee. I think in all fairness and in all our efforts to protect the fiscal integrity of the Government, and in order to keep from defaulting on our own obligations to ourselves and to the taxpayers, we ought to write into this bill the exact amount of the subsidy so that we will all know what it is going to cost the taxpayers for the administration to engage in this method of financing.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I have listened with great intent to the learned remarks by my distinguished colleague, fellow member of the Committee on Appropriations, from the great State of North Carolina [Mr. JONAS]. Of course, when he refers to the fact that this issue has been decided before on, I believe it is, two previous appropriation bills, that is not exactly the case, because we are not confronted with exactly the same situation that occurred on both of those prior occasions.

In this instance the gentleman would insert the amount \$1,350,000, which is the same amount that the committee has inserted at the tables on page 41 of the committee report. By putting in a set amount such as he does, it could very well result in making the cost to the Government and the taxpayers more than otherwise it might be. The \$1,350,000 carried in the committee tables to which I referred is the top figure, according to the witnesses before the subcommittee.

It could very well cost less. But by placing a figure in the bill, those who are empowered to sell these certificates claim that the very presence of a such a limitation will raise the interest rate that will have to be paid. So, in conclusion, it would appear that this may very well cost the taxpayer more money than if the language is left as suggested by the committee at page 48 of the bill.

I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the amendment be voted down.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I see no reason why this amendment should not be adopted. I believe the language says, "not to exceed \$1,350,000." I believe it clarifies the

situation and lets the Department understand more clearly what we really had in mind. I understand that the Treasury Department has decided to put these participation sales under the debt limit. If that is the case, I would hope that this would have the effect of reducing the use of them, because I would certainly think they would not want to pay the higher interest rates which results from the selling of participation certificates.

I would believe it would be the better part of wisdom if we would accept the gentleman's amendment, because I believe it is much more clear than what we have in the language as we have presented it from the subcommittee report. We have it in the report, but I believe it is much better to have it in the method the gentleman from North Carolina has presented. I just cannot see any objection to this amendment at all. I urge its adoption.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I believe all of us are much concerned about the Small Business Administration. The Small Business Administration has not been a success in every detail, but its objectives are very laudatory and its accomplishments are considerable. I would regret to see us take any action which would make it more difficult for the Small Business Administration to operate in any way but the most efficient way possible. For that reason, I feel that we should oppose the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina.

It could be said, "Well, why do we not appropriate every year, in an annual appropriation bill, the interest on the public debt?"

This has been advocated from time to time. But the Treasury experts through the years have said—that whenever we introduce any element of uncertainty, we make the purchaser a little more skittish, and we create a condition which might make the interest rate a little higher. So the fear here is that by fixing this particular figure, there might be some element introduced which would tend to make the cost to the taxpayer greater.

Of course, there is a loss, and the loss as estimated here is at \$1.3 million. There is nothing being swept under the rug or hidden in any way. But in the interest of trying to encourage this agency to do the best possible job for the least possible dollars, I am going to vote against this amendment now and if the amendment is approved, I shall vote against it again when and if a rollcall vote is ordered. I do not see why we should take action which might to some degree be injurious to the Small Business Administration and create more expense to the taxpayer.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, is it not a fact that the Small Business Administration, generally speaking, has the confidence of the American public and that the small businessman is depending to a great degree upon it?

Chairman Boutin, in my opinion, is a very able and capable administrator.

They say that this could well result in an additional cost to the taxpayer, because it is going to make it more difficult to sell the certificates.

Mr. MAHON. If it is an additional cost to the taxpayer, then this will militate against a successful program.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

I do not believe there is any question about the need of the Small Business Administration or any question about how it is being operated. I am sure that most of us, at least, on both sides of the aisle support the Small Business Administration.

There is nothing in this amendment which affects small business or the opportunity of the people in the districts to be able to get their loans.

Actually they will have a billion dollars in this fund—\$850 million from existing law and \$150 million from this bill. At the end of fiscal 1968, they will carry over \$476 million into fiscal 1969. So, SBA has all the funds it needs.

It seems to me we are not talking about small business and whether they will get their loans. We are talking about how much of a subsidy is going to be allowed on participation certificates.

This is the question, whether we will issue them a blank check, an open end subsidy, or whether we will limit them as to the amount of subsidy they have testified they will need on the participation certificate sales.

This is not an attack on the Small Business Administration or on the good it does, nor is it a limitation upon the rights of small businessmen to be able to make their loans. It is simply writing into the law what the SBA says the subsidy will be.

Remember, in this fund there will be a billion dollars.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONTE. I want to make certain that the record is clear, because it has been injected in the debate that this amendment would curtail the functions or the administration of the SBA. It is my interpretation, as it is the interpretation, I believe, of the ranking minority Member, that this would in no way curtail the functions of the SBA, but would merely set down a line item on the amount of subsidy that can be paid for these participation certificates.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman is quite correct.

I should like to yield to the author of the amendment, the gentleman from North Carolina, to let him further explain exactly what it will do.

Mr. JONAS. The gentleman is quite correct. Absolutely the only thing the amendment will do is change an indefinite permanent appropriation to the amount of money the committee put in its report would be required, \$1,350,000. It would make it a line item.

This is just exactly what we did on the independent offices bill. It is exactly what was done in the bill providing appropria-

tions for HEW. It has nothing to do with the operations of the Small Business Administration.

It merely puts down, as a line item, the amount of subsidy that can be paid, instead of leaving it wide open. It is the exact amount the committee put in the table at the end of the report. You will find it listed on page 40 of the committee report on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONAS) there were—ayes 60, noes 57.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. JONAS and Mr. SIKES.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 78, noes 63.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for arms control and disarmament activities authorized by the Act of September 26, 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2589 (a)), \$9,000,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I had hoped the subcommittee would cut deeply into this appropriation for the Disarmament Agency, in view of the fact that this country is peddling \$2 billion worth of arms around the world each year and that is exclusive of Vietnam.

There was a time, only a few years ago, when this Government spent less than \$1 million a year on the subject of disarmament.

Mr. Chairman, I doubt that there is another staff in any agency or department of the Government, on a per capita basis, more highly paid than the staff of this Disarmament Agency.

This business of spending \$9 million a year on disarmament, when the U.S. Government is peddling arms through the Defense Department and around the world at the rate of \$2 billion a year, is a contradiction beyond belief.

Mr. Chairman, it would be my hope that the subcommittee would give the most serious consideration hereafter to cutting this appropriation back to no more than a million dollars a year.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 703. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BUCHANAN: On page 57, immediately following line 7, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 704. Excluding the Federal Bureau

of Investigation money appropriated in this Act shall be available for expenditure in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, only to the extent that expenditure thereof shall not result in total aggregate net expenditures of all agencies provided for herein beyond 95 per centum of the total aggregate net expenditures estimated therefor in the budget for 1968 (H. Doc. 15)."

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, this is the same amendment that was offered five times last year, and has been offered twice in this year. It should not require any further explanation. I will explain it briefly, however, just so your recollection may be refreshed as to what it would accomplish.

Excluding the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it would limit the expenditure of funds appropriated in this bill so that expenditure thereof would not result in total aggregate net expenditures of all other agencies provided for in the bill beyond 95 percent of the amount which the President's January budget estimated would be spent by these agencies in fiscal 1968.

To the extent that there are 1-year appropriations in the bill, and a great body of appropriations are for 1 year, the effect of the amendment would be to reduce the funds in this bill, excluding the FBI, by 5 percent, and the President's proposed 1968 spending by about 5 percent.

To the extent that there are multiple year appropriations in the bill, the amounts of the reduction in the bill and in the President's planned spending would depend upon the availability of carryover funds which the President could use to finance activities of agencies provided for in the bill.

The amendment does not affect the spending of previously appropriated funds, and it does not cut any individual appropriation item in the bill. Simply put, it limits the President's total proposed spending in fiscal 1968 to 95 percent of the aggregate amount that would otherwise be spent by the agencies, excluding the FBI, provided for in the bill.

Since the amendment goes to the aggregate spending rather than for spending on individual programs, it would give the President substantial flexibility in determining where cuts could be made without any crippling effect upon the essential services of Government.

As a matter of fact, within the framework of the bill the President would have the same flexibility in determining where individual cuts should be made as he had last fall when he announced a budgetary cutback of \$5.3 billion in Federal programs in an effort to save \$3 billion from planned spending during the current fiscal year.

Of course, the expenditure limitation amendment would make the reductions mandatory, and the administration would not be in a position to rescind the cuts, as has been done recently with respect to the President's proposed \$3 billion reduction in 1967 spending.

If Congress fails this year to curb Federal expenditures, then spending on nondefense programs, exclusive of interest, will have almost doubled, a 97 percent increase, in the 8 years since 1960, when the budget was last balanced.

We simply cannot escape the fact that necessary expenditures for the war in Vietnam are increasing, and they probably will continue to escalate for the foreseeable future. Never before in our Nation's history have we attempted to fight a war on the one hand and on the other continue business as usual with respect to nondefense spending. The continued pursuit of such a policy at this time can only result in further price inflation, either increased taxes or an unmanageable deficit, and the threat of debility in the economy's private sector should a recession develop from the present slowdown in economic growth.

Mr. Chairman, I do not offer this amendment in criticism of the great committee which has taken commendable steps toward cutting the budgets of the agencies and departments herein covered, nor do I take this step to single out any particular one of these agencies or departments, although I personally could perhaps raise some questions about the functions of several of them, but rather this action is taken on behalf of the forgotten man in our country; the man without whom none of these agencies could operate, the man without whom not one brick of one building of these agencies could stand upon the other, the American taxpayer. He is due for some consideration from the Congress. In the 89th Congress and 90th Congress also we have shown a great deal of proper concern for the poor, the old, the sick, and the young, but this is one group for which we have not yet shown enough consideration, the forgotten people who pay the bill for our Government spending. And this spending has been so great as to force and impose upon the old and the infirm of our country a burden of tax through inflation that is heavy to bear, so that their meager incomes will purchase little. We have also transferred the debt for what we are doing, the burden of what we are doing here and now, to a great degree to the shoulders of our children and their children, as we have built a pyramiding debt.

So it seems the reasonable thing to do is to cut spending at every place we can, and the time to do so is now.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of my amendment.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the distinguished gentleman from Alabama has consulted with the minority members of this subcommittee who participated in the marking up of this bill. I wonder whether or not he knows it was marked up on the basis of there not being a 5-percent reduction at the conclusion of the bill.

This is not the kind of bill that this sort of thing should apply to. Do you realize there is only one Government agency exempted—the Federal Bureau of Investigation—which incidentally gets the largest number of additional employees under the terms of this bill.

I wonder if we realize some of the items that are in this bill such as the Department of Justice and all of its activities

including the U.S. attorneys and the U.S. marshals; the courts all over the Nation; and the Small Business Administration, that everybody a while ago thought would not be hurt the least bit—the least bit—by the adoption of the last amendment.

What do you suppose this amendment—this 5-percent amendment would do?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I will be glad to yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. We will probably need more FBI agents to watch the Russians who would be roaming around the country under the infamous consular treaty that the Great Society has put over.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I thought the gentleman from Iowa was going to give me a better one than that.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate my distinguished subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from New York, yielding. I think perhaps we have a paradox here. Would the gentleman not agree with me that the reason we would be having to increase the number of FBI agents is because the judiciary is failing more and more to back up the constabulary?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Well, there is a bit of truth to that, but not too much. I think more so is the fact that we have too many social reformers around who would make some of the courts, and agencies that should not be social agencies, to make them social agencies.

To be perfectly frank with the gentleman—

Mr. HALL. I do appreciate the gentleman's frankness.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. To be perfectly frank with the gentleman, I ask—What sense is there, for any fairminded gentleman or lady on the other side, to go to a subcommittee on appropriations and to sit every day, 5 days a week from the end of the month of January until this time of the year, going over a budget such as this one which contains so many important items—and then along comes what I think is an outrageous attempt to cut 5 percent on expenditures.

Do you realize that this committee cut \$148 million out of the funds requested in this bill? I think the gentleman from Alabama should more closely become allied with his fellow members on the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for the defeat of the pending amendment.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I do not think I have ever been known as a big spender around here.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from Michigan yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from New York, the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I want to explain exactly what we do. We are all

gentlemen on this committee. We respect one another. We have great understanding in the subcommittee, and that is the reason we are able to save the taxpayers as much money as we do year after year for all the years we have been considering this legislation. When we approached markup of the bill, the question was asked, "Are we going to consider figures here with the view of a 5-percent amendment at the end of the consideration of the bill when we get to the floor of the House?" It was the consensus of opinion that such an amendment would not be offered.

We marked up the bill. I know the majority of the members of the subcommittee felt that way, and I am glad that my distinguished friend from Michigan, who in my estimation has increased 3 feet in stature today by making the statement he did, agrees with me.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Let me say to my distinguished chairman that we had this understanding in the subcommittee and I intend to honor my commitment.

I want to say one other thing. If I understand the amendment correctly, it could cost more because it says 95 percent of what the President said he would spend in the budget he submitted in January. Is that not correct?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. Let me explain this, and then I shall be glad to yield. Ninety-five percent of what he was going to spend. In this budget over 90 percent of the money in here is in salaries. We have already cut it between 6 and 7 percent. I do not think the amendment would cut this bill 5 percent further. To do otherwise you will have to change the amendment. That is my opinion.

I yield to the minority leader.
Mr. GERALD R. FORD. The gentleman from Michigan knows my great fondness, admiration, and respect for him.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I appreciate that.
Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I respectfully say to him that if the 7-percent cut which this subcommittee says is in effect—

Mr. CEDERBERG. Almost.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. If that obligatory authority, and only that, goes through and carries, and you are able to convince our friends at the other end of the Capitol, the fact that you have a 5-percent limitation on spending probably will not have any impact. But in my judgment it is healthy and salutary to have the 5-percent limitation on expenditures regardless of what you do in the way of an obligation recommendation.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I should like to ask the distinguished minority leader, is it not a fact that this subcommittee has a pretty fair record of conferences with the other body? I think the distinguished gentleman from Iowa would agree to that.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I would say respectfully well, although on some occasions the gentleman has capitulated.

I think it is the better part of wisdom to improve the bill with a 5-percent cut in spending, excluding, of course, the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I can only say, as one member of the subcommittee, that we labored long and hard to come up with this bill, which I think is a very good bill. It contains a substantial amount in salaries, about which you can do nothing.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BUCHANAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BUCHANAN) there were—ayes 66, noes 72.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HAYS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 10345) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and on the amendment there-to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 48, lines 17 and 18, strike out "such sums as may be necessary, to be available without fiscal year limitation" and insert in lieu thereof "not to exceed \$1,350,000".

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 185, nays 144, not voting 103, as follows:

[Roll No. 110]

YEAS—185

Adair, Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N. Dak., Arends, Ashbrook, Ayres, Baring, Bates, Belcher, Bell, Bennett, Berry, Betts, Biester, Blackburn, Bolton, Bow, Bray, Brinkley, Brock, Broomfield, Brotzman, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, N.C., Broyhill, Va., Buchanan, Burke, Fla., Burlison, Bush, Button, Byrnes, Wis., Cahill, Carter, Cederberg, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Cleveland, Collier, Colmer

Conable, Conte, Corbett, Cowser, Cramer, Cunningham, Curtis, Davis, Wis., Dellenback, Denney, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Dole, Dorn, Dowdy, Duncan, Esch, Eshleman, Findley, Fino, Fisher, Flynt, Ford, Gerald R., Fountain, Frelinghuysen, Fulton, Pa., Fuqua, Gettys, Goodling, Gross, Grover, Gubser, Gude, Hagan, Haley, Hall, Halpern, Hammer-schmidt, Hansen, Idaho, Harrison, Harsha, Harvey, Hébert, Henderson, Herlong, Horton, Hunt, Jarman, Johnson, Pa., Jonas, Keith, King, N.Y., Kleppe, Kupferman, Laird, Langen, Latta, Lennon, Lipscomb, Long, La., McClure, McCulloch, McDade, McDonald, Mich., McEwen, McMillan, MacGregor, Marsh, Martin, Mathias, Calif., Mathias, Md., Mayne, Meskill, Michel, Miller, Ohio, Minshall, Mize, Moore, Morse, Mass., Morton, Nelsen, O'Neal, Ga., Ottinger, Passman, Pelly, Pettis, Pirnie, Poage, Poff, Pool, Price, Tex., Quillen, Railsback, Rarick, Reid, Ill., Reid, N.Y., Reifel, Addabbo, Albert, Andrews, Ala., Annunzio, Ashley, Barrett, Bevell, Bingham, Blanton, Blatnik, Boggs, Bolling, Brademas, Brasco, Brooks, Burke, Mass., Byrne, Pa., Carey, Casey, Celler, Corman, Culver, Daddario, Daniels, Davis, Ga., Dawson, de la Garza, Delaney, Dingell, Donohue, Downing, Dulski, Edmondson, Edwards, Calif., Eliberg, Evans, Colo., Everett, Ewins, Tenn., Fallon, Farbstain, Feighan, Ford, William D., Fraser, Galifianakis, Garmatz, Gialmo, Gibbons, Gilbert, Gonzalez, Green, Pa., Griffiths, Hamilton, Hanley, Hathaway, Hawkins, Hays, Hechler, W. Va., Helstoski, Holland, Howard, Hull, Hungate, Ichord, Irwin, Joelson, Johnson, Calif., Jones, Ala., Karsten, Karth, Kastanmeyer, Kazen, Kee, Kelly, Kirwan, Kluczynski, Kyros, Long, Md., McCarthy, McFall, Macdonald, Mass., Machen, Madden, Mahon, Matsunaga, Meeds, Mills, Minsh, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morgan, Morris, N. Mex., Moss, Multer, Murphy, Ill., Natcher, Nedzi

NAYS—144

Nichols, O'Hara, Ill., O'Hara, Mich., Olsen, O'Neill, Mass., Patten, Pepper, Perkins, Pike, Price, Ill., Pryor, Pucinski, Randall, Rees, Rivers, Rodino, Rogers, Colo., Ronan, Rooney, N.Y., Rooney, Pa., Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Ryan, St Germain, Scheuer, Shipley, Sikes, Slack, Staggers, Steed, Stephens, Stratton, Tenzer, Thompson, N.J., Tunney, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vanik, Vigorito, Waldie, Walker, Watts, White, Wright, Young, Zablocki, Brown, Calif., Burton, Calif., Burton, Utah, Cabell, Chamberlain, Hosmer, Clark, Clawson, Del., Cohelan, Conyers, Dent, Diggs, Dow, Dwyer, Eckhardt, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, La., Erlenborn, Fasel, Flood, Foley, Friedel, Fulton, Tenn., Gallagher, Gardner, Gathings, Goodell, Gray, Green, Oreg., Gurney, Halleck, Hanna, Hansen, Wash., Hardy, Heckler, Mass., Hicks, Holifield, Jones, Mo., Jones, N.C., King, Calif., Kornegay, Kuykendall, Kyl, Landrum, Leggett, Lloyd, Lukens, McClory, Mailliard, May, Miller, Calif., Mink, Monagan, Moshier, Murphy, N.Y., Myers, Nix, O'Konski, Patman, Philbin, Pickle, Pollock, Purcell, Qule, Reinecke, Resnick, Reuss, Rhodes, Ariz., Rhodes, Pa., Riegle, Rosenthal, Roudebush, Ruppe, St. Onge, Sisk, Smith, Iowa, Stubblefield, Sullivan, Taylor, Teague, Tex., Tiernan, Tuck, Waggonner, Watkins, Whalen, Whalley, Williams, Miss., Willis, Wilson, Charles H., Winn, Wolff, Younger, Zwach

So the amendment was agreed to. The Clerk announced the following pairs on this vote: Mr. Riegle for, with Mr. St. Onge against. Mr. Zwach for, with Mr. Pickle against. Mr. Kornegay for, with Mr. Monagan against. Mr. Jones of North Carolina for, with Mr. Stubblefield against. Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Wolff against. Mr. Waggonner for, with Mr. Miller of California against. Mr. Rhodes of Arizona for, with Mr. Philbin against. Mr. Goodell for, with Mr. Holifield against. Mr. Gurney for, with Mr. Foley against. Mr. Erlenborn for, with Mr. Flood against. Mr. Edwards of Alabama for, with Mr. Anderson of Tennessee against. Mr. Burton of Utah for, with Mr. Aspinall against. Mr. Battin for, with Mr. Boland against. Mr. Roudebush for, with Mr. Dent against. Mr. Watkins for, with Mr. Jacobs against. Mrs. Dwyer for, with Mr. King of California against. Mr. Edwards of Louisiana for, with Mr. Leggett against. Mr. Whalley for, with Mr. Murphy of New York against. Mr. Ashmore for, with Mr. Rhodes of Pennsylvania against. Mr. Pollock for, with Mr. Sisk against. Mrs. May for, with Mrs. Sullivan against. Mr. McClory for, with Mrs. Mink against. Mr. Kuykendall for, with Mr. Nix against. Mr. Del Lawson for, with Mr. Charles H. Wilson against. Mr. Winn for, with Mr. Tiernan against. Mr. Kyl for, with Mr. Burton of California against. Mr. Qule for, with Mr. Clark against. Mr. Hosmer for, with Mr. Cohelan against. Mr. Reinecke for, with Mr. Conyers against. Mr. Gardner for, with Mr. Fasel against. Mr. Halleck for, with Mr. Friedel against. Mr. Mailliard for, with Mr. Gallagher against. Mr. Lukens for, with Mr. Gray against. Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts for, with Mrs. Hansen of Washington against. Mr. Younger for, with Mr. Patman against. Mr. Myers for, with Mr. Fulton of Tennessee against. Mr. Chamberlain for, with Mr. Hanna against. Mr. Lloyd for, with Mr. Diggs against. Mr. Hutchinson for, with Mr. Resnick against. Mr. Ruppe for, with Mr. Reuss against. Mr. Williams of Mississippi for, with Mr. Rosenthal against.

NOT VOTING—103

Abbitt, Anderson, Tenn., Ashmore, Aspinall, Battin, Boland

Mr. Purcell with Mr. Reuss.
Mr. Hicks with Mr. Smith of Iowa.
Mr. Landrum with Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts.

Messrs. KAZEN and TENZER changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. TEAGUE of California and HALPERN changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the instructions of the House in the motion to recommit, I report back the bill H.R. 10345 with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 57, immediately following line 7, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 704. Excluding the Federal Bureau of Investigation money appropriated in this Act shall be available for expenditure in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, only to the extent that expenditure thereof shall not result in total aggregate net expenditures of all agencies provided for herein beyond 95 per centum of the total aggregate net expenditures estimated therefor in the budget for 1968 (H. Doc. 15)."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, 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. 6950) entitled "An act to restore the investment credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property."

MIDDLE EAST AND/OR VIETNAM

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, there appeared an article by the distinguished columnists Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott entitled "Inside Washington" in the May 29 edition of the Long Island Star Journal. They reported that—

Congressman Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D.-N.Y.), an outspoken Hawk on the Middle East crisis, got a blunt reminder of his dovish position on Vietnam.

They went on further with a rather gleeful commentary about what they indicated was a strange inconsistency.

I would like to suggest that Messrs. Allen and Scott, together with some of my colleagues who may have similar feeling, read an editorial that appears in today's New York Times. The editorial is as follows:

[From the New York Times, May 31, 1967]

MIDDLE EAST AND/OR VIETNAM

The issues in the Middle Eastern conflict are being confused by some commentators and critics with the very different issues involved in Vietnam. Just as spokesmen for the Johnson Administration have drawn false parallels between appeasement of Hitler and what was described as appeasement of Ho Chi Minh and Mao Tse-tung, so now the terms "hawk" and "dove" are being loosely applied to the Middle East as if they had the same connotation as in Vietnam.

It is neither accidental nor illogical that many of the same Americans who are calling for deescalation and unconditional negotiations in Southeast Asia also call for firmness on the part of the United States in insisting on freedom of passage to the Gulf of Aqaba and on honoring American commitments to defend the sovereignty and independence of Israel.

The United States had no such commitments with regard to South Vietnam, least of all to fight a virtually unilateral and major war on behalf of Saigon. In 1954, when the SEATO treaty was signed, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles specifically ruled out "unilateral armed intervention." While SEATO's economic and defensive commitments were indeed extended in a protocol to South Vietnam, along with Cambodia and Laos, Saigon was not even a party to the SEATO treaty.

The other major document sometimes cited by the Johnson Administration as a commitment to Saigon was a letter from President Eisenhower to President Diem of South Vietnam on Oct. 23, 1954. In it General Eisenhower wrote of aid to Saigon, the purpose of which would be "to assist the Government of Vietnam in developing and maintaining a strong, viable state, capable of resisting attempted subversion or aggression through military means." However, this aid was made dependent of President Diem creating a Government "enlightened in purpose and effective in performance." Diem failed signally to do this, as virtually every Vietnamese from Premier Ky down now recognizes.

President Kennedy just before his death and President Johnson as late as 1964 both insisted—in Mr. Johnson's words—that the war in Vietnam "ought to be fought by the boys of Asia," not by Americans. Israel is not asking the United States to fight for her. There is no commitment to do so, and in present circumstances no need to do so.

But there are commitments, which can be documented precisely, by every American President since Truman to defend the sovereignty and independence of Israel, and there are also commitments by Presidents Eisen-

hower and Johnson in favor of upholding the right of free passage through the Strait of Tiran into the Gulf of Aqaba.

In terms of American interest—as well as commitment—the Middle East is to be differentiated from Southeast Asia. The Middle East is the crossroads of the world, between Asia and Europe. It has been a strategic goal of Russia since Peter the Great. A reminder of this came only yesterday with the news that Russian warships are going to pass through the Black Sea Straits into the Eastern Mediterranean.

In its great-power aspect the Middle Eastern crisis shapes up as a confrontation of the Soviet Union versus the United States. As the British and French were gradually forced out of the area following World War II, the United States took their place. The region is now of paramount strategic importance to this country, whereas until escalation of the Vietnam war, Southeast Asia was only a marginal power factor for the United States.

The Persian Gulf area produces 27 per cent of the world's petroleum and has proved global reserves of 60 per cent. American firms have a gross investment in the region of more than \$2,500,000,000. There is nothing comparable in American interests that can be said of the Southeast Asian peninsula.

The American position has now reached the ironical stage where virtually every argument advanced for the Vietnam war—commitments, honor, security, interests, consistency, the self-determination of small nations—could be used in favor of helping Israel. However, it is not necessary nor is it valid to make such comparisons. These are two separate problems calling for different solutions, but they are alike in that they both require major policy decisions in 1967.

If Washington now argues that it cannot afford to take on two crucial commitments at the same time, this would be another good reason to say it is time to deescalate the war in Vietnam.

I would also like to read one paragraph of that editorial, as follows:

It is neither accidental nor illogical that many of the same Americans who are calling for deescalation and unconditional negotiations in Southeast Asia also call for firmness on the part of the United States in insisting on freedom of passage to the Gulf of Aqaba and on honoring American commitments to defend the sovereignty and independence of Israel.

A LONG, HOT SUMMER

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, there have been repeated warnings that our Nation is in for "a long, hot summer." There is growing apprehension about demonstrations which will lead to violence in the streets. Time is running out, and action is necessary. Yet it appears that efforts to be ready to cope with the problem when it arises have stalled on dead center. Strong leadership and positive action are needed.

I cannot believe that there is disinterest in curbing crime or preventing violence in the streets on the part of the Nation's leaders. I am seriously disturbed, however, by lack of forthright action, which is reflected by taking positive steps, in dealing with either. The Depart-

ment of Justice has been extremely slow to take steps to cope with treasonable actions or to encourage steps against flag desecrators and the like. If State and municipal law enforcement agencies are left with the impression that Washington is looking the other way when crimes are committed, there is less incentive for them to take action.

Crime and violence in the streets go hand in hand. Usually one leads to the other, and indifference to either can be fatal to the future of this Nation. America cannot stand many more summers of violence and winters of discontent. Unfortunately, the press media, and particularly the television channels, are open to every troublemaker who preaches violence, race hatred, or even treason and this aggravates the problem. The spectacle of a sit-in by beatniks and antiwar demonstrators at the Pentagon is revolting, but the fact that it took 2 days for the authorities to muster sufficient courage to throw them out is equally disturbing. During the time they were in the Pentagon, they claim they had access to top secret areas. These are not harmless manifestations of excess spirit. There is a sinister thread of Communist influence which extends throughout the pattern of resentment of authority and indifference to citizenship responsibility which is being exhibited in the United States.

The problem is here, and it is serious. Two editorials of recent date in local publications spelled out the story very well indeed. One of them appeared in the Evening Star of Monday, May 22, and was entitled "Crime—What's That?" The situation was again pointed up with clarity in an editorial which appeared in Roll Call on May 25.

The editorials follow:

[From the Washington Evening Star,
May 22, 1967]

CRIME—WHAT'S THAT?

There is one thing to be said for our new Attorney General, Ramsey Clark. You never know what to expect when he takes off on the subject of crime.

In an interview the other day, the attorney general was reported as saying in effect that all the talk about a national crime wave is much ado about nothing. "The level of crime has risen a little bit," Clark said, "but there is no wave of crime in the country."

As an item in support of this thesis, the attorney general told of one city (unidentified) in which crime was up 1 percent from last year. But last year, he added cheerfully, crime in that city was down 1 percent from the year before. As for official statistics which indicate substantial yearly increases in crime throughout the country, Clark said: "We do ourselves a great disservice with statistics."

For our part, we do not quite know how to interpret this comment. It is true that crime statistics do a great disservice to the Clark suggestion that the crime wave talk is a case of making mountains out of molehills. But our attorney general, in all deference, is talking through his hat—at least as far as the crime statistics for Washington are concerned. Whatever the fact as to the statistics for his unidentified city—statistics, incidentally, which he seemed to think were quite useful—the figures for the Nation's Capital add up to a devastating rebuttal of the Clark crime thesis.

The most recent statistics for Washington show a dismaying crime rise here of 59.7 percent last month over the previous April.

This included a 103.8 percent jump in robberies. The rise in serious crimes in March was 51 percent over March of 1966. The President's message on crime in Washington, promising safe streets and so on, went to Congress in January. The local crime statistics for that month revealed a jump of 42 percent over the same month a year ago. And to take a longer statistical journey into the past, the crime index in Washington 10 years ago was about one-fourth of its current level.

Yet our attorney general tells us that "we do ourselves a great disservice with statistics." It would be nice, we suppose, if the nasty figures could be thrown down the sewer. Then it might be possible for some people to believe that there really isn't any such thing as a crime wave. Possible for some people that is, but not for those who are the victims day in and day out of robberies, rapes, burglaries, assaults, and you name it.

[From Roll Call, May 25, 1967]

EDITORIAL

If the war in Vietnam is being conducted as badly and irresponsibly as the President's war on crime, then this nation is in bad shape. If the President's advisers on the Vietnam war are as unrealistic and as stubborn as his advisers on the war on crime, then the bloom of American youth is being sacrificed recklessly.

Since the average citizen is not privy to the myriad decisions and strategies of the military planners, we can only hope and pray that the professionals are providing sound advice, intelligent planning, and tough execution of plans to repel the enemy at every turn and to offer the utmost protection to our boys.

On the other hand, we know that the war on crime is a flop. Nowhere is that more apparent than in the District of Columbia—the Nation's Capital where crime figures have been rising fantastically despite the ostriches, who attempt to lull us into complacency by pointing out that we're not (yet) first in the nation, that crime is increasing because the population is increasing (that's a nice way to look at it) and that criminals are entitled to their uncivil rights (something new has been added to the Bill of Rights—the right to commit crime).

The President answers the growing wave of citizen protest against crime by vowing he is doing all he knows how and asking for suggestions. The Congress presented him with a bill, which, despite the compromises made to the ostriches, contained enough provisions with enough meat in them to make a start towards coping with the problem. On the advice of his District of Columbia advisor, he turned it down. His highly-touted Crime Commission spent months of study and came up with a load of the old fuzzy answers which only postpone needed action.

Readers may think it incongruous that this newspaper devote editorial space to a subject not ordinarily tackled by a Congressional-political newspaper. We admit that in this instance we have negated our long-standing policy. But when we decided to bring the crime problem to the attention of the Congress, no major newspaper in Washington recognized it. We predicted the rise in crime four years ago, while other newspapers were minimizing it. Week after week we editorialized forcefully, and other newspapers (the Knight chain, for instance) followed our lead. Our editorial drive succeeded in improving conditions in the Capitol area which was becoming a hotbed of muggings, stabbings, robberies and other crimes. With proper leadership, this could be accomplished throughout the District and eventually throughout the nation.

Parks, playgrounds and schools can help in the future. But right now there is an air of permissiveness in the District and in the

nation which encourages crime. We predicted four years ago that following the prevailing drift, law and order would change into anarchy. With the unruly sit-ins (at the Pentagon, no less), marches, riots, demonstrations and crimes against citizens, our prediction, unfortunately could well materialize.

The apologists can minimize the problem all they want to. Which of them would attempt to explain their high-sounding theories to Mr. and Mrs. Mark Robeson, grieving in Kansas over the brutal slaying of their 25-year-old daughter?

We predict that the drift away from law enforcement and crime prevention will be a major issue in the coming campaigns for Congress.

Perhaps the voters, living in fear from day to day and disgusted with the permissiveness of their elected officials, will demand that this nation be returned to a land of laws—laws that are respected, obeyed and enforced; where civil rights again means not only the guarantee of rights for minorities, but also the right to the protection of the law, and the guarantee of security to the individual on the streets of his community or in what used to be referred to as the safety of his home.

We call upon the Congress to lead the way.

MIDDLE EASTERN CRISIS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, the Middle Eastern crisis presents a severe test of our national will, our statesmanship, and the skill of our diplomacy. It also tests Israel's patience, Russia's sincerity, and the very workability of the United Nations.

The position in which it has placed us calls for our very best efforts and the total commitment and undivided attention of our national spokesmen. If indeed it is possible under the circumstances to follow the ancient Biblical injunction to be "as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves," this should be our aim.

There is no easy way out for anyone concerned. The precipitate withdrawal of United Nations forces and the overt provocation by President Nasser seem to have painted the world into a corner. But a solution must be found, if possible short of armed conflict. And whatever solution obtains must be one based upon principle rather than upon mere expediency. As we search for the elusive fragments of a solution, the following broad principles should guide our deliberations. Whatever we do must take into account these overriding facts.

First, we simply cannot and must not acquiesce to the bold and brazen closing of an international waterway. The Gulf of Aqaba has long been so recognized by solemn treaties to which this Nation is a signatory. Even apart from those treaties, this waterway would have to be so recognized in the basic concepts of international law. To permit the closing of this international artery of peaceful commerce would be to engage in a craven surrender of basic and fundamental

principles to which this Nation has been irrevocably committed for generations.

Second, we cannot under any circumstances accept the premise on which President Nasser predicated his present posture, that he regards "the very existence of the State of Israel as an act of aggression" against him. There is absolutely no credible evidence whatever that the Government of Israel was contemplating any unprovoked attack upon Egypt. Whether or not any individual may have considered wise or unwise the creation of the Israel Republic, it is in fact a sovereign nation of the world. Its equal and unrestricted right to exist free from depredations has been fully and solemnly recognized by the world community and ratified by almost a generation of sacrifice on the part of its people. To abandon it to destruction by external forces would be unthinkable.

Third, the preservation of the Israel Republic and its full rights in the community of nations is not in any sense an act of favoritism. It proceeds from the same identical principle which motivated this Nation in asserting its influence more than a decade ago to prevent the destruction of the United Arab Republic of Egypt by external force. Surely none at that time could have interpreted our position in behalf of the rights of Egypt as favoritism. Certainly the world community, and indeed Egypt itself, must recognize that the scales of international justice cannot be tilted at Egypt's whim nor the rules of international behavior changed to permit that nation's doing to another what was expressly forbidden to be done to Egypt.

Fourth, this is rightly a problem for the United Nations. It is to be hoped that the Security Council will be able to act firmly to arrest this provocation, assert the clear rights of international shipping in international waters, and make clear to all that the territorial integrity of each nation in the area will be respected by all and no infringement tolerated on the part of any.

Fifth, if the Security Council should find itself paralyzed by the exercise of a veto on the part of any of its members, the problem should be brought speedily and forthwith to the General Assembly. The United Nations has in this matter a clear responsibility which cannot be evaded if the fabric of the world community is to remain intact. It is the United Nations whose presence has preserved the peace in that trouble-prone and volatile area. And it was the sudden and un deliberated withdrawal of United Nations forces upon the demand of Nasser which upset the delicate balance that has obtained for more than a decade and precipitated the present crisis. If the United Nations is to maintain its integrity, it cannot merely wash its hands of the problem.

Sixth, it seems apparent that a continued United Nations presence in the area may be indispensable to the preservation of order. Mr. U Thant's sudden unilateral decision to remove UNEF personnel at President Nasser's demand is, under the circumstances, analogous to the immediate withdrawal of police from a neighborhood upon notification

that a bank is about to be robbed. The unpremeditated removal of peacekeeping forces was undoubtedly an error. It permitted and abetted the development of the present crisis. This fact in and of itself, therefore, commands the responsibility of the United Nations in bringing about an early and decisive solution based upon international law in order that the delicate fabric of peace shall not, through its overt action and subsequent delay, be irreparably torn asunder.

Seventh, in the tragic event that the United Nations should find itself incapable of acting, then the responsible nations of the world must form some concerted plan to assert and firmly establish the rights of all nations to the unrestrained and unrestricted use of the Gulf of Aqaba. It is important that this be done in concert rather than unilaterally. All nations have a stake in the preservation of the principles of peaceful international shipping. Obviously, the principle must apply to all. A law which applies only to some is no law. An international right which exists for all but one would be no legal right at all. Clearly, no single nation may capriciously and cavalierly deny to any other so profound a right. The right of peaceful international shipping must apply to Israel and to its port of Eilat, or it cannot be said securely to apply to any nation anywhere.

Eighth, the Soviet Union must collaborate in the recognition of this right or surrender its recently asserted claim to being a builder of bridges to peace. The single most important imponderable element in the present situation is that of Russian intent. The Soviet Union indeed has a greater stake than most in this basic right of international passage. Russia's commerce depends profoundly upon free and unfettered travel through the Bosphorus and the Skagerrak. The creditability of recent Soviet overtures could be destroyed by Russia's failure or refusal to cooperate in preserving the lines of territorial demarcation secure from external expansionism and protecting untrammelled the right of peaceful passage through the international waters of the Gulf of Aqaba.

Ninth, the time for a solution is relatively short. The Israel Republic's great economic dependence upon the Port of Eilat renders its entire economy and national viability peculiarly sensitive to prolonged closure. We must not permit, through deliberate dilatory tactics or indecisive delay in face of an unlawful international act, the destruction of a nation by economic strangulation any more than we should permit the destruction of a nation by armed marauding aggression. Prudence, therefore, is not to be confused with procrastination. A clear policy must be enunciated and implemented soon.

Tenth, and finally, Israel—which in this instance is the offended party—must forbear with patience. It must have faith that the United States and the peaceful nations which respect international law will indeed act before it is too late. Israel must meanwhile preserve the innocence of its position by refraining assiduously from yielding to frustration and attacking its neighbors. It must have

faith in the world community and pre-eminently in the United States to create a peaceful solution enforced by international sanction. In this, the injunction to be as "wise as serpents and as harmless as doves" falls with special force upon Israel. Its patience must be beyond provocation while the world community works speedily toward a settlement.

If this action comes soon and in concert, and as an expression of clear international intent, there can be little question that Nasser will pacifically if begrudgingly accommodate himself to it. Surely he does not wish to provoke a bloody conflict from which he will emerge again defeated and discredited. The way to avoid this is to leave no possibility of doubt in his mind that the world cannot and will not tolerate the brazen closing of this international waterway or other overt acts of hostility against his neighbors. While peace is served by the present detente, it will not be served by a prolonged sufferance of an illegal act.

INADEQUATE FUNDING OF TITLE I OF THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, one of our major problems before the Committee on Education and Labor has been brought about by the inadequate funding of title I of ESEA. The formula for distribution of funds in the present law permits the poorer States to receive one-half the national average per pupil expenditure. The Bureau of the Budget recommended only \$1.2 billion for fiscal year 1968. This brought about a situation where several of the major States in the country would receive less funds than they received in fiscal 1967. For this reason a provision was written into the 1967 amendments and later deleted by the House of Representatives that deferred the operation of the national average factor until title I was funded to the full extent of authorization. On the House floor I voted against permitting the formula to go into effect this year.

I am most hopeful that the Bureau of the Budget will recommend a supplemental appropriation in order that the formula, as written into the bill last year, may go into effect without interfering with any other section of the country.

It was the intent of the Congress last year that we provide a floor under the poorer States by guaranteeing that they would be permitted to go to the national average. It was never intended that the Congress take money away from any State. We well recognize that it will cost an additional \$350 million when we permit the poorer States to come to one-half the national average per pupil expenditure.

If title I had been fully funded, this question would not have arisen. In other

words, we gave all the States the option of either going to one-half the national average or one-half the State average per pupil expenditure, whichever is higher.

As chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, I wish to express my deep concern over the failure of the Appropriations Committee to approve increased funds for educational programs in fiscal year 1968. The number of children in our schools is increasing sharply, and yet we continue to cut and trim money from vitally needed programs. The effect is that each year we are spending less per pupil, at a time when improved instruction is essential for our continued growth as a nation.

I am particularly concerned about title III of NDEA, which suffered the most severe cut of all. During the current year appropriations for this title totaled \$79.2 million. The amount recommended for 1968 is only \$47 million, a reduction of 41 percent.

This, in spite of the fact that title III of NDEA has proved itself over the years. It originated as a bipartisan program in 1958, and over the intervening years it has had a tremendous effect on improving the quality of instruction in our schools. This has been amply demonstrated by testimony from educators in all parts of the country.

Title III is a going program, and its personnel and administration at local and State levels are efficient and well organized. Incidentally, many school districts have already completed plans and made financial commitments for next year's programs under this title, and if funds are not made available, serious damage will result.

It is often argued that title III of NDEA has been replaced by other newer programs. Actually, there is very little overlapping with any other program. Schools applying for title III funds are generally not eligible to receive money elsewhere. Funds under this program are aimed at strengthening the curriculum without regard to economic criteria.

Furthermore, it is significant that title III is a matching program, and that States are required to put up amounts equal to those obtained from the Federal Government. Nevertheless, moneys allocated have been fully utilized each year. This alone would seem to indicate that this is a program that is doing a good job, and that it is popular at local levels.

I should like to emphasize once again that title III of NDEA is a program that has proved itself; that it has had a great impact on raising the quality of instruction in our schools; and that it is strongly supported by schools everywhere.

I do not believe that a program such as this should be downgraded at the expense of newer programs, however promising they may be.

MEMORIAL DAY TALK AT NEBRASKA CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION BY GEN. BRUCE C. CLARKE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include pertinent material.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, USA, retired, is well known to all and needs little introduction from this Missourian. He has journeyed to North Platte, Nebr., for the centennial celebration and Memorial Day talk, and uniquely tied commemoration in with history, challenge, heritage, and inspiration. One of the leading exponents of the volunteer program of the Boy Scouts of America, and a servant of that organization's national council, this retired general, who commanded all Army Forces in Europe in a most trying time, with headquarters in Heidelberg, is well worth reading for the sheer value of his thought, to say nothing of the timeliness of his challenge. His reverence in commemoration of those who have gone in defense of liberty and paid the supreme price with a role "infinitely more significant than speech" is stimulating and worth reflection and pondering by us all. The emphasis of responsibility, as well as knowledge of rights, is stimulating and should be made real in today's world. The concept that freedom is not free and must be rewon by each generation is beautifully reemphasized. The faith in youth of the United States of America, and demand for citizenship participation, is erstwhile. The simplicity of the message is elemental, and the timing is perfect. I commend it to all readers:

MEMORIAL DAY TALK GIVEN AT NEBRASKA CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

(By Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, USA, retired, May 30, 1967)

Governor Tiemann, Comdr. Golbraith, Comdr. Smith, veterans, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, young men and young ladies, friends—

I am deeply conscious of the high honor that is mine in being here today. But I am, quite frankly, overwhelmed at the thought of finding words to fill this occasion, for it is always difficult to speak of those whose role was infinitely more significant than speech. It seems inappropriate to commemorate with lengthy tribute those whom the nation's love has long since made immortal. Yet, we can never fail to find renewed inspiration and dedication in their example. And it is important that we do so today, for never in our history has there been a greater need for inspired, dedicated Americans.

But today, Memorial Day, means much more to this great state of Nebraska. Many of you in this audience, many of your sons and daughters and your loved ones have served with distinction in the armed services of this great country. Your forefathers, beginning in the days when Nebraska was known as the Tree Planter's State and in the days of J. Sterling Morton, the originator of Arbor Day, contributed much to making Nebraska a great state.

Later, and today, known as the Cornhusker State, Nebraska is replete with historic achievements. Rather than discuss your state history, which is all too familiar with you, I think it is significant to mention that during President Johnson's term, President Andrew Johnson, Nebraska was admitted to the Union as the 37th state on March 1, 1867. So today, one hundred years later, during the term of another President by the name of Johnson, you are celebrating the centennial of the Cornhusker State. So I feel

especially proud to be here today and to join with you in your celebration.

Memorial Day 1967 finds our young men answering a new call for courage and steadfastness in the age-old struggle against the forces that would suppress freedom or erect barriers against equality and justice for all men. Now we are confronted with dangers vastly greater than we or any other nation have before known, and we see no end or easy solutions to them. But you and I know that the great blessing of liberty is never secured without suffering. As Tom Paine, the American patriot, once said: "What we obtain too cheaply, we esteem too lightly."

And so in my remarks today, I intend to consider the meaning and the message that this Memorial Day brings to each of us.

For nearly a century, our citizens have set aside this day to honor those who served our Nation so well both in war and in peace. The real meaning of Memorial Day is found in the aftermath of the Civil War. Even after its end, the rumble of guns seemed to echo across the land—destruction and bitter memories marred the peace.

An inspiring symbol of unity and reconciliation was needed—a symbol from which the people could draw strength as they strove to become a united nation. That symbol was supplied in 1867 when a kind gesture by a small group of women in a little-known community in the South suddenly caught the imagination of the nation. As the women of Columbus, Mississippi, decorated the graves of their war dead, they saw nearby the graves of the Union soldiers—bare, cold and forgotten.

These women could not bring themselves to ignore the Union graves. Carefully they decorated them too, until there was nothing to distinguish Union graves from Confederate.

The story of the Mississippi women was printed in papers throughout the country, and their heart-warming performance was celebrated in sermons, speeches, poems, and songs.

The reaction was so great that in 1868, General John A. Logan, National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union's veteran organization, ordered its members to observe May 30th as a special day. It was a day his order read, "for decorating the graves of the comrades who died in defense of their country and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, or hamlet churchyard in the land."

General Logan chose the date May 30th simply because of the abundance of beautiful flowers during this time of the year. But from then on, "Decoration Day" ceremonies were sponsored throughout the North, and similar rites were held independently in the South. Gradually the legislatures of many states made the day a legal holiday.

In 1882, Decoration Day became Memorial Day to describe more fully the sentiment of the occasion. And with the passing years, Memorial Day has become a salute to the military dead, not only of the Civil War, but of all our wars.

Through the years, our soldiers have marched a tortuous road. It has taken them to frozen months at Valley Forge, to heavy fighting around Jackson's cotton bales at New Orleans, and to slaughter at Gettysburg. The road was wound from Monterrey to Mexico City; it has leaped the waters to Cuba and to the Philippines.

In the First World War, names previously unheard by the average American citizen took on new and terrible meanings; Argonne Forest, Chateau Thierry, the Marne River, Verdun—all became synonymous with the roar of gunfire and the struggle of men.

Then the Second World War came, and Americans fought on three continents—Europe, Africa, and Asia—and worldwide in the air and on the seas. They gave their lives at Anzio, at Normandy, and at Okinawa; they

fought in sun-baked deserts, steaming jungles, and frozen fields. There were bad times—the Death March at Bataan, early reverses in North Africa, the Battle of the Bulge—but the American fighting man and our allies proved equal to the task. They retook the Philippines, held at “the Bulge,” and forced the enemy to lay down his arms in Africa.

The road led on to Korea, where Heartbreak Ridge, Pork Chop Hill, and the Pusan Perimeter became new landmarks on our soldiers' map.

And today Americans are again serving in the cause of freedom throughout the world, opposing the Communist aggression that threatens the self-determination of our friends; and, ultimately, our own security. The road has carried thousands of America's fighting men to Vietnam, where with our allies we are engaged in a life and death struggle with a powerful Communist aggressor. Here strange sounding names—Chu Lai, Hill 881, Pleiku, the Mekong Delta, and Cu Chi—are rapidly becoming household words. And in the coming months as more and more of our young men give their “last full measure” in defense of liberty, we shall perhaps be called upon to steel ourselves for longer casualty lists from Vietnam.

Today, as we place flowers on their graves, we realize that we cannot discharge our solemn obligation to these men with mere words of homage. They did not die for wreaths and words. They died for the right of Americans to enjoy freedom. They died for future generations. They died for us. They died so we would be free to assemble here today in peace.

On this Memorial Day, we should remind ourselves that military obligations are an inseparable part of our heritage, that military service in time of the nation's need is a fundamental responsibility of citizenship. One of our great American philosophers, George Santayana, has reflected that “only the dead are safe; only the dead have seen the end of war.” While we may hope that conclusion is wrong, we cannot afford to assume so. Certainly war has always been hellish—and the present war is especially so. Nevertheless, the idea that nothing is worse, that our proper purpose—individually and nationally—is mere survival, repudiates the heroism of all the men we honor today and represents a reversion to an animal view of life. If we lack the courage to stand firm for our beliefs, or if we lack beliefs we are determined to uphold, then we do not deserve the heritage which is ours, and we are unworthy of the sacrifices that these brave men have made for us.

Let me say a few words to you young men and women of Nebraska who are present with us today.

You are the benefactors and the inheritors of the Heritage I speak about:

You have health and long life expectancy.
You have luxuries and comparable affluence.

You have education and intelligence.
You have rights.
You have privileges.
You have opportunities.

You are destined to soon become the controlling generation in our relatively young country. You have our hopes and best wishes. You have our confidence.

I know that you have mine for I have been privileged to command many millions of young U.S. soldiers and marines in many countries of the world; I know how the youth of America “stack up” and I am proud of them.

They (the youth) are jealous of their rights, and should be for their rights are a part of their heritage that over a million Americans have died for in the last 190 years.

While mindful of their rights, they are also mindful of their responsibilities. They know they do not get something for nothing in a realistic, competitive society and world.

In spite of their great heritage they realize that each generation must prove itself.

The youth of America realize that in spite of the benefits and wealths they have as Americans, they were born in debt to many people and to many American institutions: To their system of Government.

To their parents.
To their community.
To their state.
To their country.
To their schools.
To their church.
To their God.

And to those whom we honor today; they realize they must cope with these debts and at the end will pass many debts on to their children.

I am sure they realize that the now living and controlling generation wishes for them only the best as they take over.

I have been connected with the Boy Scouts of America for many years and, at present, I am a member of the National Executive Board. I think it especially fitting today to recall to the young members of this audience the thought that many Scout masters keep in mind in dealing with young Scouts:

Our Constitution and its Bill of Rights gives us, as Americans, certain Rights. However, we must understand and accept the responsibility attached to each Right. If we do not, we are trying to “get something for nothing” . . . which is not an “accepted” way of life.

Just what our responsibility is under each Right is a matter for each of us to determine for ourselves.

In making that determination, the “I care” test serves as a very good guide for the boy who is trying to become a good citizen of America.

“I care for: my self respect, my family, my community, my country and my God.”

Hence, America has given you certain rights and you as an American must accept responsibilities, *you must care for your own self respect, for your family, community, country, and God.*

If our honored dead were alive today, they would probably let Captain John McCrae express it again so well when he said in France in World War I:

“Take up our quarrel with the foe
To you, from falling hands, we throw the torch
Be it yours to hold it high,
If ye break faith with us who die
we shall not sleep though poppies grow in Flanders fields.”

Friends, it has been a privilege for me to be here with you today and to have the pleasure of sharing in the ceremonies commemorating the centennial celebration of the 37th State of the United States.

DEDICATION OF NEW TRIER HIGH SCHOOL WEST, NORTHFIELD, ILL.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include an address by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare John W. Gardner.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the 13th Congressional District of Illinois was honored to have the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Honorable John W. Gardner, at the dedication of the New Trier High School West in Northfield, Ill., on May 7, 1967. Mr. Gardner spoke eloquently of the “themes

of our national life” and urged students not to shun the problems of their day but to lend a hand, wherever they may be, to the betterment of their society. His words merit the attention of all who are concerned with the problems of our times.

Mr. Gardner's address follows:

REMARKS BY JOHN W. GARDNER, SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The name New Trier is known and honored in every school district in America. It stands for excellence in education.

Thanks to that tradition, one may be sure that the graduates of New Trier High School West will be well prepared. One may be sure that they will move smoothly into the colleges and graduate schools and complex specializations of modern life.

But I hope they will also be prepared in another vital dimension. I hope they will have a direct and personal concern for the problems racking this Nation, and be willing to exercise direct and personal leadership with respect to those problems in their own communities.

Far too many of our best educated people today are disinclined to provide such leadership.

The young people of this generation are perhaps more alert to the problems of the larger society than any preceding generation has been. But as they move on into their careers there is every likelihood that their concern will diminish. For all their activism, they show every indication of following the time-honored trend—a few years of indignant concern for social betterment, characterized by a demand for immediate solutions to all the world's problems, and then a trailing off into the apathy and disinterest of the young executive or professional.

If you want to avoid the toughest problems facing your generation, there are some classic forms of escape.

One is just to get so wrapped up in your personal life—job, family, bills, house repairs, bridge parties, office politics, neighborhood social competition, and the like that there just isn't any time for the larger problems of the day.

A more subtle exit from the grimy problems of the day is to immerse oneself so deeply in a specialized professional field that the larger community virtually ceases to exist.

This is a particularly good way out because the rewards of professional specialization are very great today, so you may become rich and famous while you are ignoring the nation's problems.

Still another and infinitely devious means of turning your back on the larger community is to assert that the whole society is so corrupt that nothing can save it. Such moral gamesmanship relieves the gamesman of all responsibility. With one shrug he shakes off the burden that serious men have carried from the beginning of time, the struggle to make an imperfect society work.

A variation on that theme is to tell yourself that the society has fallen into the hands of unworthy people, and that virtuous, clear-eyed spirits such as yourself haven't a chance. You can suck that lollipop of self-deceit all your life long and die secure in the belief that the world would have been different had they turned it over to you.

Unfortunately we can no longer afford such escapism on the part of our best people. We are facing social problems of unexampled gravity. I have observed the domestic problems of this Nation at first hand, and I can tell you that we have tasks of the utmost seriousness before us—tasks of alleviating poverty, of doing justice to Negro Americans, of redesigning our cities, of reshaping our governmental processes, of controlling the pollution of our natural environment, of learning how to educate deeply deprived children.

It has always been hard to stir our people to significant social action except in periods of great crisis. I would have no hope of changing that national attribute. I would simply say that another of our historic moments of crisis is upon us. If you can't sense it stirring under the surface of the news, then you don't understand the deeper currents of this Nation.

During the years ahead, our society will need the lifelong attention and concern of its most highly educated young people. They must lend a hand. In doing so they will be committing themselves to an arduous assignment.

They will have to be willing to undergo the long, hard apprenticeship that is required to accomplish change in the modern world. It's a complex world. It can't be run by the untrained or changed by the untrained.

But education is only the beginning for those who hope to change the world for the better. After they're trained they have to have the fortitude and the staying power essential to the long, difficult task of accomplishing social change. Making a bad world better is tough, grinding, never-ending work. It's not for people whose chief interest is in posturing or striking an attitude or bandying words or venting the anger of youth.

I have little sympathy with those who have impossibly high hopes for social betterment and then the next day are wallowing in disillusionment and self-pity because their high hopes weren't realized. Social change isn't that easy. Creating a better world isn't that easy. Life isn't that easy.

Anyone who cares at all about improving the lot of mankind had better gird himself for a long struggle with lots of setbacks and defeats. That's the way it has always been and continues to be. It's backbreaking; but it's a man's work.

If enough of our young people are willing to commit themselves to a serious concern for the future of their society, then I have some hope for the years ahead. As some of you know, I have been keenly interested in what it is that makes nations decay. And as those of you who have read my book *Self-Renewal* know, the evidence convinces me that the decline of nations is not inevitable. As I said in the book if we go into a decline, we shall not be able to blame the inexorable forces of history. It will be an avoidable failure of the mind and heart and spirit of the American people. We now know beyond all doubt that nations die from within, and they are attacked less often by traitors within the gate than by traitors within the heart—complacency, apathy, cynicism, intolerance, self-deception and an unwillingness on the part of the individual to lend himself to any worthy common purpose.

Every morning and evening as I ride to and from work, I pass the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, and I often think of the men and events they commemorate. But as I look at the perfection of the monuments, I try to remember—and I ask you young people to remember—that this great Nation was conceived and designed by human beings imperfect as you and I are imperfect; capable of mistakes, even as you and I; who were once young, as you are now; who were subject to weariness and doubt and confusion, as all of us are. But with all their human fallibility, they had the courage and heart to believe that man *might* create a free and just society. And that made all the difference.

It is easy to be cynical about that effort because no society anywhere or anytime has really been wholly free and just. But over the years and over the generations we have moved slowly and often painfully toward those goals. And we have done so because some people had the vision and the stead-

fastness to try to make an imperfect world better.

That is hard and not always glamorous work and it is never finished.

A nation is never finished. It has to be built and rebuilt. It has to be recreated in each generation by believing, caring men and women.

That is what you are doing here at New Trier. This school is not a monument to the past. It is an affirmation of faith in what can be—an uncompromising commitment to excellence—an example of what people can create when they join that commitment to their most cherished values.

And what are those cherished values? I'd like to conclude this talk with a few comments on the things we value.

There isn't anything the American people believe in more deeply than individual fulfillment. Speaking of our forebears, President Johnson once said "They came here—the exile and the stranger—to find a place where a man can be his own man."

Opportunity and fulfillment. That's what education is about. At the base of our convictions as Americans is a concern that each individual have the opportunity to grow to his full stature and be what he has it in him to be.

When this Nation began, a good many people would have said that the chief requirement to achieve that goal was freedom from political oppression.

Now we know that there are other and more subtle tyrants than kings or dictators.

Ignorance is such a tyrant. Poverty is another. Racial discrimination another. Physical illness or incapacity another. Mental illness another.

We are now engaged in a great national effort—and I don't just mean we in the Johnson Administration, though we're working hard at it, I mean all the men and women in and out of government who care about these things—a national effort on a scale never before witnessed in this Nation to combat all the conditions that prevent individual fulfillment or stunt human growth. Teachers, social workers, citizens who do volunteer work, and all others who work with the handicapped and disadvantaged know the extraordinary scope of the task we have undertaken.

It is an effort of breathtaking magnitude, worthy of free men. It is an effort that is almost totally unrecognized by the press and the public. It is an effort that is sometimes mismanaged and always seems inadequate.

But it serves the deepest and truest goals to be conceived by the hearts and minds of the American people.

Study the line from the Declaration of Independence that is carved inside the Jefferson Memorial "We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." If we ask ourselves whether there is anything today to which we would pledge "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor," I like to believe that for most of us the answer would be "yes," because I like to believe that there is such a thing as an American commitment, not to affluence, not to power, but to the release of human potential, the enhancement of individual dignity, the liberation of the human spirit.

Those are the great themes of our national life. Everything else is a means to these ends. And it is to those ends that we dedicate this school.

ROHR CORP. TO BUILD SST ENGINE PODS

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection

to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, the Rohr Corp. of Chula Vista, Calif., recently won a subcontract to construct the pods which will contain the huge jet engines powering our supersonic transport—SST.

This significant award is only the latest in a long line of accomplishments by the company. The selection of Rohr for the subcontract, which could be worth up to \$500 million, is really not surprising. Rohr has virtually locked up the market for pods for our new jet transports. Among the aircraft that have been or will be fitted with Rohr pods are the Boeing 707, 727, 737, and 747; the Douglas DC-8 and DC-9; the Lockheed C-141, C5-A, and JetStar, and the Grumman Gulfstream II.

The ambitious SST program, designed to thrust the United States to the forefront in the intense international competition to build the absolute airliner—obviously will be good business for Boeing, General Electric, Rohr, and the other firms that are undertaking the project.

Rohr, for example, will use about 500 employees on its share of the construction of two prototype SST's. I have been reliably informed that when the actual production program reaches full swing—hopefully in the mid-1970's—as many as 2,000 workers will be needed by Rohr. The company currently employs more than 8,500 persons at the Chula Vista plant.

Rohr also contemplates spending \$5.4 million for new equipment to be used in the SST work and the addition of about 100,000 square feet in plant space for manufacturing.

But far more important than the impact on any individual locale or company is the contribution the SST will make to our national economy and to our position in the international trade arena.

By 1990, a market will exist for at least 650 SST's but more likely for as many as 1,100. In a praiseworthy collaboration, the Federal Government, the airlines, and the manufacturers have agreed to share in the \$1.14 billion prototype investment. In helping get this program started, our Government is doing no more than the Governments of Britain, France, and Russia—all of which are aggressively backing the efforts of their own manufacturers to develop and build a first-line supersonic aircraft.

The investment our taxpayers are being asked to make in the SST certainly will not be money lost. The Government, in fact, will recoup its entire investment with delivery of the 300th airplane. By the 500th delivery, the United States will have recovered 6 percent interest on top of the original investment. It should be pointed out, also, that the United States, as a partner in this great endeavor, will continue to share in the profits until at least 15 years after certification.

As a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I intend to provide every bit of support I can for this splendid program to shrink the world by permitting travelers to fly at nearly three times the speed of sound.

Under unanimous consent, I would like to insert at this point articles from the San Diego Union and the Chula Vista Star-News that describe Rohr's part in the SST development program:

[From the San Diego Union, May 4, 1967]

\$15 MILLION JOB GIVEN ROHR IN SUPERJET PLANE—WILL BUILD PODS FOR ENGINES

(By Carl Plain)

Pods to contain the huge engines of the U.S. supersonic transport will be built by Rohr Corp. in Chula Vista under a \$15 million program announced yesterday.

Company forecasts indicated that about 500 employees will be involved in Rohr's work on the pair of 300-seat, 1,800-mile-an-hour prototypes to be manufactured by Boeing Co., Seattle, under a go-ahead from President Johnson.

Eventually, the SST program could mean more than a half billion dollars of business to Rohr, said Burt F. Raynes, president.

"The large and complex pod assemblies to house the 60,000-pound-thrust General Electric engines include a variable-geometry engine inlet," Raynes said.

"They represent a technology and production challenge we will be most pleased to undertake."

Rohr engineers already are working with Boeing on design details of the engine pods. The assemblies will include streamlined nacelles, ducting, electrical wiring, fuel lines and other devices built up around the four General Electric engines.

Specialized facilities for the new program are being developed at the Chula Vista plant where Rohr's SST operations will be centered.

Company engineers have been working several years on advancing manufacturing technology to meet the structural and material demands of supersonic flight.

High speeds and resulting heat from air passing over the plane's surfaces prohibit the use of ordinary materials, so much of the SST will be built of titanium alloys that resist heat better than aluminum but weigh less than steel.

Rohr has been producing titanium parts for other aircraft since the start of Boeing's B-52 bomber program in 1952. Titanium forming and sizing facilities in the Chula Vista plant are being expanded to handle added volume.

The SST's four engine pods will be mounted under the horizontal tail. As the plane approaches an airport, the variable-geometry air inlet will help reduce engine noise by choking out high-pitched sound from the compressors.

[From the Chula Vista Star-News, May 4, 1967]

ROHR IS AWARDED MAJOR CONTRACT

A \$15 million contract to manufacture propulsion pods for the U.S. supersonic transport has been awarded to Rohr Corp. of Chula Vista by Boeing Co. of Seattle it was learned yesterday.

News of the contract came in a joint announcement by Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin (D-San Diego), and Burt F. Raynes, Rohr president.

The contract calls for manufacture of propulsion pods for two SST prototype aircraft. The pods will house 60,000 pound thrust engines manufactured by General Electric, a prime contractor with Boeing on the SST.

On the basis of Boeing and Federal Aviation Agency sales forecasts, Rohr's participation in the SST program could mean more than a half-billion dollars in business for the company through the life of the program.

Rohr's SST operations will be centered at the Chula Vista plant, where specialized facilities are being developed for the program. Forecasts show that some 500 employees may be involved as the production phase of the SST program develops.

"We are very proud of this selection as a part of the Boeing team on the supersonic transport," Raynes said. "The large and complex pod assemblies to house the 60,000-pound-thrust engines include the variable geometry engine inlet. They represent a technology and production challenge we will be most pleased to undertake."

This is one of the largest aero-space contracts let in the county in recent years, Van Deerlin said.

Rohr is one of seven firms selected by Boeing to receive more than \$165 million in subcontracts for work on the SST prototypes.

Rohr engineers have been working for several years on development of Rohr's manufacturing technology to meet the materials and structural requirements of supersonic flight.

Since the high speed and resulting skin friction temperatures of the SST prohibit use of conventional aircraft materials, much of the aircraft will be built of titanium alloys—material lighter than steel but offering substantially greater heat resistance than aluminum.

Rohr has been involved in production of titanium parts for other aircraft dating back to the start of the Boeing B-52 program in 1952 and is now expanding its titanium forming and sizing facilities to handle the additional volume created by the SST and other new programs.

Rohr engineers are already working with Boeing on the detailed design of the huge pods for the SST.

The four pods will be mounted under the horizontal tail and will be fitted with variable-geometry air inlets that will help reduce noise on airport approach by "choking" out high-pitched sound from the engine compressors.

The Boeing supersonic transport design features a variable-sweep integrated wing which combines with a large horizontal tail to form a single lifting surface for supersonic flight.

Aerodynamically, the wing will permit the Boeing SST to be three airplanes in one—a supersonic speedster capable of cruising at Mach 2.

SOUTH AFRICA'S BIRTHDAY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today the Republic of South Africa celebrates its sixth birthday and on behalf of the American people and my colleagues in the Congress, I extend best wishes to all the peoples of South Africa on the occasion of this anniversary. At the same time, in the spirit of brotherhood of all mankind, let me express my earnest hope that the "winds of change" which seem to be beginning to blow in that part of the great continent of Africa will continue in velocity. If so, a beneficial effect will be felt all over Africa.

Although Americans deplore South Africa's racial policy, and although as American delegates to the United Nations so often have declared we never in good conscience can condone her position on apartheid because it is degrading to a large portion of her population, these do not forbid the exchange of amenities on anniversary occasions. I am firm in my faith that dialog and the

rule of law can achieve the objectives that we all desire.

South Africa has served as our loyal ally on past occasions and hopefully will be on our side in the future in the cause of peace or war. She is the natural repository of the large portion of the free world's gold, uranium, chromium, manganese, and diamonds. U.S. interests have invested well over \$600 million in her mines and factories. In some instances I am advised that U.S. firms have been in the forefront in introducing progressive labor practices and employing non-white labor at high job and skill classification.

During the past year tragedy struck high in the Government of the Republic of South Africa with the brutal assassination of the Prime Minister. There were many who felt that the new Prime Minister would pursue even more ruthlessly his Government's policy of apartheid. This may not be the case. The world is watching the actions of Prime Minister Vorster and his seeming effort to improve his country's image.

We hear now that South Africa has agreed to allow multiracial teams in Olympic events and permit tours in South Africa of foreign teams that include some nonwhite players. We hear now that the Government has indicated that some white investment might be allowed in African institutions, another slight departure from total apartheid. Gestures like these, however modest, have received some response. Robert Gardiner, distinguished Ghanaian, has suggested that South Africa be readmitted to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. He is executive secretary of the ECA, from which South Africa was expelled in 1964.

I look forward to the day, not many anniversaries away, when all Africa, including the Republic of South Africa, whose birthday we celebrate today, will work toward a common goal of making the continent truly a land of destiny and of racial equality.

MEMORIAL DAY IN THE SECOND DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I report to my colleagues in the House on the inspiring manner in which Memorial Day was observed in the community of Calumet Park in the district that I have the honor to represent.

From the bottom of my heart I congratulate, commend, and thank Commander Paul Luisi and all the 384 members of Calumet Park Post 1156 of the American Legion. I am not in position to state with proved accuracy that it was the best and finest community observance of Memorial Day in all the land, but I am sure that none could have surpassed it. It was truly a pattern for all the communities of our country. It was

in the finest traditions of American patriotism.

The parade passed through business and residential sections, the lawns of homes alive with men, women, and children. Among those on the speaker's stand were Tony Pizza, mayor of the village of Calumet Park, Jack DePlanche, Bob Griffin, Roy Logan, Harry Murawski, Casey Drozdowski, and John Bedorcin, trustees of the village. Village Clerk Mary Hodgson, Municipal Judge James Sparing, Committeeman Lawrence Petta, Commander Dan Sullivan of Calumet Memorial Camp of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Irene Gupta, president of American Legion Auxiliary Unit 1156, Father Madden of Seven Holy Founders Church, Rev. Dr. Swenson of the Community Covenant Church, Attorney Michael Hinko, and Col. John P. Gibbons of the U.S. Army, orator of the day. Judges of the parade were Nancy Kapp, June Orłowski, Ida Hathaway, and Ev Shields.

The parade consisted of 68 units in five sections. The organization of a parade of this size and quality requires a tremendous amount of coordinated effort and hard, hard work. I am extending my remarks to include the order of the parade that my colleagues may have some idea of the truly wonderful accomplishment of a post of the American Legion, with a membership of 384, working under the creed of the American Legion "My God and Country."

MEMORIAL DAY PARADE LINEUP

LEAD SECTION

All fire units.
All police units.
Car with Congressman Barratt O'Hara.
Car with Mayor Tony Pizza.
Car with Col. John P. Gibbons, U.S. Army.
Cars with Gold Star Mothers and Blue Star Mothers.

FIRST SECTION

U.S. Marine Color Guard.
Calumet Park American Legion Color Guard Post #1156 (Blue Devils).
Calumet Park V.F.W. Color Guard Post #8774.
Calumet Park American Legion Post members Post #1156.
Calumet Park American Legion Auxiliary Unit #1156.
Calumet Park American Legion SAL Squadron #1156.
Calumet Park V.F.W. Post members Post #8774.
U.S. Navy Band from Great Lakes Training Center.

Commander Wm. "Clem" O'Brian of the 8th Dist. American Legion Dept. of Illinois and Officers.

Phillips Photo Float.
Majorette Judy Bond.
Thornridge Lassies Majorettes.
Calumet Park Rams A. C. Float.
Calumet Park Chamber of Commerce.
Peppermint Majorettes (with car).
U.S. Army Recruiting Van.
Community Covenant Church Float.
Calumet Park Hardware Float.
B.S.A. Troop #792 led by Mr. Walter Kaiser.

SECOND SECTION

Napleton Motors Horse Cart, Mr. Ed Napleton.
Southwest Shrine Club, horses and "pooper scooper."
Evergreen Park Rangerettes.
The Silhouettes from Lucella's School of Twirling.
Cub Scout Pack #3788 Jr.

Cub Scout Pack #3788 Float.
3rd Batt., 122nd Arty., 33rd Div. of the Ill. National Guard under Capt. Orsi.
Boy Scout Troop #744—Jr.
The Jr. Band from Dwight D. Eisenhower "Old Main" High School.
Lar Daly.
Color Guard from Roseland Post #49 American Legion.
Kosciuszko Post #30 PLAV.
Kosciuszko Post #30 PLAV Auxiliary.
Monarch Laundry Float.

THIRD SECTION

Calumet Memorial Post #330 of the American Legion, Color Guard.
Marching Sts. from Harvey American Legion Post #155 Color Guard.
Tinley Park American Legion Post #615 Color Guard.
Park Forest American Legion Post #1198 Color Guard.
Illiana Post #220 American Legion Jr. Band.
Stanley J. Sukta Post #5414 V.F.W. Jr. Color Guard.
Stanley J. Sukta Post #5414 V.F.W. Sr. Color Guard.
Calumet Park Little League Baseball Team.
Roseland Moose Lodge #1062 Float and Clowns.
Whirling Debs Majorettes.
Calumet Park Women's Civic Club.

FOURTH SECTION

Ko-Tam-Ta Campfire Girls led by Mrs. Fliech.
Civil Air Patrol.
Yvonne's Royal Lancers Majorettes (with sound car).
Calumet Park Drugs.
B.S.A. Troop #788 led by Mr. Eugene Ratsik.
Calumet Park Troublemakers A.C.
Bluebird Campfire Girls.
Pope John Council of K.C.
Indianapolis Pacesetter Car courtesy Tony Piet.
The Jesters Drum and Bugle Corps from Mt. Greenwood.
Lois Riney's Campfire Girls.
Ravae's Dynamics Majorettes.
Seven Holy Founders Church.

FIFTH SECTION

Imperial Majorettes.
U.S. Navy Recruiting Car.
J. & R. Bike Retanl, 6 bikes.
Calumet Park Teen Club.
Chicago Civil Defense Truck.
Cub Scout Pack #3792 led by Mr. Bob Riney.
Polish Womans Alliance Majorettes, "The Garlardo".
Hegewish Raiders Jr. Color Guard.
The Shannon Rovers, Irish Pipe Band.
The U.S.A.F. "BOMARC" Missile.

ON BELIEVING THE PRESIDENT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, everyone knows that there is a great dissatisfaction in our Nation regarding the Vietnam war. Much of this frustration can be placed at the door of our President and Mr. McNamara who have not been honest with the American people. We all know that Mr. Johnson made a political football out of the Vietnam war during the 1964 presidential election. In his effort to deride and defeat Senator Gold-

water he attacked the suggestion by the Republican nominee that the United States carry out escalated military operations to bring the war to a conclusion and minimize our losses. Mr. Johnson's chickens are coming home to roost.

The policies he is now carrying out are those that he ridiculed in 1964, although with indecision and bungling. The American people—both the left and the right—clearly do not trust our Commander in Chief. The major frustration in our country today over this war is due to President Johnson's deceptive and insincere statements. To repeat his past pronouncements of his intended policy and endeavor to square them to what he is now advocating brings sadness to all of us who believe that we should be able to respect and support our President. He clearly does not deserve to have us ratify his mistakes and offer excuses to fill his credibility gap.

The latest casualty reports indicate that over 300 men died in the last week of the war and more than 2,800 were listed as casualties. Our boys are being sacrificed as cannon fodder while the Johnson administration fiddles. President Johnson reminds me of the old line fireman who thought the way to put out the fire was to bring the water level above the fire. In this case he is escalating our troop commitments—something he said he would not do but has consistently gone back on his word. Possibly he and Mr. McNamara think that we can win by using our troops like the old fireman used the water but at any rate the American people are getting increasingly sick of such folly. Failure to use our superior military power and the subordination of the best interest of our troops to State Department political decisions are putting our boys in the position of sheer cannon fodder.

I cannot feel sorry for the American liberals and peace advocates who were misled by Mr. Johnson. They should have known better and they got what they deserved. Unfortunately, the rest of us got it with them. I feel sorry for the boys who are being sacrificed at the altar of expediency and while I support our basic commitment to Vietnam and believe we must check Communist aggression, I resent the deception of Mr. Johnson and Mr. McNamara and disassociate myself completely from their policy of putting our fighting men last in their considerations. They are far more worried about what India thinks, how the U.N. will react, how to placate the "peace" Senators and liberals at home, and 1968, than they are in basic decisions as to what is in the best military interest of our fighting men. Politics rates first, our boys last. At the root of the administration difficulty is the failure to clearly perceive the true nature of communism and to follow soft line policies.

In Sunday's New York Times, Judge Henry W. Edgerton wrote an interesting letter indicating the disaffection of those of Mr. Edgerton's liberal persuasion. To repeat, I cannot feel sorry for those who fell for Mr. Johnson's line in 1964 but it is at least meritorious to consider some of the statements Mr. Johnson made which misled consider-

able numbers of voters who, like Judge Edgerton, voted for him in 1964. The letter follows:

[From the New York Times, May 28, 1967]

"COMMITMENT" IN SOUTH VIETNAM

To the Editor:

President Johnson has said "We are there because we have a promise to keep"; "we are committed"; "America keeps its word." Many Americans in and out of Congress share his illusion that he is America and "the country is committed." Only a declaration of war or an explicit treaty can commit America to an armed conflict. This war is not declared, justified by any treaty or consistent with the United Nations Charter.

Mr. Johnson seeks to use his two predecessors as examples. But President Eisenhower sent no fighting men and President Kennedy sent few. He said of the Vietnamese: "It is their war. They are the ones who have to win or lose it. We can help them, we can send our men out there as advisers, but they have to win it, the people of Vietnam." Only President Johnson has sent hundreds of thousands of men.

ELECTION PROMISE

During the election campaign Mr. Johnson promised not to enlarge the war and not to go north. He said: "I have had advice to load our planes with bombs and to drop them on certain areas that I think would enlarge the war. . . . I haven't chosen to enlarge the war"; "There are those that say you ought to go north and drop bombs. . . . We don't want our American boys to do the fighting for Asian boys"; "We are not going north and we are not going south; we are going to continue to try to get them to save their own freedom with their own men, with our leadership and our officer direction, and such equipment as we can furnish them"; "We are not going to send American boys nine or ten thousand miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves."

Many of us voted for him as a peace candidate. After the election he enlarged the war and went north.

In giving the Medal of Honor to a soldier's widow he implied that but for dissenters the man would not have been killed. As Walter Lippmann said, "The obvious rebuttal to the President's use of the heroes is that if Mr. Johnson had remained true to the policy on which he was elected. . . . Sergeant Connor would be alive today."

WEAKNESS OF CASE

As Senator McGovern said, "In trying to imply that it is American dissent which is causing the Vietnamese to continue the war, the Administration is only confessing the weakness of its own case by trying to silence its critics and confuse the American people. It is not the impact of the dissent on Hanoi that worries the Administration; it is the fact that the dissenters have exposed the contradictions, the falsehoods, and the resulting credibility gap which surrounds Administration policy."

The Secretary of State said in Vietnam, "We are here because we made a promise. . . . If Moscow or Peking ever discovers that the promises of the United States do not mean what they say, then this world goes up in smoke." Any one who reads the public record with an open mind cannot fail to discover that the promises of President Johnson do not mean what they say.

HENRY W. EDGERTON.

WASHINGTON, May 23 1967.

(NOTE.—The writer is Senior Circuit Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia circuit.)

ADDRESS BY HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my re-

marks at this point in the RECORD and include a speech by the Honorable BURT L. TALCOTT.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague from the 12th District of California, Representative BURT L. TALCOTT, was recently honored by the American Teens Against Cancer—ATAC—a youth subdivision of the American Cancer Society, for his unusual and effective work in encouraging teenagers not to smoke.

We can all appreciate the special concern and extra effort of busy Members of Congress who take the time to work with students in the improvement of their health. Mr. TALCOTT is to be commended for his contribution in this area.

Representative TALCOTT was the principal speaker at the annual ATAC awards conference here in Washington, D.C. His speech to the assembled award winners and student workers is worth calling to the attention of all teenagers, their parents and the public generally, and to local, State, and Federal legislators.

I am therefore submitting his speech for inclusion at this point in the RECORD:

ADDRESS BY MR. TALCOTT

Young ladies and gentlemen, fellow citizens: I greatly appreciate this opportunity to talk with you. It is not often that I have an audience like you—one that is young, enthusiastic and openminded—but more importantly, one that is united by a single interest. I commend you for your dedication to the fight against cancer. It is encouraging to find teenagers not only aware of the gravity of the situation, but anxious to do something concrete about it.

Last year I noticed that the television networks were overlooking some excellent anti-smoking spot announcements prepared as a public service by the American Cancer Society. There were many reasons that prompted me to instigate a Congressional inquiry into the situation. To begin with, I have long been concerned with the medical, financial and social detriments of smoking. However, there is much more to consider than the individual smoker. The effect of smoke, and smokers, on society is a topic that must not be ignored. But I would like to address myself first to the effects upon the individual.

The amount of money spent each year on cigarettes, cigars and pipes is astronomical. Americans smoke 541 billion cigarettes a year—that's eight a day for every man, woman and child of every age. Computed one way, this is about 10 cents a day each, or \$180.00 a year for a family of five—over a period of 40 years this is over \$7,250.00 or the equivalent of three good automobiles or a good airplane. This staggering figure does not include cigar or pipe smoking. Money spent on tobacco products in 1966 exceeded \$9,210,000,000. This is more than three and one-half times the projected federal budget for education during the coming fiscal year, and twice the budget for Space Research and Technology.

Other out-of-pocket costs of smoking—the expense of shopping and supplies, of cleaning clothes, homes and offices—the extra costs of mouthwashes and dental care—the enormous costs of damaged or ruined clothes—ties, sweaters, suits and party dresses—may exceed the costs of the tobacco. No one can estimate the loss of furniture, cars, homes, office buildings or forests destroyed by careless cigarette smoking. I

challenge anyone to estimate this loss at less than twice the cost of tobacco.

One of the strongest arguments against smoking, I believe, is the danger it poses to your health. Cigarette smoking is regarded as the most important cause of chronic bronchitis and a significant factor in cancer of the larynx. Cigarette smoking, based on clinical and autopsy studies, animal experimentation and population surveys, does constitute a definite risk to health. A nation-wide survey indicates that smokers spend more than a third more time away from their work, because of illness, than non-smokers. What more evidence is needed? An overwhelming majority of physicians and researchers will admonish, "Don't smoke; if you don't smoke, don't start; if you must smoke, be moderate."—Smokers are suckers!

The dangers of smoking are recognized all over the world—the Royal College of Physicians in Great Britain, the World Health Organization, the United States Public Health Service, the American Medical Association—all conclude that cigarette smoking is a serious health hazard. No agency or organization has yet given evidence that smoking is salubrious or healthful.

Manufacturers may denicotinize, and filter the tars; but this can only reduce, not eliminate, the hazards. And the hazards include loss of life—not only from indirect internal diseases, but often from burns or asphyxiation from fires started by carelessly disposed cigarettes. I doubt that any adult is lucky enough not to know someone who was killed in this way. I have known four.

There is another aspect of smoking that is seldom considered by smokers—that is the rudeness of the habit. Smokers seem to believe their behavior is so common that consideration of another's sensitivities is unimportant. They suffer from the same syndrome that permits some people to believe that washing and bathing are not socially necessary.

I recently attended a high level seminar on the subject of air pollution. In this meeting, 8 of the 12 persons smoked something—the air in our meeting room became so polluted that a smoker became dizzy and finally asked permission to open the windows and door to let in some fresh air. I thought this was a strange twist—no one asked permission to foul the others' air, but one had to ask permission to let some fresh air in! The pollution index of our room would have triggered a major alert if it had been out on the street.

But what can we, as individuals, do? There are two powerful forces in America working against us—1) the government, at all levels, and 2) the mass advertising media. But public opinion and the truth are on our side.

During the last session of the Congress we passed a labeling bill which required the printing of "Caution: Cigarette Smoking May Be Hazardous to Your Health" on each cigarette package. Rather than a benefit to the smoker, the whole legislation is a boon to the tobacco interests—simply because it is so misleading. Most people believe that if smoking were truly "hazardous," their government would say so directly—and would prohibit the further use, sale or distribution of tobacco, like it does with other harmful products. So, because the Government did not come out with a direct denunciation, but simply a "maybe," the smoker is lulled into a false sense of security. The smoker's reaction is, "Well, it must not be too dangerous. I'll take my chances." So the smoker has not been deterred and the manufacturing of cigarettes and cigars increases. However, this is not the only result of the legislation. Tobacco manufacturers have not only retained their customers, but they were given special protection by the law.

Let me point out one example. Before the labeling legislation, law suits against tobacco manufacturers were being filed, and won, to recover money compensation for injuries and

deaths caused by tobacco use. Now recovery is no longer legally possible. Every smoker has been technically warned of the hazards to his health. This is called "assumption of the risk"—a complete defense for the wrongdoer or tortfeasor. In law, if an injured party knows of a danger, and still proceeds, he is said to have assumed the risk and can recover nothing.

This warning label on cigarettes, not only aided the tobacco companies, but it put Congress in a rather ambiguous, if not duplicitous, position. Despite the labeling legislation, the Federal Government continues to subsidize the growing of tobacco. In 1966, \$332,741 of your tax dollars were channeled into this industry. Now can you imagine a situation more incongruous than a government subsidizing an industry about which it feels compelled to warn its citizens?

When I started to discuss the role of our Government, I said that we are confronted by the Government at all levels. By this I meant that the Congress is not the only culprit—local and state governments were also involved, although in a less obvious and more indirect way.

When the Congress was considering the cigarette package labeling bill, local governments pleaded with Congress not to do anything which would jeopardize one of their principal sources of taxes—tobacco products. My state of California, for instance, received over \$76,000,000 in cigarette revenues in 1966, and this figure does not even include revenue from cigar or other tobacco products. So local officials were culpable along with Federal officials in the passage of the mischievous legislation.

The second important force confronting us is the news and advertising media, which also have an interest in keeping tobacco on the market. In 1966 alone, newspapers, magazines, radio and TV stations, received over \$276 million from the advertisement of this one product. 76.9 percent of this total was spent on television announcements. Regrettably, their social conscience and their concern for the public health does not yet equal their avarice for money. How much evidence or persuasion will be necessary to change their advertising morality (or lack of it) is not yet known. It is ironical how persistent the news media are in stressing a "morality" in areas of "civil rights" and Vietnam; yet where there is a pecuniary profit, the morality of the issue is ignored. It appears that where there are thoughts of money in coffers, there are few concerns for people in coffins.

All of these factors: the medical and financial costs of smoking to the smoker; the deleterious effects of smoking on society—what it does to our air, our forests and homes; the degrading effect of the legislation on the Congress—putting it in an ambiguous position; and the special favor done for the tobacco industry—giving it legal protection—all stimulated my concern on this issue.

Last summer I discovered that the American Cancer Society had some excellent public service films on the subject of smoking, and that the networks, out of fear of losing the patronage of the tobacco companies, were not using them. Following my Congressional inquiry, however, the networks began using the anti-smoking announcements more frequently. This was gratifying. I am now studying the policy of the "equal time" doctrine—which was once thought to apply only to opposing political candidates on controversial issues. I hope that equal time might be allowed as a matter of policy or regulation to opponents of liquor and tobacco advertising as well as political opponents.

This was one of my reactions to the problem of smoking; but the dilemma is far from solved. We have enormous obstacles ahead of us, and your enthusiasm and interest can help overcome them.

I have two specific suggestions for your

constructive action—to complement the many good things you are already doing.

1) Become more active in your communities—your school, your town, your church. Don't just read, attend conferences and talk with other non-smokers. In this venture, you must convert others. Talking with like-minded people does not convert others—although it does bolster our own reasoning and our esprit.

Form a committee to accumulate new ideas, to formulate plans and to carry out your projects. Enlarge your group, include the respected and influential students. Set good examples. Work with your teachers, the sponsors of school organizations—PTA officials, the clergy, the medical society. It may surprise you how sympathetic and cooperative the influential people and leaders will be.

I would like to suggest that your committees call upon public officials or influential civic leaders, *who smoke*. Schedule a meeting with them, share with them some of the facts, explain the power of example, and urge them to stop smoking "as an example for our youth." Such flattery, attention, publicity and a sincere appeal to their concern for student and public health *can*, I believe, have considerable impact. If only one promised to quit, as a public service to youth, you would have achieved a great victory. His quitting would focus attention upon the hazards of smoking; it would cause some to reconsider the benefits of quitting, or of *not* starting. You would have another ally—maybe a *key* ally the next time the city council increases the cigarette taxes or when the newspaper of the Chamber of Commerce considers tobacco advertising. Some leaders may be unwilling, or unable, to stop smoking—yet they may willingly denounce smoking—and their denouncement can be helpful to your cause. Even if you fail to convert one smoker, you will have gained an invaluable experience in the art of persuasion and the science of community action. Every success will fire your committee to more effort and more successes. Other youth committees will take up your practices. You can be persuasive with adult leaders, if you will only try.

2) My next suggestion is similar—it is activist; it requires teamwork and it involves politics. Every teenager should become active in politics. Political campaigns afford good opportunities to raise issues. Smoking is an issue of public concern as well as of personal commitment. Youth may not have the expertise to get involved on issues like Vietnam, balance of payments, or Federal aid to education, but you are experts on smoking and you have the essential concern. Actually, if you don't raise the issue, few others will.

So your committee should support the non-smoker candidate; you should work actively for him and tell the others why. Don't treat the election, or the issue, as a gimmick—be serious, be professional, try to be politically effective. This is one of the best opportunities I know for you to "sell" your views and to obtain some very practical political experience which will stand you in good stead in future political campaigns. You might even discover your future professional career or your bent for public service.

In addition to effective gains for your cause, you will achieve many valuable fringe benefits for your community and for yourself. Just as importantly, your work in the political arena and your direct involvement with the leaders of your community, will be exciting and fun.

I also want to pass along two reminders: One is that anything an adult can do, you can do also. You should work with adults—it is good experience for you; it is encouragement for them. Their experience and knowledge will complement your zest and action. But, you don't have to wait until you are

21, or until you graduate, or until you can vote, to be effective. You need only a goal, a commitment, and a willingness to *work* for that goal—age, wealth, and background are not important.

A second reminder—education to discourage cigarette smoking must begin with children in junior high school, or younger. The scare of cancer and other health hazards which finally catch up and kill in middle age, do not impress youngsters.

The conduct of parents may be the greatest influence—but do not minimize the influence you teenagers have upon pre-teens; it is enormous, for both good and bad. When you have this opportunity, you have a commensurate responsibility. So, I repeat, set good examples.

We have many people to reach in this crusade to eliminate or reduce the health and social hazards of smoking—the pre-teens, your own peers, your parents and other adults, the leaders and opinion shapers! Teenagers can effectively influence these groups—if they will only apply their knowledge and talents.

You have two of the toughest and most powerful adversaries in this crusade—the governments and the news and advertising media. But don't despair; this should only intensify the challenge. You have two of the most powerful allies—the truth and public opinion.

All of the educational materials will go for naught if we cannot develop some example setters, who are concerned with the esthetic, social and moral grounds for not smoking. This is your role and you are performing it well. I wish you increasing success.

STUDENTS VOW VIOLENCE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, my attention has been drawn to an article from the Manchester, N.H., Union Leader of May 16 entitled "Students Vow Violence," by Arthur C. Egan, Jr., which describes how some students plan to spend the coming long, hot summer. The second article in this series is unfortunately unavailable at this time and will be inserted later.

I think every law-abiding citizen will agree that this article is both anger-provoking and depressing. The account opens with this quote:

We students are going to change the whole way of life in this country. We're going to do as we want, when we want and how we want. Let anyone try to stop us and they'll have a riot on their hands.

Of course the speaker quoted above was speaking only for a small but disruptive segment of our youth, but a whole system of permissive educational theories stands indicted as contributing to this present condition.

As for those planning this type of unlawful activity, it must be made clear that their long, hot summer might possibly be spent in a short, hot prison cell.

I insert the above-mentioned article in the RECORD at this point:

STUDENTS VOW VIOLENCE

(By Arthur C. Egan, Jr.)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—"We students are going to change the whole way of life in this coun-

try. We're going to do as we want, when we want and how we want. Let anyone try to stop us and they'll have a riot on their hands."

"Why man, we've got it made for sure this summer—we'll show the 'fuzz' just who the real boss is before it's over. Who is going to stop us, the police, the soldiers? Just you let them try it, we'll take over everything."

"We've got the people on the run. People quake with fear when they see demonstrations—the real honest 'Johns' run for home. Yeah, we'll run things this year for sure."

"When you want something just take it; if you can't get it start a riot, but be sure there are 'blacks' in the mob. That'll keep the cops out; when a fuzz sees a black he just stands there and looks."

NOT A DAMN THING

"We are not going to do one damn thing we don't want to do—and no one is going to make us or we'll burn everything in sight."

These startling statements, these cold, matter-of-fact remarks, made in a callous manner with no pangs of conscience or remote thought of remorse, were not made by boys and girls from a ghetto. No indeed! They were made by students from three of Massachusetts' most respected institutions of learning, Harvard University and Radcliffe College, both in Cambridge and Smith College in Northampton.

Happily, not all the students in these famous institutions are sympathetic to the Vietnams, nor by any means are all students merely indifferent, or apathetic.

I was put in contact with leaders of a student group calling itself "Sons of Liberty." The name is taken from the historic pre-Revolutionary War followers of Sam Adams and other great Boston patriots who staged the Boston Tea Party and other events which led to the struggle for American independence.

The Sons of Liberty, 1967 version, is a Harvard-based group which says it is "the only 100 per cent pro-American organization on the Harvard campus."

AIMS EXPLAINED

The leader explained to me the aims of his group saying:

"We believe this country is in a fight for its life. Most of the faculty here are so liberal-minded they would see this nation destroyed just to gain their own ends. We intend to do all we can to prevent just such a thing from happening."

"On April 15 a group of students, both males and females, gathered in Freedom Square to attend the anti-war rally in New York City. Some students here expressed their views openly by playing a record of Kate Smith singing 'God Bless America'—they hung out a banner saying, 'American Overall' and unfurled a large American flag," said the spokesman.

"Believe it or not but the Harvard University police made the students stop playing the record, made them take in their banner and ordered them to take down the American flag," said the Sons of Liberty spokesman heatedly.

"We'll be damned if we will take down the American flag," Harvard police were told. The officers decided to not press the issue when they saw it would lead to a possible fight between the students and police.

"They didn't tell those damned anti-Americans to stop their music nor take down their banners saying things against the United States. So they (the police) must have had their orders from the university administration," said the spokesman.

TAKEN ON TOUR

* The Sons of Liberty took this reporter on a tour of the Harvard campus pointing out the student activity undermining this nation's war effort in Vietnam. It was going on in the dining halls, the dormitories and the campus gathering spots. Everywhere there was anti-

United States activity, literature against the Vietnam War, pamphlets on how to get to Canada and escape the draft, suggestions on how to organize and carry out demonstrations on a subject.

I asked and was shown college-patronized eating establishments in Cambridge where contact might be made with both male and female students from the Harvard area.

For three days and nights, I, dressed in old clothes, with a suede cap covering this fast-thinning hair, posed as a "recruiter of demonstrators against the Vietnam War."

For three days and nights I associated with a variety of students, the majority of whom were some of the most repulsive human beings he ever met—repulsive not only from the standpoint of personal hygiene but also from their views and opinions on life itself, and repulsive from their own personal aims in life.

As clearly as possible, without disclosing the names of the students involved, this reporter will relate some of the quotes gained from talks with these creatures.

HALPERN AMENDMENT TO GIVE WOMEN EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALPERN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, one of the worst of many forms of second-class citizenship imposed upon the women of America is discrimination against working women under the Social Security Act.

On March 2, 1967, I introduced a joint resolution in this House proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prevent the Nation, or any State, from denying equality of rights under law on account of sex.

That is an old debt we owe to the ladies, and one that should be paid promptly. But, without waiting for the long process of constitutional amendment, let us act at once now to end discrimination in our social security system.

The social security years are the most difficult time of life to bear such injustice. It is within our power to end it. Let us do so speedily.

Today, I have introduced an amendment to the Social Security Act, similar to the one introduced on May 8, 1967, by the distinguished Congresswoman from Michigan [Mrs. GRIFFITHS] to end some of the most callous discriminations against working women.

Under existing law, a working wife or widow must draw social security benefits either as a wife or a widow or as a worker, whichever is greater. Frequently, that works out so that a husband and wife who have worked, draw lower social security benefits together than do couples in which only the husband has worked.

What is even more unjust, if the salary base on which social security taxes are paid is increased, as the President has asked, the discrimination against such working couples will be even greater.

Under present law, a widow with two minor children, who receives the highest social security benefits, loses \$1,296 in benefits if she works and earns the mean average wage for women in covered employment.

Further, her added costs for lunches, transportation to her job, and clothing come out of the meager \$2,000 left to her, and this certainly adds up to a cruel and unjust tax against womanhood.

The amendment I propose today would provide these changes to correct these injustices:

First, it would permit working couples to pool their credits and draw higher social security benefits on the basis of such combined credits, if they wish to.

Second, widows with minor children could earn income without reducing monthly benefits.

And, third, husbands, widowers, and children of working women would be entitled to the same benefits now granted to wives, widows, and children of men workers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in this House to do everything in their power to see that these just changes in an unjust law be enacted.

RESOLUTION BY THE OHIO REPUBLICAN DELEGATION IN THE HOUSE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] may extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, on May 17 the Ohio Republican delegation in the House unanimously adopted a resolution calling attention to Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's failure to enforce the Truth in Negotiating Act, which is so important to the taxpayers of our Nation. The Congress, the administration and the public should know about this resolution. It speaks for itself. Because this is a subject so vitally affecting all Americans, the Ohio Republican delegation has taken this unusual means of bringing it to public attention. As chairman of that delegation, I am reporting to all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

Senator PROXMIRE, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, and our colleague, the Honorable THOMAS CURTIS, ranking minority member of that joint committee, have already examined this issue in recent public hearings. I would like to see their efforts continue, and I would hope that other committees—particularly those dealing with the Defense Department—see fit to pursue this matter as well so the executive branch becomes aware that it is the unalterable will of Congress that the law be enforced and enforced adequately.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that a news story from the Cleveland Plain Dealer of May 23, which prints our resolution in full, giving suitable background material, be inserted in the RECORD. The story follows:

NINETEEN OHIOANS CALL McNAMARA "LAX"
(By Sanford Watzman)

WASHINGTON.—In an unusual action, all 19 Republican congressmen from Ohio asserted yesterday Defense Secretary Robert S. Mc-

Namara "has been lax about protecting the taxpayers."

The lawmakers adopted a resolution urging Congress and the GOP leadership to check into overpricing of war contracts resulting from alleged failure to enforce the 1962 Truth in Negotiating Act.

Ohio's Republican delegation is the largest in the House. Though its members meet regularly to discuss legislative business, this is the first time they have spoken publicly as a group on a major controversy.

McNamara is not accustomed to such criticism. Frequently, he must defend his judgment on Vietnam and other issues, but his great strength has been his image as an economist—which is seldom challenged.

Rep. Jackson F. Betts, R-8, Findley, presented the resolution to the caucus. He is the party's regional whip in 13 midwestern states, including Ohio.

Rep. William E. Minshall, R-23, Lakewood, explained the resolution and called for its adoption. At a meeting of the defense appropriations subcommittee recently, Minshall questioned a McNamara aide. He reported he was not satisfied with the answers.

Here is the complete text of the resolution:

"The Ohio Republican delegation in the House resolves that rampant waste and inefficiency in the Executive Department must be investigated and congressional action taken to curb this abuse of taxpayers' dollars.

"While examples of mishandling of public funds have been uncovered in nearly every department and agency, the most costly waste takes place in the Department of Defense.

"A recent series of articles in The Plain Dealer by Sanford Watzman disclosed startling facts about overpricing of military contracts.

"Millions of dollars are being wasted each week because Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara has been lax about protecting his department and the taxpayers against procurement deficiencies.

"We recommend that the Republican leadership in the House give attention to the urgency of this problem and seek appropriate action in the 90th Congress."

After the caucus, Rep. Donald F. Lukens, R-24, Middletown, circulated the resolution among members who were unable to attend. They concurred, and a copy of the resolution was posted in the House press gallery yesterday.

Betts will bring it to the attention of GOP Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan.

In the Senate, two Democrats have been firing away at McNamara, Sen. Stephen M. Young of Ohio has inserted The Plain Dealer articles in the Congressional Record. Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin has made them a subject of inquiry by his economy-in-government subcommittee.

THE PANAMA CANAL: OUR DILEMMA

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] may extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to insert in the RECORD a very fine, thought-provoking speech by our colleague, the Honorable LEONOR K. SULLIVAN, made on May 25 before the St. Louis World Trade Seminar, an all-day conference sponsored by the World

Trade Club of St. Louis, the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and the U.S. Department of Commerce. The subject of Mrs. SULLIVAN's speech, "The Panama Canal: Our Dilemma," is extremely important. There are few persons, if any, in or out of Congress who are more qualified to speak on this subject than our colleague, Mrs. SULLIVAN. Since 1957 she has been chairman of the Subcommittee on the Panama Canal of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, but her interest in the canal, the Canal Zone area and the problems connected with it goes back many years before she came to the Congress. She knows this area, its importance, and she has very sound advice as to the best policy our Government should take to protect our own interests and at the same time deal with complete fairness to the Panamanians. I hope her speech will be read by many people, especially all Members of the House and the Senate.

THE PANAMA CANAL: OUR DILEMMA

(By Congresswoman LEONOR G. SULLIVAN, Democrat, of Missouri, Chairman, U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Panama Canal)

It is most appropriate that this meeting today is taking place on water—aboard a ship—for the locale lends some symbolic significance to my reasons for flying in from Washington on a day when the House is in Session. In the 14 years in which I have served in the House of Representatives, I have seldom been away from Washington when the House was in Session unless my absence was very directly related to the work I do on one or another of the two important committees on which I serve in the Congress. This is such an occasion.

Most people in Washington can understand why I serve on the Committee on Banking and Currency and on the Subcommittees on Consumer Affairs, on Housing, and on Small Business. These assignments obviously fit in with my role as Representative for a major urban center and industrial center of the United States. But there is usually some surprise expressed over the fact that I am also the Ranking Member of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Chairman of its Subcommittee on the Panama Canal, and a Member of the Subcommittees on the Coast Guard and on the Merchant Marine. What have these things got to do with St. Louis? I am frequently asked that question.

In this gathering here today, I think there is general understanding of the reasons why I have retained during all of these years in the House my membership on the Merchant Marine Committee and my interest in maritime affairs. So far, no ocean shipping seems to be able to navigate its way up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, although recently there have been some suggestions and proposals for constructing shallow draft all-aluminum vessels which could negotiate our great river and which could also maintain a fairly steady keel in ocean traffic. I don't know what success these designs will have, but, of course, all of us here look forward to the day when St. Louis can indeed be considered a port for ocean shipping. In the meantime, however, we are quite aware of the tremendous amount of commercial cargo which originates in the St. Louis area for destinations all around the world, or which comes here from abroad. That is why you are having your world trade conference here today and why there are so many people in the industries of St. Louis who are vitally interested in all aspects of world trade. World trade, of necessity, entails shipping and shipping, therefore, definitely becomes of

great concern to St. Louis. Of course, many of our exports from St. Louis go by air freight and, in this week which marks the 40th anniversary of the arrival of the Spirit of St. Louis in Paris, with Charles A. Lindbergh at the controls, I would certainly be quite willing to acknowledge that the airplane is a most important factor in foreign trade. Its role will expand as ever-larger aircraft come out of the factories, and as our trade expands, but I don't think the day will ever come when we no longer need a merchant marine on the theory that all the cargoes can go by air.

Actually, the ships which are being built today—the ore carriers and the tankers, particularly—are of such vast size that I think it is safe to say ship capacity has been expanding proportionately in the same degree as airplane capacity. This creates difficult problems, of course, when there are disasters such as the one off the coast of England which fouled the beaches with a thick scum of oil. Ever-greater increases in cargo capacity mean, also, that more ships will no longer be able to use the Panama Canal. That is one of the reasons—but by no means the major reason—why we are now engaged very actively—very seriously—in the development of a new sea level canal to transit ships between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans in Central America. The fact is that even among those ships which are of a size suitable for transit through the Panama Canal, the volume of traffic across the Isthmus of Panama has been growing at such a steady pace that in a few years the delays occasioned by the heavy traffic load will make it worth while for some ships to take a longer route. The larger the ship, the more likely it is that extended delays in transit would justify an alternate route, because of the very heavy tolls that large-capacity ships now pay for use of the Panama Canal.

This is a factor which the officials of the Republic of Panama tend to forget when they agitate for substantial increase in Panama Canal tolls, in the hope that the increased revenue could then be diverted to the Panamanians. The Canal has been a tremendous source of revenue for the treasury of the Republic of Panama and also for the few families which control the wealth of that small country. But, as is well known, there is a prevailing feeling in Panama that all you have to do to increase revenues from the Canal is to raise the tolls anywhere from 50 to 400 percent and the world's shipping would pay the increases without any significant decline in traffic volume.

Just last week I conducted a hearing of the Subcommittee on the Panama Canal at which time we heard a very interesting report by a group of economists from the Stanford Research Institute, which has been making a comprehensive study of the relationship between tolls and traffic in the Canal. This study clearly establishes that there is a point of no return in any revision of the Canal toll structure. This point would be reached somewhere between a 25% and 50% increase in toll rates.

Of course, any increase in tolls by the Panama Canal would be reflected immediately in increased revenues, but the revenue increases would be short-lived. The shipping interests would have a choice of a number of counter measures which they could take in minimizing the impact of an increase in Panama Canal tolls on their operations.

So the idea now so widespread in Panama that the Canal can be "milked" at an ever-increasing tempo in order to provide more of the good things for the people of Panama—or, at least, and this is more likely, much higher profits for the few families which control the country's economy—turns out to be largely wishful thinking. I don't know how much success we are going to have in selling that idea to the responsible leaders of the Panamanian Government, but

we must certainly do everything we can to get the point across.

Because the industries of St. Louis have a very great stake in the outcome of the negotiations now going forward for the revision of our Treaty of 1903 with Panama, I would like to use this opportunity this afternoon to discuss some of the terribly complex and terribly worrisome aspects of this important issue. I think everyone here who knows anything about my record in the Congress knows I am not an isolationist; quite the contrary. I am strongly in favor of expanded international trade, and I have always supported the efforts of our government through both Republican and Democratic Administrations to help underdeveloped nations to build up their economies so they can take a place in the world commerce which would enable them to bring more of the good things of life to their own people. In connection with the controversy which has been going on for many years now with the Republic of Panama over the Canal Zone and the Panama Canal, I am sometimes pictured as a colonialist or imperialist or something of that nature. One of the Spanish-language newspapers in Panama recently accused me of trying to promote violence and revolution in Panama. Well, of course, that is just nonsense.

I have a responsibility to the Congress of the United States and to the people of the United States in connection with our administration of the Canal Zone and our operation of the Panama Canal that weighs heavily upon me, and I have tried *not* to shirk that responsibility. The facts as I have described them in Committee reports and in speeches in the House of Representatives are not popular with the Panamanians and they also inspire a good deal of skepticism among groups in the United States who feel we have somehow "taken advantage" of a poor little country to impose our own selfish interests upon the Panamanians.

Let us acknowledge the fact that if Teddy Roosevelt were President of the United States today, the chances are very remote that he could have sent a warship down to the Isthmus of Panama, and in effect, wrested that country's independence from Colombia. Things were a little different on the international scene in 1903. Let us acknowledge the fact that we exercised some national muscle in acquiring our present rights in the Canal Zone. We will never be able to obtain the same kind of favorable deal from any country in Central America for the construction of a new sea level canal that we obtained in 1903 for the present Canal. Much has been written about the one-sidedness of the American deal with Panama in 1903, but in the 64 years since that date the benefits and advantages of our action in building the Canal have been anything but one-sided. What we paid originally for the rights to the Canal Zone may not have been enough. What we have paid since then as an annual rental for the Canal Zone also may not have been enough. On the other hand, I think it is safe to say that from the standpoint of the Panamanians, no matter what we might have paid—and no matter how much we were to pay now—it would not be enough. Panama wants the Canal. Any concession which falls short of ownership and control over the Canal would be insufficient as far as the Panamanians are concerned. This is a fact we must live with and recognize.

Under those circumstances, how far do we go in trying to appease an unappeasable appetite? Do we walk out of the Canal Zone and surrender the Canal? That is the only way we would ever convince the Panamanians that we were treating them fairly. They have built all of their nationalistic hopes and aspirations around that 50-mile long engineering marvel.

As long as we are aware of the fact that Panamanian nationalist objectives will never

be satisfied short of a complete take-over—a solution no responsible American could possibly tolerate—what alternatives do we have for avoiding continual friction and strife in our administration of the Canal? Must we give in to whatever is demanded short of a full surrender of the Canal? I don't think so.

The President has indicated his willingness to negotiate away our rights "in perpetuity" to the 10-mile-wide Canal Zone, and to give the Panamanian government or its representatives an increasingly larger voice in the operation of the Canal itself. I believe a Treaty based on such concessions would be a disaster for American commerce and a very serious threat to hemispheric defense. Members of the House of Representatives have no powers, under the Constitution, to block the ratification of Treaties—that is a power reserved to the Senate only. On the House side, we could block the legislation which would be needed to carry out a ratified Treaty, but this would be mischievous and perhaps dangerous to responsible government. We did not do that in 1955, even though the Treaty negotiated at that time was denounced by nearly all of us in the House as a major blunder which we predicted would reap the very harvest of additional pressures and demands and concessions which now confront us.

So we must now turn to public opinion, to explain the dilemma and to build up public opposition to the kind of treaty now being negotiated, in the hopes of stopping it before it is signed, or blocking its ratification in the Senate. Both are honorable courses.

What are the alternatives to the pending treaty's provisions which I have described as a disaster for American commerce and a threat to hemispheric defense? Well, first of all, of course, we could do nothing. That is not a very good solution—and it certainly is not what I counsel. Three years ago, when inspired riots broke out in Panama, climaxed by a march on the Canal Zone and a state of anarchy on the borders of the Zone, and there was shooting and bloodshed, we were fully within our rights to resist the rioters and to return the fire. The incident which set off the rioting was a clash of youngsters over a Panamanian flag flying over a Canal Zone school. This was no more worthy of an outbreak of shooting than the episode in New York's Central Park recently involving the burning of an American Flag by opponents of the war in Viet Nam. Both episodes were emotional excesses, of the kind which should be handled by firmness in dealing with juvenile irresponsibility.

Even though every objective investigation of the events which led to the rioting in Panama in 1964 cleared the United States Government and the Panama Canal Company of all charges made against us in that episode, we ended up offering to crown the rioters' efforts with some success, in the form of a new treaty which was supposed to satisfy Panamanian aspirations. We did not have to make such an offer, and it was a mistake to do so. But once the offer was made, and accepted by responsible leaders of Panama, we were then committed to the obligation to give something.

So we do not have the alternative—morally, that is—to do nothing and give nothing.

What can we give, and what can we do, then, which will resolve this dilemma, short of surrender of rights we dare not surrender?

It is now a principle of national policy that the present Canal must eventually be replaced by one more suited to expanding shipping requirements.

Any concessions we make to the Republic of Panama in connection with the operation of the present Canal should, in my opinion, be part of a multiple arrangement for solution of long-range Canal needs.

The most recent amendments in the treaty with Panama, negotiated in 1955, turned over to the Republic of Panama as a gift 25 millions of dollars worth of real estate and industrial facilities which had been in excellent condition and utilized with great effectiveness by the Panama Canal Company. But in the interval since that property was transferred, it was allowed, in most cases, to fall into ruin.

Each time I see the lovely little gem of a hotel which was built in Colon—(the Washington Hotel)—I could cry. Two years after we relinquished it to Panama in the 1955 deal, its swimming pool was no longer usable; now the building itself is practically falling down and rotting away.

Perhaps the last thing in the world which the impoverished slum-dwellers of Colon need today is a fancy hotel with a lovely swimming pool on a spectacular site overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. But wouldn't it have been nice if the neighborhood kids at least had been able to swim in the pool? Wouldn't it have been helpful if the hotel had been operated to provide jobs for the residents, and a pleasant place for tourists who would spend money in the Colon shops, once so prosperous and attractive?

What happened to Hotel Washington happened also to excellent hospitals, and schools, and beautiful ocean-front residences included in the 1955 gifts. So the transfer of more and more real estate solves very little for the Panamanian people and nothing for us.

An alternative to further appeasement of this nature would be to persuade Panama to work harder—with our enthusiastic help—to vitalize their own economy and to provide more jobs and incentives for their own people through the development of agriculture and their tourist attractions and other resources.

We have done as much in that direction as the Panamanian government has made it possible for us to do. We could do much, much more, if we had their full encouragement—if there were a willingness there to democratize their economy to a greater degree, to raise wage rates in the Panamanian economy more in line with the excellent wages now paid to those 11,000 Panamanians working for the U.S. Government in the Canal Zone, and help a painfully slowly emerging middle class to win a place within the economy now so completely dominated by a few extremely rich and callously unconcerned families which constitute the Panamanian Oligarchy.

The Minister who guides the Panamanian negotiations for the proposed new treaty identifies himself with that oligarchy and makes no apology for it. In fact, he is proud of it.

This is a group which controls every source of wealth in the Republic. It parcels out the concessions and the franchises and the charters and power bases with complete indifference to the grinding poverty of the mass of the people. Very little trickles down. There is no solid base of mass purchasing power.

The 3500 Americans living and working in the Canal Zone are constantly held up to attack in Panama because they and their families live very well compared to the average Panamanian. Actually, they live like American middle class skilled workers—which they are. The 11,000 Panamanian nationals who also work in the Zone and are able to live there also enjoy good living conditions, but they are extremely vulnerable now as a result of the directions the treaty negotiations are taking.

First of all, most of them are descendants of West Indian laborers brought to Panama to build the canal, and although they pay Panamanian income taxes they are not regarded by the Panamanian government as "real" Panamanians. About 10,000 of them are employed in the auxiliary services connected with the canal operations—the piers,

the commissaries, and other service activities. The Panamanian negotiators are determined to have these Panama Canal Company service activities turned over to local businessmen to be operated as private enterprise. If they succeed, the Panamanian nationals now employed in the Zone will either lose their jobs to "real" Panamanians—and have to move out of their present attractive homes, or else they will have their present high wages reduced to the prevailing Panamanian wage scales, and will not be able to afford to live in their present homes. Either way, this large segment of Panamanian nationals would lose out as a result of their own government's policies, just as happened in 1955 when a number of other Panama Canal Company service operations were turned over to Panamanian private enterprise.

I have been unable to find out what would happen to the excellent housing which now exists in the Canal Zone if the Zone goes back to Panama. Would it, too, be turned over to Panamanian insiders to be rented or sold to businessmen, professional people, and other well-to-do local people, or would it just be allowed to deteriorate as happened to the properties turned over in 1955? No one involved in the negotiations has an answer to this question. I am convinced therefore that those Panamanians who need good housing will not get it.

Looking at the realities of the situation which confronts us, I feel that we must be prepared to swallow our pride and a little of our self-respect in the Canal Zone and give some substantial concessions to the leaders of the Republic of Panama. The current President of that country is probably the best, most responsible leader Panama has had in many, many years. As a political leader, he must produce some results in these critical negotiations, or else he will be overturned in a year by opposition elements capitalizing on discord and mass misery in that seething little Republic. We committed ourselves to some concessions in 1964 when we offered to renegotiate the existing treaty.

But unless the United States is prepared to say that it has brutally exploited and cruelly injured the Panamanian people for most of a century—and I certainly am not willing to concede any such thing—our concessions should be reasonable and rational and based on concessions of equal importance in return.

We need the rights in a new treaty to build a new sea level canal. Whether that canal should be built at the site of the present canal, or along the Costa Rica—Nicaragua border, or near Colombia, or elsewhere, is now being determined through test borings and surveys. But on the chance that it might well belong in Panama, we should couple our negotiations for a revision of the present treaty on the existing canal with concurrent negotiations and a concurrent treaty for rights for a new sea level canal.

We may not need those rights from Panama; we may decide to build elsewhere. But, just as we had treaty rights to several canal sites before proceeding with the present canal, we should have alternatives for a future canal. And Panama can give us such an alternative.

When, as and if a new canal is in construction, definite terms can be extended to turn over to Panama as much as, or all of, the Canal Zone not needed for a new canal operation.

We should insist on something for something. And, if we don't get that, or can't get it, then we should be in no hurry to make changes in the present treaty. This is my view, and I think it is shared by nearly every Member of the House of Representatives. Unfortunately, I do not know how many Senators—who will have the power to act on any new treaty—know or care very much about the situation.

That is why I have taken every possible opportunity to try to alert American business and industry to their stake in the resolution of this controversy.

Complicating the problem is the fact that we are also negotiating a third treaty with Panama, in addition to one for the existing canal and one for a new sea level canal. The third one would deal with the use of our military bases there for the defense not only of the canal and of Panama, but of the entire hemisphere. This is of vital importance to us, and to the rest of the Americas, of course. Panama has always been guaranteed the full protection of the United States armed forces, and has never had to maintain any army of its own. I suspect there is a strong tendency there to try to exact as high a price as possible for treaty rights intended to increase our ability to defend the rest of the hemisphere, and this could very well put pressures on our canal rights that would be difficult to resist. If we give in, we may find it only another installment on an unpayable obligation—an international equivalent of the "balloon note" in shady credit transactions.

If Panama can grab a controlling, or an equal, or even a very large minority interest, in the operation of the present canal before a new one is constructed and in operation, American businessmen—and their customers—all of us—will pay dearly for transportation of the goods we buy and sell in international trade. For Panama seeks the "quick buck" on the canal's tolls—raise them as high as the traffic will bear and divide up the money among the owners of the Panamanian economy.

In the short range, most ships using the canal would pay the higher tolls, but they would soon begin to take alternate routes, until canal revenues are less than they are now. We have studies to establish this pattern very clearly. True, they are only projections rather than certainties, but the projections are based on economic data which can stand critical scrutiny.

What can you do to forestall a drastic increase in your shipping costs through ever-higher Panama Canal tolls? Let me interject here that the toll structure has been virtually unchanged since the opening of the canal more than half a century ago. The present tolls are by no means low—some bulk carriers pay as much as \$45,000 for the 13-hour trip through the locks; the average is about \$5,100. Ever-increasing use of the canal has increased revenues, but the canal does not make money. Maintenance, which the Panamanians consider a waste of money, is constant and meticulous; after half a century the canal is bigger, better and more efficient than ever, and we are still putting new money back into its improvement. We have never gotten our investment out of it. We are not concerned over *making money* out of this wonder of engineering genius; instead our interest is in speeding the delivery of the world's raw materials and trade goods. And in that objective, the Panama Canal has been magnificently successful.

I asked what you could do to help in retaining the efficiency and effectiveness of this great canal, in which all of you as businessmen have such an important stake. The answer is a simple one: exercise your citizenship rights.

If what I have said persuades you we must not ratify a give-away treaty, then let as many Senators as you can reach know how you feel about it. And let the President know, too. He has many great problems bearing heavily upon him; he cannot devote endless hours to each one. But he is a great accumulator of information and he is interested in what businessmen think and say and feel. And he is, above all, a patriot.

Many of you have occasion to see him or people who are close to him. Many of you have occasion to see and talk to Senators

from other states who are not nearly as aware of this problem as Stuart Symington and Ed Long. Talk to them—and to Symington and Long, too.

If enough citizens who have a stake in our international commerce will speak up and make their voices heard on this issue of the Panama Canal—knowing that 65% of all cargoes transiting the Canal are either to or from the United States—we can save this great resource for America and for world commerce. Otherwise, like a little surgical clamp shutting off a great artery, Panama could strangle the long-range usefulness of the Canal in a short-run grab for the fast dollar.

Don't let it happen!

REYNOLD BENNETT COMMENTS ON "THE CRISIS IN PATENTS"

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. KUPFERMAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, I know, are concerned with the preservation of the American patent system as guaranteed by the Constitution in article I, section 8, clause 8 thereof, and therefore, are following closely any comment on the recent report of the President's Commission on the Patent System.

In that connection, they will be interested in a recent article on the subject by my constituent and friend, Reynold Bennett.

Mr. Bennett is a lawyer, a vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and—together with Frederic O. Hess, president of the Selas Corp., and an engineer—he has written extensively in this area.

Their most recent article "The Crisis in Patents," appeared in *Management Review* for May 1967, and I commend it to my colleagues for a well-analyzed statement of the problem:

THE CRISIS IN PATENTS

(By Reynold Bennett and Frederic O. Hess)

The patent systems of the world are currently in a state of crisis. Obtaining airtight patent rights is a complex and time consuming business: It is posing a serious threat to technological innovation and could lead to a drastic curtailment of foreign investment and trade.

The U.S. Patent Office is probably the most efficient in the world, but even so it takes at least two to three years to issue a patent. West German inventors cannot get a patent in less than five years, and the Japanese take at least seven years.

But that's not all. Today the world's inventors and their collaborators look for legal protection to over 80 different national patent systems, each with its own policies, procedures and pitfalls. A creative American innovator who wants to guard his product rights often has to file applications in at least a dozen national offices in almost as many different languages, and at an ultimate cost of thousands of dollars. Individual corporations, the chief patent pursuers, must often lay out as much as a million dollars a year to secure concomitant rights. All this effort, time and expense is necessary in order to obtain a limited 17-year patent monopoly in

the United States, which is comparable to rights elsewhere.

Yet in these times of exploding technology and expanding world trade, patents are, and will continue to be, the main spur to invention. So in spite of the many requirements placed on inventors and their assignees, there is a vast and growing amount of patent paper filing going on in the world today—more than half a million applications annually. The mass of patent paperwork is only partly caused by the explosion of new technologies; much of it is a result of duplication. U.S. Patent Commissioner Edward J. Brenner reports that today "about 50 per cent of the applications filed annually throughout the world are simply duplicate or multiple filings of the same invention."

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Late in 1966 this situation prompted a specially appointed President's Commission on the Patent System to recommend that the U.S. and other nations "promote and direct interim steps toward the ultimate goal—a universal patent [including] international harmonization of patent practices." And the Soviet Union, eager to step up its invention output and technological position, has also expressed a willingness to meet patent problems on a multinational basis.

Since its inception in 1883, the so-called Paris Convention has been developing as the basic document for international patent order. Seventy-four countries now adhere to it, including the U.S.S.R., which joined in 1965. The primary value of the Convention is that inventors have 12 months in which to apply to other countries for the same patent sought in the initial country. During that period no one can encroach on the patent.

The trouble is that almost one-third of the 120 member countries of the U.N. do not belong to the Paris Convention—mainly because they have no internal facilities to administer any competent patent system. This poses a worldwide threat to anyone pouring money into research in the hope of maintaining general protection for resulting patent rights.

Steps are now being taken to improve patent protection in new nations; and at its Stockholm meeting in June 1967 the BIRPI (Bureau for the Protection of Intellectual Property), the Paris Convention's working arm, will probably move to create an International Intellectual Property Organization to bring into some kind of association those countries that do not now adhere to the Paris Convention.

For the past few years government officials, as well as research and patent experts throughout Europe and in other highly industrialized areas, have also been seeking solutions to the patent crisis on a regional basis. A prime example is the uniform approach proposed by the six Common Market countries. The Nordic Patent System, including Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, is slated to take full effect this year. Also, the 12 nations comprising the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Organization have adopted a uniform patent law for themselves. During the latter part of 1966, Mr. Denis Ekani, Director General of the African group, spent a month in the U.S. with the object of assuring key American officials and business and investment organizations that patents and research know-how would be duly honored in the countries under his jurisdiction.

IMPETUS FROM THE UNITED STATES

But the biggest impetus for international patent reform undoubtedly comes from individuals and groups in the United States, because Americans account for almost one-third of the half million patent applications being filed every year around the world and the stakes are high. Billions of dollars are poured into research in the hope of pioneering and patenting the kind of breakthrough

that gave rise to the light bulb and the telephone.

For the past few years J. Herbert Hollomon, the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology, and Edward J. Brenner, the U.S. Commissioner of Patents, have been selling the idea of a world patent incentive system to private and official audiences in the United States, Europe, and developing nations.

Nor have efforts been confined to international solutions. U.S. Patent Office procedures have been streamlined and the bureau's corps of examiners has been strengthened. Microfilm, microform and other new techniques have been brought into bureau operations, along with computer and mechanical memory operations for registering and gleaming the information needed on many Patent Office questions.

ASKING THE QUESTIONS . . .

But streamlining of national patent systems is not enough. The examining patent offices of the world look at the application and try to answer such complex questions as "Was the result of the applicant's work 'unobvious' and an 'advance of the art'?" Today most of the answers can be reached only by skilled manpower using expanding information retrieval and documentation systems.

Mr. Brenner recently put it this way: "The task of translating a complicated 100-page electronic computer invention into a dozen or more languages or organizing these data into an equal number of special forms, and of separate processing, searching and examination of these cases by numerous staffs of highly trained personnel amounts to an incredible waste of creative talent in our generation."

. . . AND FINDING THE ANSWERS

Automated procedures can help. For almost a dozen years now, ICIREPAT (International Committee on Information Retrieval Among Examining Patent Offices) has been working to automate searching examination. But so far its activities have been limited to the chemical field, largely for technological reasons. It is estimated that about 5 or 10 per cent of the search files could be mechanized by 1972—but only if enough money is made available.

As an example of direct U.S. action, a series of bilateral exchanges of search results is being accomplished with a number of countries, notably West Germany. During the past year the U.S. Patent Office conducted an experimental exchange of information with the Munich "Patentamt" on 2,000 pairs of cross-filed cases. The ultimate ideal is that neither office will need to duplicate the other's complete search.

This search for true novelty and inventiveness is essential to the kind of examination that precedes the issuing of a strong patent in countries like the United States, West Germany, Japan and others. On the other hand, some important industrialized nations, such as France, Italy and Belgium, rely essentially on a relatively routine registration system for patent issuance. Still others, like Switzerland, have a mixed system. But a patent granted on the basis of examination almost always has the most immediate, and perhaps lasting, legal strength. The big problem confronting the examining patent offices is the almost prohibitive cost of maintaining search facilities.

The ultimate solution must come from the pooling of resources. Moves in this direction are already under way. For example, the existing International Patent Institute at The Hague is already carrying out searches and examinations for requesting nations and organizations. The U.N. is presently encouraging The Hague Institute to devise a system to conduct its search and examination work on a regional, and perhaps more available, basis.

Another front along which the United

States and other nations can cooperate is in the blending of invention classification systems maintained by world patent offices. But progress along this line is complicated by the fact that there are different approaches to classification. For instance, one patent system will classify a new type of automobile clutch simply on the basis of its end use, while a system maintaining a structure viewpoint (like the U.S. Patent Office) will categorize the item according to whether a friction mechanism or hydraulic approach is utilized.

NEEDED: 700 MAN-YEARS

It has been almost ten years since an international patent classification (IPC) was recommended by a Council of Europe Convention, and still the work involved in developing subdivisions of this system is nowhere near completion. It has been estimated that even if the complete subdivisions were available, it would take the U.S. Patent Office 700 man-years of professional and clerical time, and cost more than \$12 million to reclassify all U.S. and foreign patents into the IPC. It would take from 10 to 20 years to complete the job. Still, the work continues on a cooperative basis, inspiring confidence that someday a world patent classification system will become an operational reality.

David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, described new electronic devices that might be joined to remote computers to carry out almost immediate patent information, creating "... a world patent center that could receive and process applications from inventors everywhere."

Hovering over the world of tomorrow will be high capacity satellites synchronized with large patent data processing and information storage systems. Through a desk instrument the inventor and his patent attorney will be able to submit their application to the international patent office. Within a matter of days—not years—the inventor might be informed that his patent has been filed and issued in Washington as well as in any other office adhering to the world system.

KEEP AQABA OPEN WHILE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE SETTLES ISSUE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have today sent the following telegram to the President concerning the Near East crisis:

The present crisis in the Middle East, including the blockade by the United Arab Republic of the Gulf of Aqaba, is a threat to the continued maintenance of international peace and security. The matters in issue are essentially legal.

As such they should be submitted to the International Court of Justice at The Hague for adjudication along with other outstanding disputes between Israel and the Arab nations. Both Israel and the UAR are members of the Court. The United States, in joint effort with other great powers, should use its influence to persuade Israel and the UAR to submit the dispute to the Court for impartial third party adjudication.

Pending Court decision, the great powers should preserve free passage through the gulf in accordance with the established rules of law. Should neither the UAR or Israel be

willing to refer the matter to the Court—and accept its decision as binding—the United States should request the Security Council or the General Assembly of the United Nations to seek an advisory opinion from the Court on the issue of free passage through the gulf for Israeli commerce and other outstanding disputes. The declaratory judgment could then be the basis for a settlement.

Acceptance of this proposal would demonstrate our determination to settle international conflicts under the rule of law instead of on the basis of armed force or political expediency. Military defeat is often the first ingredient to renewed aggression. The course I propose would involve no loss of sovereignty, power or prestige through the use of force.

PAUL FINDLEY,
Representative in Congress.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY'S BIG INVESTMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, a tremendous continuing effort is being made today by American industry to educate, train, and retrain employees and potential employees and to extend their programs to our least-educated and least-skilled workers.

Especially because of the attention paid to Federal Government programs in recent years, regrettably redundant, overfinanced, and ineffective, the huge investment by industry in training does not get the consideration in merits. It is almost inconceivable that the Federal governmental programs are administered from Washington, and certainly propagandized, without reference to these private programs. Fortunately at the local level those charged with carrying out the Federal programs are not quite as provincial as their chiefs isolated in Washington, D.C.

In a brief, but comprehensive, article by Sylvia Porter in the Washington Evening Star of May 24, these private efforts are described very well.

The article points out that \$18 billion is now being spent annually by business. This dwarfs the \$265 million the Federal Government will spend this year. It has long been clear that the private corporations is one of the Nation's best vocational educators and now this training is being opened up to more and more workers. Chase Manhattan Bank, for example, is training potential high school dropouts. Xerox is training unemployed men, many of whom have police records. The article provides other illustrations.

All of this points to two major legislative and administrative bottlenecks: First, the Johnson administration obstructive tactics in sidetracking the Human Investment Act; second, the similar tactics which prevent the jobs available statistical series from being developed and utilized as required in the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962.

Under unanimous consent, I include the article referred to in the RECORD at this point:

ON-JOB TRAINING INCREASING (By Sylvia Porter)

A 19-year-old who spent most of his teens in and out of detention homes for youthful offenders and who was falling four out of five subjects in high school, this year signed up for a special part-time job-training program at New York's Chase Manhattan Bank. He now is learning to be a teller—and is planning to continue his education past high school under Chase's tuition refund plan.

A young Negro girl, victim of a broken home and getting poor grades in high school, is enrolled in another training program at J. I. Case & Co. in Racine, Wis. After high school graduation in June, she plans to attend a state college.

A 37-year-old prisoner in Danbury, Conn., is working days at the Dictograph Manufacturing Co. as a hearing aid repairman, after completing a job training course given by the company within the prison. He is supporting his family with his earnings, plans to continue working for Dictograph after his release.

These are success stories emerging from a stepped-up effort by private industry to provide education and training—and later full-time jobs—for school dropouts, unskilled, illiterate and other handicapped workers.

Industry is spending an estimated \$18 billion a year to educate, to train and re-train employes and potential employes, and most significant, it is extending these programs to the least-educated, least-skilled workers.

This industry investment dwarfs the \$265 million the Federal government will spend on vocational and technical training for 6.5 million students this year.

It long has been clear that the private corporation is among the nation's best-equipped vocational educators. To indicate how this field of on-the-job training is opening up:

has launched a training program for potential high school dropouts. Trainees receive individual counseling, attend lectures, take field trips to banking and investment institutions and work three hours a day at \$1.86 an hour for as long as 21 months. Most of the students who have completed the course are now full-time employes.

In Chicago, Carson Pirie Scott, the big department store, is conducting another education-training program for actual or would-be dropouts. Two students fill a single job: while one works, the other attends school. Since 1961, when the program began, the work-study idea has spread to 31 Chicago companies.

In Racine the J. I. Case Co. is helping dozens of potential dropouts to finish high school by employing them as part-time trainees in a wide variety of fields.

In Rochester, N.Y., the Xerox Corp. last year launched a 19-week training program for unemployed men, many of whom had police records and were not more than "functionally literate." Trainees are given classroom instruction informal counseling, remedial reading, arithmetic and job training.

In Wilmington, Del., Du Pont has been training workers in 14 job categories from carpenter to chemical operator. Since 1959, 15,000 employes have completed more than 45,000 courses and Du Pont now is offering its series of 110 programmed courses to other companies as well.

The payoff for trainees, in steady employment, higher wages and increased self-respect is obvious. But the payoff to employers and to the U.S. economy may be even greater, in increased productivity, in helping avert skill shortages, and in breaking the tragic cycle of poverty, illiteracy and joblessness.

In Manhattan, the Chase Manhattan Bank

WELL DONE, MR. PORTER

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KEITH] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, during the past week, the New Bedford Standard-Times carried an editorial praising the career of the Honorable William J. Porter, who has been nominated by President Johnson to be our Ambassador to the Republic of Korea.

Ambassador Porter, who is a resident of Westport, a lovely seacoast town in my congressional district, has worked tirelessly for 30 years in the Foreign Service of our country. I have the highest respect for his expertise and understanding, and I am sure he will be a credit to our country in his post in Korea as he has been in his many earlier assignments in years past. Now, when relations in Asia are particularly crucial, Mr. Porter will bring to his assignment the knowledge and experience which is so necessary if we are to acquit ourselves creditably on that troubled continent.

Mr. Speaker, the New Bedford Standard-Times, a large responsible and influential newspaper in my district, has editorialized:

WELL DONE, MR. PORTER

Greater New Bedford residents will feel justifiable personal pride in learning that William J. Porter of Westport has been nominated by President Johnson to be U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea.

This latest professional advancement for Mr. Porter climaxes a 30-year career in the U.S. foreign service, during which his assignments have taken him into numerous countries, from Algeria to South Vietnam. He has acquired an outstanding reputation for patience and competence, qualities highly necessary for successful diplomacy in today's delicate world balance.

The fact that Mr. Porter, recognized as a specialist in Arab affairs, was sent to Saigon and eventually placed in charge of the South Vietnam pacification program, is indicative of the confidence that the federal government places in him. It can be expected that he will represent this country ably in Seoul, another capital of the most critical importance to Washington.

It is an assignment most assuredly merited.

INTRODUCING BILL CALLING FOR RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTS OF MINK

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHADEBERG] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from my district and from a meeting held with the mink ranchers in southeastern Wisconsin and a group from northern Illinois. These men spent over 2 hours telling me the

seriousness of the problem they are facing. It is evident that, unless something is done immediately, irreparable damage can be done to this industry in the United States. The mink ranchers cannot wait even a few months for relief from cheap imports. Relief from such imports must be given now.

I was shocked to learn that the representatives of this Government have shown an utter lack of cooperation with the mink ranchers in their attempt to save this industry which they have built through their own efforts and promoted through their own funds. Here is an industry which does not receive 1 cent of public money in subsidy or support of any kind. Certainly, the least they could expect would be the active support of their Government representatives abroad who seem more interested in promoting the foreign mink industry than the U.S. mink industry. It is unconscionable to tax these men to support a government which seems intent upon destroying their economic future. Some 1,000 mink farms and 3,000 jobs in Wisconsin are at stake as well as \$54,354,000 in capital investment and \$46,323,000 in gross sales in my State.

I have today introduced a bill calling for restrictions on the imports of mink and I trust that my colleagues in this body will join me in assuring its early passage.

**MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FOR
PEACE THROUGH LAW SPONSORED
SHOWINGS OF "THE WAR
GAME," THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1967**

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert in the RECORD the following letter, which has been sent to all Members of Congress, inviting them to attend special congressional showings of "The War Game" Thursday afternoon on the House and Senate sides of the Capitol:

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FOR
PEACE THROUGH LAW,
Washington, D.C., May 26, 1967.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: We write to invite you and your staff to attend a special Congressional showing of a unique film, *The War Game*—a work which raises issues of direct concern to those responsible for decisions regarding war and peace.

This forty-seven minute film was awarded the 1967 Academy Award as the most outstanding documentary of the year. Many who have seen *The War Game* feel it to be the most dramatic single film in their experience.

The movie depicts and explains the effects and consequences of nuclear war. As *Life* magazine remarked in praising the work, "*The War Game* is neither a pacifist document nor propaganda for better civil defense... the film is a work of truth."

We strongly believe *The War Game* should be seen by all Americans. Yet as the film discusses matters which bear directly on the business and policy of this nation, we believe

it is particularly important that it be seen by members of Congress and government officials.

We urge you, therefore, to attend a free showing of the film on Thursday, June 1, 1967. For House members and their staffs, the film will be shown at the House Caucus Room, Room 346, Cannon Building, at 3:00 p.m. For Senate members and their staffs, the film will be shown at the Senate Auditorium, Room G 38 New Senate Office Building, at 4:30 p.m. A representative of the Atomic Energy Commission has been invited to offer comments and answer questions following each showing of the film.

The War Game is a remarkable, important film. We urge you and your staff to attend.

**APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL
LAKESHORE**

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today to establish an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Located in northern Wisconsin, on the southern shore of Lake Superior, this is the only area of the Great Lakes that combines shorelines, islands, marshes, and highlands in one complex. This beautiful and unspoiled backyard of our great Midwest, only hours away from heavily populated areas, is readily accessible to millions of Midwesterners and offers the visitor a complete variety of recreational opportunities, such as hunting, fishing, boating, camping, hiking, and nature study.

The 57,511-acre project would include three sections:

First. Mainline section: Over 30 miles of winding shoreline, extending from Red Cliff Bay just north of Bayfield to near Cornucopia, Wis. A scenic road would wind through the approximately half-mile-wide area with turnover points from which to view the islands offshore. A hiking trail would follow the shore. The picturesque bays would provide various facilities for camping, nature study, beachcombing, and boating.

Second. The 21-island section: Including all but Madeline Island which is already substantially developed. The islands, to be kept as virtual wilderness, would provide minimum dock facilities, Adirondack-type shelters, and fireplaces.

Third. The Bad River-Kakagon Slough area: 10,000 acres of wild rice marsh just east of Ashland. It includes miles of navigable channels and abounds in deer, bear, beaver, otter, and 240 species of birds. Fishing is excellent. Facilities for hiking, fishing, hunting, and camping would be provided.

The natural beauty of this site, with its magnificent white sand beaches and wild islands, covered with luxurious growth of mixed hardwoods and conifers should be preserved as a great natural resource. In addition, the recreational activities of such a national park will also bolster the economy of northern Wisconsin which has been a tremendous de-

cline in its principal industries. Senator GAYLORD NELSON, who has introduced a similar bill in the Senate, said:

We have exhausted many of the resources of this area, but its natural beauty remains. Now it's up to us to save the last resource—natural beauty—and use it for the aesthetic and economic benefit of millions of people for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, here is a fine opportunity to preserve the precious assets of one of the most scenic areas of our country. The late President Kennedy, when he visited northern Wisconsin in September 1963, was moved by the striking wild beauty of the Apostle Islands and the lakeshore. He said:

Lake Superior, the Apostle Islands, the Bad River area, are all unique. They are worth improving for the benefit of sportsmen and tourists. In an area of congestion and pollution, man-made noise, and dirt, Lake Superior has a beauty that millions can enjoy. These islands are part of our American heritage. In a very real sense they tell the story of the development of this country. The vast marshes of the Bad River are a rich resource providing a home for a tremendous number, and varied number, of wild animals. In fact, the entire northern Great Lakes area, with its vast inland sea, its 27,000 lakes, and thousands of streams, is a central and significant part of the fresh water assets of this country, and we must act to preserve these assets.

**CHANGE THE COLOR OF OUR
MONEY?**

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives an article entitled "Change the Color of our Money?" written by Mrs. Frances Spatz Leighton for the May 21, 1967, issue of *This Week* magazine.

For many years Mrs. Leighton was Washington correspondent for the *American Weekly* and now writes for *This Week* magazine. She is author and co-author of a number of books about the Washington scene, including her highly entertaining book about "The Johnson Wit" which was published in 1965. Fran, as she is fondly known by her many friends, also writes for the Chicago's *American*, a leading newspaper in my own city of Chicago.

Her informative article indicates that from time to time suggestions have been made by both private citizens and officials in Government to change the color of our currency. Mrs. Leighton brings us up to date on current views on this proposal, and because of its significance to all of us who use U.S. currency daily, I would like the article to appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The article follows:

[From *This Week* magazine, May 21, 1967]

CHANGE THE COLOR OF OUR MONEY?

(By Frances Spatz Leighton)

"Please don't think I'm a nut," a man recently wrote to the Secretary of the Treas-

ury, "but if you really want to help the economy of the country, just call in all the present green paper money and change it to different colors.

"There must be millions in safe deposit boxes or hidden in homes by people who haven't paid taxes and keep their assets in cash. Colored money would bring it out of hiding."

The Secretary did not think the man from Winchester was a "nut." In fact, he filed the letter respectfully alongside those of many other Americans—in high places and low, in politics and out—who have been campaigning for years for changes in the color of America's paper money. (Leave the current \$1 bill green, say—but color the \$5 bill yellow, the \$10 bill red, the \$20 bill blue, etc.)

For the letter hit upon only one of many valid reasons for a change in the color of the currency—as Canada, to cite just one example among many, many countries, has done since 1870.

1. Colored money would make it easier to identify the different denominations at a glance.

2. It would help people with poor eyesight to identify the amount by the color.

3. It would help businessmen make change in a hurry.

4. It would save millions of tedious hours spent in sorting and re-sorting money in banks and other cashiers' cages.

5. It would save the public millions of dollars a year which are lost in incorrect change.

It was just such a "wrong change" mistake, 20 years ago, that led Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts to open the first crusade to change the color of money. A cab driver had given her change for \$1 instead of for \$10. She went to the Secretary of the Treasury—John W. Snyder—on August 22, 1947, and strongly urged him to use his authority to change the colors of the various denominations so they would be easier to distinguish. She reminded him that, in 1929, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon had used the power vested in him to cut the size of paper money.

After waiting over a year and getting no action, Mrs. Rogers introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, "To provide . . . new and different colors for each denomination." Congress treated her bill lightly. Not only was she a woman but a Republican in a Democratic Administration. But undaunted, she re-introduced her bill on the first day of her next term. The following day a male colleague, August H. Andresen of Minnesota, rose to chide her from the floor, and an amusing exchange followed:

MR. ANDRESEN: That is what they did in Russia and Germany and a great many other countries. Does the gentlewoman think we should do what they are doing

Mrs. ROGERS: The gentleman can get no Communistic tinge from this. As a matter of fact it would help the United States to find the Communists. In many instances their money is hidden money. This legislation would bring it out of hiding . . .

MR. ANDRESEN: What color would the gentlewoman have for the new money?

Mrs. ROGERS: Different colors. It could follow the same system as our United States postage stamps so that it would be easier for those who are making change. . . One day I gave a \$10 bill to a taxi driver for a \$1 bill. He wanted to return it to me, but I told him to keep it. So I made a mistake. Others have made mistakes in making change.

MR. ANDRESEN: I am sorry to hear that the gentlewoman has made a mistake.

OTHERS IN CONGRESS HAD THE SAME IDEA

That ended the matter until February of 1960 when Congressman James Roosevelt, son of the late President, advocated (but did not introduce) a bill to make two changes in paper money—one was to add tiny perfora-

tions or an embossment on each bill so the blind could identify money by touch. And second was a plan to color key the money.

Then the next year big things happened—or almost happened. A new woman Treasurer of the United States, Elizabeth Rudel Smith, called for a change from greenbacks to different-colored money for each denomination. She, too, had been victimized in getting change in a cab one dark night.

She said, "I do feel that it is easy to become confused where there is a single color used. People, of course, have the number to look at but under different lighting conditions and with failing eyesight many people have reported to me that they have given somebody a \$20 bill and thought it was \$10."

Five years ago, asked whether she felt the change-over to multicolored currency would slow down counterfeiting, Mrs. Smith replied:

"The Secret Service, 20 years ago when recommendations of this kind were first introduced, were very much in favor of the multicolored currency. But now, with the advance in equipment to reproduce almost anything, they are of the opinion it would not make any particular difference. I understand they feel it would slow down the do-it-yourself counterfeiter but not the professional counterfeiter."

COUNTERFEITING IS TOO RARE TO BE A FACTOR

A recent check shows the Secret Service still feels that way. A spokesman added that the total loss to the public in counterfeit notes in 1966 was only \$933,000, compared with \$40,000,000 circulating.

Mrs. Smith's mail ran 4-to-1 in favor of the change. Many of her letters came from cashiers in stores and restaurants, who had to make good on the big bills they gave away by mistake. Many newspaper editorials praised her. But alas, after she had been in office only 16 months, and before she had really had a chance to fight the matter to a conclusion, Mrs. Smith retired because of ill health.

Her successor, Kathryn O'Hay Granahan, did not share Mrs. Smith's enthusiasm—"I feel our money in its present form is a tradition and I would not like to see it changed."

Case dismissed.

But now Mrs. Granahan, too, is gone from the Treasury scene—she resigned last November. How will a new Treasurer feel about it?

Acting Treasurer W. T. Howell cites the reasoning of Henry J. Holtzclaw, Director of the Bureau of Engraving, as his own for opposing a change. He told THIS WEEK, "Mr. Holtzclaw feels people will tend to rely on color and not look at the denomination. This is a danger because various chemicals can be used by counterfeiters to change the color and enable a bill of a small denomination to assume the color of a larger denomination. The color now used is more difficult to counterfeit than other colors. However, if it is changed by law or by the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, we will of course abide by the law."

YOU CAN TELL CONGRESS YOU WANT A CHANGE

And it may well be changed, according to three Administration leaders. Two are ranking members of the House Banking and Currency Committee which considers all legislative matters affecting banking and the legal tender—Frank Annunzio (D., Ill.), and Thomas L. Ashley (D., Ohio). The third, Senator Howard W. Cannon (D., Nev.), is a member of the Senate Commerce Committee, which is concerned with the business welfare of the nation.

In discussions with This Week, all three expressed great interest in the subject and willingness to sponsor legislation if the public wants it.

Congressman Annunzio said, "I like the idea. I will talk with Henry Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury, about it and I will

poll my Committee. I will also talk with bankers who must handle millions of dollars in currency every day to see how a change of this kind would improve their system."

Congressman Ashley went a step further and promised to introduce legislation based on the outcome of the ballot on this page. "I feel the circulation of This Week is great enough to provide an impressive sampling of the will of the American people," Ashley said. "If the results of This Week's poll warrant it, I plan to introduce a bill directing the Treasurer to print money in different colors for each denomination. The change need only be made in the \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills. The \$1 bill, most-used, could remain green. This would require development of only three new inks, and should not be very expensive."

The strongest statement came from Senator Cannon: "I don't believe there is anything sacred about the size or color of the American dollar," he said. "Certainly, if it can be established that there is a better way to serve the people, the Congress should look into it. I definitely would support such an inquiry—if there is substantial public demand for it—and I would support any legislation resulting from it that might increase public convenience."

An earlier This Week poll (January 15, 1967) has already resulted in the introduction of a bill to create more 3-Day Weekends. If any of you readers would now like to change the color of your money—or feel strongly against such a change—here's your chance to say so.

Clip and mark the ballot and send it to This Week. We cannot acknowledge letters but we will forward them, along with the tabulated results of the ballots, to the three interested members of Congress.

EDITOR, THIS WEEK MAGAZINE
P.O. Box 455
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11202

Concerning the idea of changing money to make each denomination a different color, I vote:

	Yes—	No—
Name		
Address		
City	State	ZIP Code

YES

"I don't believe there is anything sacred about the size or color of the American dollar. If it can be changed to better serve the public, Congress should look into it."
—Senator HOWARD W. CANNON (D., Nev.).

NO

"People will rely on color and not look at the denomination. Counterfeiters will try to color-change small bills into large ones—and the present green is more difficult to counterfeit."
—W. T. HOWELL,
Acting Treasurer of the United States.

MAYBE

"If the results of This Week's poll warrant it, I plan to introduce a bill directing the Treasurer to print money in different colors for each denomination."

—Representative THOMAS L. ASHLEY,
(D., Ohio).

ARCHBISHOP CODY ELEVATED TO RANK OF CARDINAL BY POPE PAUL VI

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, millions of Chicagoans are tremendously pleased and delighted with the announcement by Pope Paul VI that our own Archbishop John Patrick Cody is among the 27 new cardinals which he named yesterday.

Archbishop Cody came to Chicago in 1965 from New Orleans. During his tenure as archbishop of New Orleans, he became world renowned for his courageous support of racial integration in the New Orleans parochial schools.

On June 16, 1965, he was named to head the Chicago Archdiocese, and in the 21 months that he has been serving in this post, Archbishop Cody has won the hearts of millions of people in the Chicagoland area, non-Catholics as well as Catholics, for his keen insight and his humane and dedicated efforts to resolve the pressing social, moral, educational, and religious problems that confront us today.

As the Congressman of the Seventh District of Illinois, and as the general chairman of the Villa Scalabrini Development Fund which has raised over \$2 million for the establishment of the Italian Old Peoples' Home owned by the Archdiocese of Chicago, I congratulate Cardinal-elect John P. Cody and wish him good health and long tenure as a prince of the church.

It is my pleasure also to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article which appeared in yesterday's Chicago Tribune hailing the elevation of Archbishop Cody as a great honor both for Cody and the city of Chicago. The article follows:

**APPOINTMENT CALLED HONOR TO CODY, CITY—
CIVIC LEADERS HERE EXPRESS JOY**

Chicago leaders in many fields termed the elevation of Archbishop John P. Cody to cardinal yesterday as an honor for Chicago and for a deserving man.

"His appointment is an honor not only to his flock but to all of the people of the metropolitan area," Mayor Daley said. "As Mayor of Chicago, and personally, I congratulate him and look forward to his great leadership in the future."

Mayor Daley said that Archbishop Cody, in his two years here, has "impressed everyone as a man of great courage, gentle kindness, resolute determination, and deep understanding."

A SOURCE OF JOY

Rabbi Seymour Cohen of Anshe Emet synagog, 3760 Pine Grove av., president of the Synagog Council of America, called the elevation "a source of joy" to all Chicagoans.

"He has been a tower of strength in improving interreligious cooperation and better understanding between the various racial and ethnic groups that make up our great city," he said.

The Rev. Raymond Goedert, a notary of the marriage tribunal at the chancery office, said the Association of Chicago Priests sent a congratulatory telegram to the Archbishop.

"I was thrilled to hear the news," said Morgan J. Murphy, chairman of the executive committee of Commonwealth Edison company and active in many civic affairs.

"I think it's a fine thing for Chicago. The archdiocese of Chicago, the largest archdiocese, is certainly a post that deserves a cardinal, and I believe Archbishop Cody personally has earned this high office."

GREETINGS FROM LABOR

William A. Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, sent a congratulatory wire to the archbishop from the "500,000 families of the Chicago Federation of Labor

and Industrial Union council." He said that people of all races and creeds are gratified by the elevation because of the archbishop's "dedicated work in behalf of our city and community."

Mrs. Lydon Wild, a school board member who is active in Catholic Charities work, said she was "delighted" and called Cody a "real doer."

"I'm exceedingly pleased not only for him but for the whole community," said School Supt. James F. Redmond. "Ours has been a most cordial and productive relationship. You're happy for your friends."

Dr. Edgar H. S. Chandler, executive director of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, also extended congratulations.

"The archdiocese is once again elevated in the status of the Vatican," he said. "The archbishop is to be congratulated on receiving the highest honor available to him in his church."

RECOGNITION OF WORK

Rabbi Robert J. Marx, director of the Chicago Federation of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, saw the appointment as recognition of the work Archbishop Cody has done in the community, coupled with an opportunity "to be even more effective in the days that lie ahead."

The archbishop was called a "capable administrator" by Methodist Bishop Thomas M. Fryor and a man of great ability by Bishop Gerald Francis Burrill, head of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago.

The Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley, chancellor of De Paul university, said:

"The appointment of Archbishop Cody to the college of cardinals is a tribute to his many significant accomplishments thruout his priestly career. It is a tribute also to the clergy, religious, and laity of this great archdiocese."

Jan Berbers of Montevideo, Uruguay, president of Serra International, a laymen's organization to promote the priesthood, said "the organization is extremely pleased about the appointment."

Sister Mary Oliva, president of St. Xavier college, said.

"During his two years in Chicago, Archbishop Cody has consistently demonstrated his deep concern in many areas critical to our modern world—education, ecumenism, and human relations."

**FLORIDA LEGISLATURE EXTENDS
INVITATION TO NATIONAL COM-
MITTEES**

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, my State of Florida extends a cordial invitation to both the National Democratic Committee and the National Republican Committee to hold their next national conventions in Florida. I join in that invitation, and endorse the following concurrent resolution adopted by the State legislature:

S. CON. RES. 1096

A concurrent resolution urging the national Democratic and Republican committees to hold their next national conventions in Florida

Whereas, Florida is known throughout the nation as a hospitable and enjoyable convention state, and

Whereas, the accommodations in Dade county are more than adequate to provide

all of the necessary housing and convention facilities needed for this purpose, and

Whereas, this Legislature and the people of Florida would heartily welcome both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions to our state, now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida, the House of Representatives concurring:

That the Legislature does most cordially invite and urge the National Democratic committee and the National Republican committee to hold their next national conventions in Florida.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the chairmen of the National Democratic committee and the National Republican committee and to the Florida delegation in the Congress of the United States.

**HOUSEBOATS MODIFIED FOR USE
AS MEDICAL CLINICS**

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, my attention was recently called to a project sponsored by the Thomas A. Dooley Foundation, Inc., which envisages the provision of a fleet of houseboats, modified to serve as medical clinics for the Mekong River area in Laos.

In the thought that the membership of Congress would be interested in knowing more about this project, I wish to include in the RECORD the following background material supplied by the Dooley Foundation:

PROPOSAL

Project Showboat shall be a medical program on the Mekong River in the area of Laos and Thailand utilizing commercially available 38-foot houseboats modified as medical clinics. The program's primary purpose shall be to provide facilities for medical care to the people in the villages bordering the Mekong from as far north near the China border as security may allow to as far south to the Cambodian border as river navigability permits. Its purpose shall also be to provide educational and training opportunities for the local people as well as for the local health workers. The program shall further include culture exchange type activities with various forms of entertainment for the purpose of attracting and creating greater local interest.

Each 38-foot boat shall be equipped with surgical, laboratory, sterilization and x-ray facilities. Each boat shall uniformly be a distinctive bright orange for ease of identification, a practice that the Dooley Foundation has followed with all of its vehicles in Asia for the past four and one-half years. Each boat shall be based at one of the three hospitals in Laos now being assisted by the Dooley Foundation with American staff, supplies and equipment. American personnel on the boats will work in a counterpart relationship with Lao or Thai staff. Villages along the river shall be visited on a regular schedule.

Projected plans are to have three boats operational in six months and an additional three to seven boats in twelve months.

Financial support for the project will come only from private resources to permit the greatest program flexibility and local political acceptance. Industry and foundations shall initially be approached to provide the seed-funds to launch the program. Once operational, a public contributions campaign

will be undertaken to provide sustained support.

Project Showboat shall be truly a *Showboat* of American concern and friendship for the people of Laos and Thailand as well as all of Southeast Asia. It shall be a *Showboat* of the warmth and love and humor of the American people. It shall be a *Showboat* of American medicine.

It shall be a *Showboat* to the world of the determination of the American people to resist Communist aggression wherever, and by whatever means, necessary.

PURPOSES

1. To provide medical care

The population of Laos is 2.3 million, 83 percent of whom are represented by the Thai-Lao and Lao-Thoung tribes, all of whom live along or in close proximity to the Mekong River. There are also large concentrations of people living on the Thai side of the Mekong, which for great lengths represents the international boundary between Laos and Thailand. These people suffer from those acute and chronic diseases usually associated with conditions of poor sanitation, inadequate nutrition and ignorance. Commonplace are malaria, yaws, leprosy, dysentery, tuberculosis, skin diseases and respiratory infection, not to mention a high incidence of traumatic conditions, much of which is the result of local Pathet Lao guerrilla activity.

Project Showboat shall provide the needed medical care to these people. Each vessel will represent a medical clinic with all the facilities needed for basic diagnosis and treatment. This shall include laboratory facilities for blood, urine and stool examinations. Diagnostic X-ray equipment will be available as well as facilities for minor surgery. Designated villages along the river will be visited on a regular schedule. American staff working with Lao or Thai staff will work out from the boat into the immediate surrounding villages providing treatment and public health measures. Such cases as may require major surgery or long-term hospitalization would be evacuated to the base hospitals of the Dooley Foundation or other adequate medical facilities. Medical continuity between visits of *Showboat* would be provided by local health workers trained, supervised and supplied by Dooley Foundation personnel.

The medical public health team will be prepared to handle the common medical problems at the village and district levels. Those cases which the Health Technician and his team are not qualified to treat would be evacuated to a larger center at a provincial level which would be attended by more advanced medical personnel.

Project Showboat will work in conjunction with the school in Pakse by acting as field training centers as well as by representing opportunities for employment after graduation. Such job opportunities would be either on the vessels themselves or in the village shore facilities serviced by the river boats. *Showboat* would work in cooperation with other teaching programs in Laos now sponsored by various national and international health agencies such as the Royal Lao Ministry of Health, the Lao Red Cross, WHO, UNICEF, AID and Operation Brotherhood.

Education and treatment represent the core of the purpose of *Project Showboat*.

2. To teach local health workers

Much of the practice of medicine in Laos today is carried out by the local village herb-doctors following those ancient practices and traditions of China and India handed down through many generations, as well as by the Shamans, or spirit doctors, and the elderly Buddhist bonzes.

Laos has but two western-trained M.D.'s. Other categories of physicians include the *medecins-indochinois* and the *infirmiers*. The former, having graduated from high school, were trained in Hanoi by the French for four

years. The latter represent medical officers who have received a six-month course in medicine in Laos under French supervision. Neither of these categories of medical personnel is now being trained, although they represent the only reservoir of medical personnel available today in Laos.

The Dooley Foundation intends to establish in southern Laos, in the provincial capital city of Pakse, a Health Technician Training school at the local provincial hospital. This will be a category of medical officer similar to the *infirmiers* but with a longer training period of one to two years. These technicians will be trained to work as a part of a medical/public health team which will include a nurse/midwife and a sanitarian. The school will also provide a training program for these nurses and sanitarians. The Dooley Foundation currently has a nurse/midwife training school at its Khong hospital, near Pakse, which is being carried out as a cooperative effort with the Lao Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WHO.

3. To educate the villagers

The village people of Laos and Thailand have, over the years, come to respect western medical and public health practices—but not always to accept them. Ignorance, apathy and adherence to traditional customs are the main deterrents to such acceptance. These can be overcome only by time, example and education.

Utilizing the techniques of modern audiovisual teaching methods, education would be extended by *Project Showboat* to the villager and tribesman in such basic health areas as food handling, food preservation, eating habits, use of safe water, garbage and waste disposal, personal cleanliness, protection against insects and birth control.

The problem of good health is essentially a problem in education and economics rather than penicillin and surgery. *Project Showboat* must, however, fill both needs. Public health and education follow in the wake of therapeutic medicine. Therefore, in the course of treating patients, we must also educate them if any lasting results are to be attained.

4. To promote cultural exchange

In Southeast Asia the villages are numerous and small and the cities are few. The population is 90 percent rural.

To create interest, to attract people, and to promote awareness of American culture in the performing arts, entertainment will be a part of *Project Showboat*.

To show a Walt Disney cartoon, to play a guitar, to sing folk ballads, to teach an American dance—all contribute to a psychological climate conducive to acceptance of modern medicine, new teachings, better methods and, perhaps most of all, an awareness of the true meaning and intent of America.

5. To further understanding and friendship

As is true of most problems, of whatever nature, lack of communication is a basic deterrent to solution. In the world political mess, medicine has a unique and powerful role to play in promoting better understanding between people. It represents one of the best media of communications that America possesses. For whatever else, good or bad, the world may think of America, it is represented and admired most for its medicine.

A sick man knows no politics—he seeks the best care possible for himself and his family. A Pathet Lao or Viet Cong is no exception. Testimony to this is the freedom with which the Dooley legend has been allowed to operate in Southeast Asia for the past twelve years. *Project Showboat* will further promote that American legend and make its own contribution to the need for communication to promote friendship and world peace.

Such a program as *Project Showboat* will be successful, however, only to the extent

of its caution in its own presentation to the national governments, the local officials and the village people. The effort must be directed toward the essential end of strengthening the national government at the local level to counter Communist subversive methods. It must be presented as a Lao or Thai program with the assistance of the Americans.

Project Showboat must not compete with local medical organizations, methods or customs. It must only supplement and assist them. On these terms, host country acceptance, cooperation and participation will continue at all government, political and social levels. The American presence will inevitably speak eloquently for itself.

Project Showboat then becomes very much in the combined interest of the Lao peasant, the Lao Government, the American people and the free world.

NASSAU COUNTY, N.Y., CONSUMER UNIT

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROSENTHAL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, there appeared in yesterday's New York Times an article of considerable interest to me, reporting the establishment in Nassau County, N.Y., of a department of consumer affairs.

As the author of legislation pending in the House of Representatives, to create a Federal Department of Consumer Affairs, I was most happy to see that some action, geared to benefit the consumer, has been initiated on the local level in my own State.

I am taking the liberty of including the news item in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point, so that my colleagues can take note of the responsive voice now available to the consumer in Nassau County. Similar activities should be made available to the consuming public on the Federal level. The article follows:

NASSAU APPROVES A CONSUMER UNIT—NEW DEPARTMENT WILL ADVISE RESIDENTS ON PURCHASING—SUBPOENA POWER GIVEN

MINEOLA, L.I., May 29.—A County Department of Consumer Affairs was established today to give Nassau residents information on buying and to protect them from fraud.

The department is being formed through expansion of the county's Department of Weights and Measures, which is headed by John Occhiogrosso, the County Sealer. The new Commissioner of Consumer Affairs will be assisted by a nine-member advisory committee that would reflect a cross-section of consumer and business interests.

Mr. Occhiogrosso said that consumers would receive information about buying on credit and on the Federal truth-in-packaging law that goes into effect July 1.

He also said that his office contemplated a meat inspection program to insure that consumers have bought correctly labeled items. Consumers will also be warned about purchasing meats that are packaged in such a way as to misrepresent their true quality.

The department was formed by the Board of Supervisors after an eight-month study by an advisory committee, which reported a need for "positive consumer educational programs." The committee's study found

inadequate coordination of existing public and private consumer programs, and the lack of a central point to which consumers might turn.

The Commissioner of the department approved today was given subpoena powers but no enforcement powers.

He will receive complaints and initiate investigations of fraud or unfair dealings against consumers. He will also represent the interests of consumers before administrative and regulatory agencies and legislative groups.

DR. WALTER BUCKINGHAM

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HOLLAND] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, it is with the very deepest regret that I call to the attention of the House the tragic death last week of Dr. Walter Buckingham, a member of the faculty of the Drexel Institute of Technology, and a former director of the Subcommittee on Unemployment and the Impact of Automation, of the House Education and Labor Committee. Dr. Buckingham was staff director of that subcommittee, while I was its chairman, and, as such, he played a major role in the birth of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. It was my hope, which I had discussed with him, to draw from his insight during the course of the study my subcommittee is holding this year on Federal manpower programs. His profession and all of us who knew him and worked with him, are deprived of a wise counselor and a good friend. I am sure that I speak for the other members of the subcommittee when I offer my deepest sympathy to Dr. Buckingham's wife and family.

CRISIS IN THE NEAR EAST

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HOWARD] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate having the opportunity of bringing to the attention of my colleagues a wonderful statement by a distinguished American, the Honorable Richard J. Hughes, Governor of the State of New Jersey. I append a copy of his letter to me dated May 29, expressing his views on the Near East crisis and I am sure this will be of great interest to all Members of Congress, not only the New Jersey delegation.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Trenton, May 29, 1967.

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JIM: I am taking the liberty of writing you concerning the current crisis in the Near East, a subject beyond the nor-

mal purview of any Governor, but yet one with such profound implications that all of us in positions of public leadership should speak out. The views I express herein are personal, but I believe they also reflect the thinking of a large majority of the people of New Jersey.

I have been gratified by the President's prompt and clear-cut affirmation on May 23 of the international nature of the waters of the Gulf of Aqaba—and of the involvement of international law and its relationship to the very survival of mankind. His noble appeal to the international community deserves the support of all who cherish freedom.

Today, when any threat of war strikes terror into the hearts of men, the continuing hope and the goal of humanity must be world peace. Now the tension which has arisen between Israel and the Arab States has faced the world with a new and very grave danger.

The President of the United States, like men of good will everywhere, has expressed his earnest support of "all efforts in and outside of the United Nations and through its appropriate organs, including the Secretary-General," to join in standing behind the President in this hour of crisis.

I am particularly concerned, as is President Johnson, with the serious threat to peace posed by the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping, for this is an international waterway, and a denial of the right of innocent shipping is a violation of international law. I share President Johnson's commitment—a commitment expressed also by Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy before him—to the support of the political independence and territorial integrity of all Near Eastern nations. And I wish to add my voice to his in calling upon all concerned to bear in mind and act in accordance with their solemn responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.

As a great President and former Governor of New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson, said more than half a century ago:

"Peace can be rebuilt only upon the ancient and accepted principles of international law, only upon those things which remind Nations of their duty to each other and, deeper than that, of their duties to mankind."

Never has the duty of nations to mankind, to keep the peace and maintain the sanctity of international law, been more clear or more urgent.

I know you will support the President at this critical time in our nation's history.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD J. HUGHES,
Governor.

NOTRE DAME SEMINARY HONORS REPRESENTATIVE HALE BOGGS

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, one of the distinguished leaders of the U.S. House of Representatives, the able majority whip, HALE BOGGS, was honored by Notre Dame Seminary of New Orleans with an honorary doctor of laws degree, on May 25, 1967.

Nothing is more indicative of a man's worth than recognition by his peers, particularly by those whom he has dedicated his life to serve. In citing the reasons for the award of the degree to the gentle-

man from Louisiana, Congressman Boggs, Notre Dame Seminary has so honored its representative in the House.

In glowing words the seminary has etched on parchment what many of us in the Halls of Congress have long known—that HALE BOGGS is a leader among men, an exemplary Catholic, an able legislator, and above all, a great human being.

After receiving the degree, Congressman Boggs delivered a perceptive and visionary address to the seminary graduates. It was a typical HALE BOGGS speech, expressing his faith in humanity and adding a new dimension to his belief in the future of America. The audience responded with a standing ovation.

The citation and the address bear reading by all of us:

To All Who View These Present Letters From the President and the Faculty of Notre Dame Seminary, Greetings in the Lord:

As an anxious world watched the lights of peace flickering in Europe during the summer of 1939, the newly elected Pope Pius XII wrote in his inaugural encyclical: "The human legislator must attain to that balance, that keen sense of moral responsibility, without which it is easy to mistake the boundary between the legitimate use and the abuse of power. Thus only will his decisions have internal consistency, noble dignity, and religious sanction, and be immune from selfishness and passion."

A few months after these words were read by a world in turmoil, an honor graduate of the Tulane School of Law, already showing traits of leadership in public service coupled with a keen appreciation for democratic processes, became the youngest legislator of his party elected to the 77th Congress of the United States. Before his two-year term had expired, his country was itself engaged in the Second World War. Sharing its commitment to human freedom and its abhorrence for dictatorship, the young legislator temporarily left political life to serve as an officer in the U. S. Naval Reserve and the U. S. Maritime Service. His nation at peace once again, he returned to Congress in 1946. Today, as the third ranking Democrat in the House of Representatives, he still displays that sense of balance, awareness of moral responsibility, internal consistency, noble dignity, and immunity for selfishness and passion which Pope Pius XII considered the chief characteristics of an effective and efficient lawmaker in a well-ordered society.

In promoting and supporting legislation which has run the gamut from education to urban affairs, from domestic housing to foreign trade expansion, from interstate highway finances to flood control and waterways development, from taxes and tariffs to narcotics control, he has been guided by the wise dictum of the poet Dante: "Just as the laws are made for the sake of the body politic rather than the body politic for the laws, likewise those living under the law do not exist for the sake of the legislator but he for them."

That his constituents are convinced of his embodiment of this democratic ideal is evident from their returning him to the halls of Congress each biennium of the past two decades. That his colleagues appreciate his legitimate use of power is crystal clear from the leadership they have entrusted to him. That the Presidents of the United States have respected his decisions and admired his noble dignity have been manifested by the confidence they consistently placed in him.

Numerous and notable as have been his achievements as legislator, perhaps none reflected so luminously his sense of moral responsibility and his deep compassion for his fellowmen as did his sponsorship of a special hurricane relief bill providing, for

the first time in the history of the country, direct financial assistance from the national government to victims of a natural disaster. With parliamentary skill, relentless energy, and quiet persuasiveness, legislation was passed in record time providing \$125 million in loans to persons affected by Hurricane Betsy in late 1965. Some 128,000 otherwise demoralized families were made aware that they existed not for the sake of the legislator but he for them.

Success as lawmaker, acclaim from constituents, honors at home and renown abroad, have not kept him from remaining a devoted husband, dutiful father, and loyal son of Mother Church. Internal consistency has marked his career as honor student and public servant, private citizen and Catholic layman, Phi Beta Kappa graduate and House Majority Whip, political reformer and member of Presidential Commissions.

Notre Dame Seminary is honored to bestow its own accolade on one who has been at once a human and humane legislator and has remained, in those other words of Pope Pius XII, "immune from selfishness and passion".

Therefore, Most Reverend Chancellor, We, the President and Faculty of this Seminary in view of the reasons adduced in these letters, have esteemed worthy of the doctorate, and present to you for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, the Honorable Hale Boggs, M.C., May 25, 1967.

WILLIAM J. RAFTERY,
President.
ROBERT J. STOHL,
Dean.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS BY HON. HALE BOGGS, DEMOCRAT OF LOUISIANA, NOTRE DAME SEMINARY, NEW ORLEANS, LA., MAY 26, 1967

Archbishop Hannan, very Reverend Father Rector, Reverend members of the faculty, members of the graduating class, and friends, it is my distinct honor to be honored by you today, for this occasion affords me the opportunity to salute Notre Dame Seminary, its faculty and student body, as it should be recognized. The honorary degree that you have so graciously conferred upon me is one that I especially treasure because it comes from an institution that is distinguished in many areas.

Notre Dame Seminary, we all know, can rightly be called the Alma Mater of the Catholic clergy of New Orleans. Many of the excellent priests that serve the Catholic body in this area are graduates of this institution. Notre Dame Seminary, as many of us also know, is a distinguished institution of the national scene. Its influence has filtered out into the entire life of the Catholic Church in our Nation. It has been recognized throughout our Nation for many years as a center of advanced Christian social thinking. It has produced many distinguished members of the Catholic clergy who have left a decided mark upon the Catholic body in our national life. I need not recall for you the names of but two of your many distinguished alumni. I refer to Monsignor Joseph Gremillion, who is presently secretary of the Vatican Secretariat for peace and world justice, and Monsignor Marvin Bordon, who will assume the office of secretary of the American Secretariat for peace and world justice next month. Notre Dame Seminary has been a leader within the Catholic Church in the United States in the promotion and dissemination of the social teaching of the Catholic Church. For this reason, among many other personal reasons, it is my distinct honor to be honored by you today. I wish to assure you that I am both humbled and happy to be the recipient of your honorary degree.

Since we have just referred to the fine tradition of teaching the social doctrine of the Church that has distinguished Notre Dame Seminary these many years, I felt that

a few words from me, as your elected representative on this subject might prove to be worthy of our consideration today. We all know that we are the enriched members of a Church that has for the past 75 years been among the leaders of a sound and sane social teaching. Our church has given to all of us a vast literature on the subject of the social teaching of the Gospel and has striven, from Pope Leo XIII down to our present Pontiff, Pope Paul VI, to make Catholic clergymen and laymen among the leaders of a rapidly changing and expanding social movement in our world today.

I need not recall, least of all to you, the teachings of Leo XIII's immortal *Rerum Novarum*. Nor need I review with you the reiteration of that teaching in Pius XI's classic *Quadragesimo Anno* and Pius XII's many papal messages concerning the social question. To all of us the teachings of the beloved Pope John's two masterpieces, *Mater Et Magistra* and *Pacem in Terris* are also milestones along the church's journey to serve the needs of modern man. Finally, Pope Paul's recent encyclical, *Progressio Populorum* is a document that we have all already read with great enthusiasm and will continue to study and strive to apply in the months and years that lie ahead.

These are the principal papal documents that have already shaped and will continue to shape, our Christian consciousness of the needs of a world in transition. To these we must immediately add that monumental document of the Second Vatican Council, the pastoral constitution on the church in the modern world, which has made all of us Christians more and more deeply aware of the witness that we must give, not only as Christians, but especially as truly human beings, to a world that in so many ways has become alienated not only from God but from reality itself. The opening words of this document should, I believe, in some way be the spirit of dedication shared by all men of goodwill everywhere. The opening words of this constitution are:

"The joys and the hopes, the griefs and the anxieties of the men of this age, especially those who are poor or in any way afflicted, these are the joys and hopes, the griefs and anxieties of the followers of Christ. Indeed, nothing genuinely human fails to raise an echo in their hearts. For theirs is a community composed of men. United in Christ, they are led by the Holy Spirit in their journey to the kingdom of their Father and they have welcomed the news of salvation which is meant for every man."

Indeed, as I read the pastoral constitution on the church in the modern world, I see that our religious leaders are inviting all of us, as the people of God, to become involved in the real, and sometimes agonizing, issues of our times. I do not believe that you, as the priests of tomorrow, any more than I, as your civil representative today, can ignore the voices that come to us from the world in which we live. We know that we have many problems and we know too that we do not have all the answers to these international and national problems that weigh heavily upon us. Would to God that we had ready-made solutions! Would to God that we lived in a world where issues are clearly defined and we could all distinguish good and evil as Dick Tracy can separate the good guys from the bad guys. But we know that is not the situation and we must not only live, but we must work as Christians, in a world that is confusing and complex. I am trying to say that we are members of a pilgrim church and as such, be we clerics or politicians, we will always be in this life on the road. Heaven awaits us, it is not already upon us.

There is one aspect of the church's social teaching that I should like to elaborate upon

for a few brief moments because I feel that the theology of secularity is one that deeply concerns and involves not only you as the priests of today and tomorrow, but also my colleagues and myself in the legislative halls of our Government. We are all dedicated to working for, what Pope Pius XII called "a better world willed by God" and we are, I believe, convinced that before that objective is achieved, "the whole world must be rebuilt from its foundations, transformed from savage to human, from human to divine, that is to say, to make it as God would have it."²

I believe that we are entering upon a new era of humanity. A man whom, I am sure, you are much better acquainted with than I am, has told us prophetically, that we are surely and steadily evolving into a creative perfection that we ourselves are not even aware of. "The human world of today," wrote de Chardin, "has not grown cold, but it is ardently searching for a God proportionate to the newly discovered immensities of a universe whose aspect exceeds the present compass of our power of worship."³

I believe that this is the vision we should grasp in our assessment of the future. Some of the old conflicts are resolved, but greater ones have arisen. By and large, these old conflicts between the employer and employee; between capitalism and socialism; between unions and corporations are already resolved.

On the other hand, I believe with De Chardin, that we are moving into a new cosmic understanding of man and how he must continually develop in a total evolutionary process. This process involves even more fundamental issues, such as, the problem of unbelief that is rampant in the world today; the problem of understanding and development of those basic truths that we have for so long accepted as the warp and woof of Christianity; the problem of making a transcendental god a reality in a world that is dedicated to secularity; the problem of war and peace, wealth and poverty, hatred and love, knowledge and ignorance. These problems, I submit for your consideration, are not purely religious problems, nor are they purely political problems. These problems, involving the very future of man himself, are the great issues of our society for the future of that society depends upon how we will measure up to them. This we must do, not simply as a cleric or a politician, housewife or scholar, but all together as witnesses of a Christian faith and a Christian message that we firmly believe does contain the germinal seeds of solution.

This same vision comes through in Pope Paul's encyclical, *Progressio Populorum*. In that magnificent document, our Holy Father invites all of us to look to the future. He tells us that the church wishes to offer mankind "a global vision of man and of the human race" (No. 13.) This vision, he says, is, "In brief, to seek to do more, know more and have more in order to be more: That is what men aspire to now when a greater number of them are condemned to live in conditions that make this lawful desire illusory." (No. 6)

In spite of obstacles, Pope Paul insists that man is more than his environment, that he is on the march to a rendezvous with a destiny that will make him more and more perfectible, both as a Christian and a human being. "By the unaided effort of his own intelligence and his will," writes Pope Paul, "Each man can grow in humanity, can enhance his personal worth, can become more a person." (No. 15). And, adding a Christian dimension to this vision, Pope Paul continues, "By reason of his union with Christ, the source of life, man attains to new fulfillment of himself, to a transcendent hu-

² Pius XII, Address to the People of Rome, Feb. 11, 1952.

¹ Lumen Gentium, No. 1, *The Teachings of the Second Vatican Council*, Newman Press, Westminster, Md., 1966, pp. 439-40.

³ Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, *The Future of Man*, Harper & Row, Publishers New York, 1964, p. 268.

manism which gives him his greatest possible perfection: This is the highest goal of personal development." (No. 16)

My friends, you are in a very real sense, the hope of the future. It is not only the Catholic people of our beloved state that look to you as the harbingers of that "second spring" and "new Pentecost" as a result of the Second Vatican Council. It is, as I intimated in the beginning of these remarks, the entire Nation that looks to you as the religious leaders of a new and reawakened South. Far be it from me to attach a moral to these remarks for far be it for a layman—even in these days of renewal—to preach to those who will be preachers. Permit me, however, to remind you of two quotations from those two remarkable men—both called John—who have shaped so much of our thinking today. The first is from an address of the late Pope John. Speaking on April 11, 1963, he said:

"There lies ahead an immense task for all men of good will, if the mutual relations of the human family are to be restored in truth, in justice, in love and in freedom. This is a most exalted task, for it is a task of bringing about true peace."

These words of good Pope John were echoed in words uttered by the late President John F. Kennedy, delivered on November 8, the same year. He said:

"And let the word go forth . . . to all who are concerned about the future of the human family . . . that we will not weary in well doing and we will faint not; and we shall, in due season, reap a harvest of peace and security for all the members of the family of man."

You must be prepared to face a world of ferment; a world boiling with resentments. Since history repeats itself, perhaps today is but a repetition of history, a repetition of past eras in which advocates of change and new ideas fought strenuously and with every weapon at their command against those who would not move forward.

It is possible that the troubles of today are even more pronounced. Now youth seems more involved. Some seem to confuse license with liberty, laissez-faire with democracy, legitimate and reasonable authority with authoritarianism, elimination of discrimination against them as giving them a right to discriminate against others, protection of their rights as giving them the right to trample on the rights of others.

Our job is to teach that responsibility goes with freedom, that liberty is not license.

The twentieth century has seen us go from horse and buggy to space ships that land on the moon in a matter of days; from diseases that took many lives and crippled or disfigured thousands to miracle drugs, to miraculous vaccines, to transplantation of vital organs. But, with all the advances of technology and medicine and knowledge have come a plethora of problems—problems to which our society must find a solution.

We are faced with a world in which a single word can produce a holocaust and destroy our civilization.

Yet you, the members of the class of 1967, are the ambassadors of the prince of peace. With the openness of Pope John, with the dedication of President John F. Kennedy, you can bring to your future charges the spirit of truth, justice, love and freedom that will, I sincerely believe, "reap a harvest of peace and security for all the members of the family of man" and contribute immeasurably to the answers of the problems of our times.

CONCENTRATED INTEREST ON THE POOR CAN BEST BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH OEO

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BARRETT] may extend his remarks at this point in

the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, our domestic war—the war on poverty—has been the target of much criticism, from those who want nothing done and those who contend that not enough is being done. The Republican leadership of the House, paying lip service to the needs of this effort to raise the standard of and reason for living of so many people, proposes to kill the OEO and distribute its programs among other Federal departments and agencies. The effect of such action would be to dilute the effort to aid the poor and impoverished and lose them in the jungle of Federal bureaucracy.

The Philadelphia Inquirer this morning carried an excellent article on this very matter written by that eminent journalist Roscoe Drummond. I commend the article to my colleagues:

GOP ERRS IN ATTACK ON WAR ON POVERTY (By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—The American people are making no mistake in giving their strong support to the war on poverty. Voters are 60 percent behind the war on poverty and want it continued or expanded, the Harris Survey shows.

Public support has been growing steadily for the last seven months.

The Nation as a whole has come to accept the war on poverty as one of the most compassionate, humane, and intelligent programs of the Johnson Administration.

And the Republican leadership in Congress, launching its own "Opportunity Crusade," avows that it favors all of the anti-poverty programs and backs all the anti-poverty goals—but would do the whole thing differently.

Surely all this should be sweet music to the White House and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Why, then, as he goes to Congress soon to defend his proposed budget, should Sargent Shriver, the coordinator-in-chief of the war on poverty, be the target of so much criticism for his administration of the program? Has he been a flop? Has he been incompetent? Has he been a dull-minded and routine administrator?

No one will argue, certainly not Shriver, that everything has come up roses in the Office of Economic Opportunity. But the volume and sharpness of the Republican attacks on the OEO, to the point that it ought to be closed out and the programs sprinkled around the already over-burdened Washington bureaucracy, are excessive and ill-considered. These facts ought to be borne in mind:

Much of the criticism comes from the extremists who pretty much cancel each other out—those who attack Shriver because they don't want the war on poverty to be doing anything and those who want Shriver to be asking for ten times as much as he is now doing. To each, Shriver is the enemy, though in fact Shriver is the best friend the war on poverty has.

The OEO has made mistakes. They should be recognized and corrected. The new anti-poverty bill now before Congress greatly tightens the program.

But the OEO had to do things quickly in its early period and obviously it has not done them all well. But let's not forget that if there were no OEO there would be no war on poverty. There would be no Head Start. There would be no Job Corps. There would be no community action and, above all, there would be little recognition on the part of

middle-class America that poverty in the United States acutely exists—32 million men, women, and children beneath the poverty line who must be relieved.

And without the OEO there would be no single strong voice raised in behalf of the poor, no single Government enterprise devoted solely to the multiple problems of the poor, no one place the poor can call their own when they want to protest an injustice or an inequality in the life of the community.

Finally, with public support for the war on poverty growing, it is politically tempting to play both sides of the street—praise the goals and attack their administration.

There is no doubt in my mind that the war on poverty continues to need innovative, pioneering, open-minded, let's-try leadership. It would be very unwise to bury these new and experimental programs in existing department which have more than they can do already and too many officials wedded to old programs.

These are the reasons I think it is a mistake for the Republicans—all of whom don't agree—to tie their support for the anti-poverty programs to getting rid of coordinated control. Coordinated control ought to be strengthened, not weakened.

PHILADELPHIA CITY WATER DEPARTMENT EARNS NATIONAL HONOR

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BARRETT] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that from time to time I am able to point out various departments and agencies of the government of the great city of Philadelphia which are the recipients of national honors. The receipt of these honors certainly points out that Philadelphia is one of the foremost cities in the country. It is therefore a pleasure for me to report that the Philadelphia Water Department will receive the John H. Murdoch Advancement Award from the American Water Works Association at the association's annual convention in Atlantic City on Monday. The award is a golden statuette of "Willing Water," symbolic water drop of the association.

The Philadelphia Inquirer this morning carried a news story regarding this award and the reason for the Philadelphia Water Department being so honored. Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert it in the RECORD at this point.

CITY WATER DEPARTMENT EARNS NATIONAL HONOR

The Philadelphia Water Department will receive the John H. Murdoch Advancement Award from the American Water Works Association at the association's national convention in Atlantic City on Monday.

A golden statuette of "Willing Water," symbolic water drop of the association will be presented to Water Commissioner Samuel Baxter at ceremonies in Convention Hall.

Philadelphia is being honored for its public information program, which started in 1959, its \$528 million modernization program running from 1942 through 1972 and public acceptance of a 26 percent increase in water-sewer rates to help finance the city's water-sewer improvement projects.

The national award is presented annually

to top water utility companies of public agencies in the United States and Canada with more than 25,000 customers. The association also will honor Alexandria, La., and Valley Center, Calif., utilities with fewer than 25,000 subscribers.

AWWA is comprised of 20,000 members, including engineers and management personnel in 4500 water utilities in this country and 91 other countries.

The Philadelphia Water Department won the AWWA's Pennsylvania award last year, placing the city in competition for the national award against State and regional winners.

The AWWA noted that Baxter's department made a successful and "comprehensive effort" to explain the need for water rate increases in the city through announcements in newspapers, brochures and talks before civic groups.

Some of the city's accomplishments noted by the AWWA were the completion of a \$2.3 million intake at the Torresdale Plant on the Delaware River, modernization of a raw water pumping station, basins at Upper Roxborough for storage of purified water, two large storm water conduits for Mill Creek and main relief sewers and 60 miles of water and sanitary sewer mains.

RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL BY BROOKLYN COMMUNITY LEADERS

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, on Memorial Day, I attended a meeting of more than 150 community leaders of all faiths in my congressional district in Brooklyn to discuss the crisis created in the Middle East. The situation was discussed at length. Expression of support for our democratic ally in the Middle East, Israel, was unanimous. They commended our President, Lyndon B. Johnson, for his forthright and unequivocal stand in the crisis presently existing in the land held sacred by the three great faiths of the Western World.

Their desire that the United States do all within its power to maintain peace there and everywhere else in the world was strong and undeniable.

On that occasion it was my privilege to offer the following resolution urging that Israel be supplied with all necessary aid for her defense. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The text follows:

Resolved, That we commend the President of the United States for his restrained but firm and unequivocal statement reaffirming that the Gulf of Aqaba and the Straits of Tiran are international waterways that must be kept open to the traffic of all countries unimpaired and unimpeded by any country or countries and we commend the President for his continued and determined efforts to keep the peace and to restore it in the troubled areas of the world and urge him to use every avenue that may lead to restoration of peace everywhere and we further urge him to reaffirm the intention of the United States to do all in its power in and out of the United Nations and alone or together with such other nations as will join with us to prevent aggression everywhere and in that connection to supply to the State of Israel all the

planes, tanks, missiles and other materiel she may require for her defense against aggression and infiltration and against interference with her peaceful pursuits, and to do everything within his power to maintain the territorial integrity of the State of Israel.

MAY 30, 1967.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION TO DENY FURTHER ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN MIDDLE EAST COMMITTING OR SUPPORTING AGGRESSIVE ACTS

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that any and all further grants, aid, assistance, loans, leases, and sales of any and all kinds by the United States or any of its agencies, departments, boards, or corporations, to the United Arab Republic, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, or Jordan, be suspended until such time as the Gulf of Aqaba and the Strait of Tiran are opened to all international shipping, including that of the State of Israel, and until all threats to blockade the same by any and all of the countries named have been withdrawn.

The crisis in the Middle East is far from over, Mr. Speaker, and it will not be over until the Arab countries stop their threats and their aggressive acts toward Israel. Our President has made it quite clear as to our position on the Gulf of Aquaba and the Strait of Tiran; they are international waterways. This can only mean one thing, that the ships of Israel must also be permitted to continue to use that waterway, and we have pledged to keep it that way.

One of the ways that we can best bring President Nasser and his allies to their senses, perhaps, is to cut off all aid to those countries in the area who support the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba. Israel is not a warlike nation; since its founding 19 years ago it has tried to live in peace with its Arab neighbors. It cannot, however, meekly stand by and see its trade with the Far East cut off merely to benefit the political aspirations of pan-Arabism as dictated by Nasser.

To put the situation in focus, Mr. Speaker, we need only consider what this country would do if Panama tried to close the Panama Canal to our shipping.

I believe that the crisis in the Middle East can be solved peaceably. In the meantime, it is our responsibility to take affirmative action, such as the cutting off of aid, to accomplish that purpose.

The text of my resolution follows:

H. CON. RES. 367

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should take such steps as may be necessary to suspend forthwith all further grants, aid, assistance, loans, leases, and sales of any and all kinds by the United States or any of its agencies, departments, boards, or corpo-

rations, to the United Arab Republic, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, or Jordan, until such time as the Gulf of Aqaba and the Strait of Tiran are opened to all international shipping, including that of the State of Israel, and until all threats to blockade the same by any and all of the countries named have been withdrawn.

SOME DOUBTS ABOUT LAWS TO CONTROL GUNS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, an article in the Chicago Daily News by John M. Johnston regarding restrictive gun legislation has just come to my attention.

In this article Mr. Johnston expresses serious doubts about the reduction in accidents, crime, and violence that gun reform proposes to achieve.

Mr. Johnston's article, printed May 15, 1967, follows:

SOME DOUBTS ABOUT LAWS TO CONTROL GUNS

(By John M. Johnston)

Manufacturers and distributors of firearms have a major stake in the outcome of current agitation for laws to restrict the sale of guns. An estimated 25,000,000 Americans engage in some form of recreational shooting, and the sale of ammunition runs around \$100,000,000 a year.

The willingness of the industry to accept reasonable restrictions on sale and ownership is indicated by the support given by the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce to gun-control legislation at Springfield.

In view of the intense agitation for such laws sparked by the murder of President Kennedy, good public relations dictates this support. But I, for one, would forgive anybody who retained private doubts that this reform is going to accomplish the reduction in accidents, violence and crime that its sponsors promise.

These misgivings are based on long observation of crusades that failed to deliver as described in the prospectus. Such as national prohibition, that was going to banish Monday absenteeism, wife-beating, alcoholism, marital infidelity and five-eighths of the crime and disorder.

Such as the direct primary that was going to make the back-room politician obsolete.

Such as court reform in Illinois, which was going to clean up the six-year backlog of cases.

Such as the United Nations, that was going to bring the belligerents to amiable conference with tea and soft music, and so on and so on.

This recital may confirm the perspicacity of the sardonic Ambrose Bierce, who defined a conservative as one who accepts existing evils, in contrast to a liberal, who wishes to replace them with new ones.

There is some evidence, nevertheless, on what happens under tough gun laws. Philadelphia reacted promptly to a crime wave and after April, 1965, required permits even to buy shotguns and rifles. In 1966, homicides resulting from gunshots increased, although the total of homicides had declined.

The effect on the sale of guns was striking, however. Fourteen of 82 dealers in firearms had discontinued business entirely, and sales dropped to one-ninth of the former rate.

New York City has the toughest gun laws in the country. Still, 131 cities had lower

homicide rates, and New York's rate of killings by pistols exceeds the national average. Such statistics prove nothing, of course, but neither does the emotional rhetoric unleashed upon each misuse of a gun.

Knives or other sharp instruments were used in 11 times as many New York homicides as long guns, but it seems acknowledged that it would be pointless to register bread knives.

It is simply not credible than an ex-con upon deciding to turn bank robber would hesitate to arm himself with a pistol before running the bigger risk. Nor that there would be a thriving bootleg market to supply him.

It ought to be apparent that without federal legislation to control interstate shipment there can be no effective check on sales to the mentally unbalanced or criminally inclined. The evils are plain enough, and an attack on them is overdue. But don't bet too much that by 1977 you will be able to tell the difference.

OUTLAW AGGRESSIVE WAR

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mrs. KELLY] may extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, excerpts from a speech delivered last month at Valparaiso University by Mr. Thurman Arnold, a former Assistant U.S. Attorney General of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, were brought to my attention by Mr. Louis Stulberg, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. The excerpts of Mr. Arnold's address were published in the May 15, 1967, issue of "Justice," a publication of the ILGWU. At this point Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD this address because I feel it is so timely and noteworthy that it will be of benefit to all of my colleagues:

OUTLAW AGGRESSIVE WAR!

(By Thurman Arnold)

It is in the field of international law where the greatest danger lies. We are living in a lawless world, a world where small and relatively impotent nations can nevertheless start brush fires which may spread to our own shores. We have seen it happen twice—the First World War and again in the Second.

But the world is even smaller today than it was in the Second World War. It has become a world so small that lawless aggressive action by any nation against another can threaten world peace. It is also a world where poverty and misery in the crowded nations which cannot feed themselves threaten revolutions which upset the balance of power.

In such a world we need some sort of a world constitution ever more desperately than the Thirteen Colonies needed the Constitution of the U.S. after the Revolutionary War. And the keystone of that world constitution is the principle that no nation must be permitted to expand its borders and its power through an aggressive attack upon its neighbors. We are today attempting to enforce that principle in Vietnam.

It was our feeling of desperate need for a principle of international law against aggression which led us to abandon our distaste for the League of Nations and become a leader in the formation of the United Nations. But this action we felt was not enough. We wanted some judicial sanction for that

fundamental principle on which all international law must rest—the outlawing of aggressive war. And so, after Hitler's defeat, the U.S. joined with the victorious nations, including the Soviet Union, in the first Nuremberg trial to prosecute the national leaders of Hitler's empire.

The paramount purpose of that trial was to declare that an aggressive war was an international crime which justified imposing the death penalty on the leaders of the nation which started it. The trials for German atrocities represented no novel principle. The great principle of international law announced for the first time at Nuremberg was that an aggressive war is in itself an international crime regardless of the way it is conducted.

At the time of the Nuremberg trials those who write the think columns in our press, such as Walter Lippmann, and independent organizations of intellectuals, such as Americans for Democratic Action, and liberal professors on our college campuses, acclaimed the principle of the outlawing of aggressive war as a great step forward in international law.

Today they are bending every effort to prevent the enforcement of the principle that Nuremberg announced to the world. They are giving every aid and comfort to the enemy that they can in the light of their limited numbers. They are encouraging Hanoi to believe that if it will only hang on, the U.S. will abandon its attempt to enforce the Nuremberg principle in Asia. They proclaim that America cannot and must not be a world policeman.

On the principle of international law that it is the duty of the U.S. as the richest and most powerful country in the world to enforce the law against aggressive war, it is my belief that the majority of American citizens of both parties believe in that principle. I think they have learned the lesson that—in our present age—it is the function of a dominant world power to take the lead in establishing world order and enforcing international law, and that a disorderly consensus of bickering lesser powers such as the UN cannot now do the job. This role imposes a costly burden in lives and money.

I am one of those who believe that if we had not taken our stand in Vietnam, then Korea, which we have built up as one of the few strong economies in the Orient, would have become disillusioned and felt itself in danger. I believe we saved Malaya and Thailand. I believe that the present disorder in China and the growing weakness of the Chinese, heretofore aggressive, would not have taken place had China's onward march through Asia not been stopped in Vietnam.

There is no reason why we cannot carry our international burden and at the same time promote economic progress at home. We must do both. Today there is no safety at home in a lawless world. If we allocate the tremendous power of productive expansion with which the modern scientific revolution has endowed us to these two ends, the international law of the 20th century will be the gift of the U.S. to the world.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LONG] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for its intent to revise regulations governing

observances of the Sabbath and other religious holidays. These rules form part of the "Guidelines on Discrimination Because of Religion" issued pursuant to the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

In the proposed regulation, the Commission interprets the ban against religious discrimination to include an obligation on the part of the employer to make reasonable accommodation to the religious needs of employees and prospective employees when this can be done without undue hardship to the employer's business. The burden of proving that accommodation to the employee's needs would be unreasonable would rest on the employer.

Revision of the guidelines became necessary because of numerous questions regarding the possibility of religious discrimination in cases where employers discharge or refuse to hire employees who observe Friday evening and Saturday, or some other day, as the Sabbath, or who observe certain special religious holidays during the year, and therefore do not work on such days.

The new regulations seem eminently reasonable and fair both to the employer and the employee. It assures the employer that his business will not suffer because of the special hours his worker must spend in the observance of his religious obligations, and it assures the employee or job applicant that his religious beliefs need not be a bar to employment.

Religious freedom is among the major cornerstones of our national heritage. A man's ability to have and hold a job is among his most vital possessions, and to abridge it because of his religion is a violation of that religious tolerance which so many of our citizens have sought on our shores since the days of the Pilgrims.

I have also introduced a bill today to provide time off duty for Government employees to comply with religious obligations prescribed by religious denominations of which such employees are bona fide members. This bill would provide that Federal Government and District of Columbia employees would be given time off—without charge to any leave and without loss of pay—for their religious observances, provided that employees arrange with the agencies to make up the time on another day. Government flexibility would be retained by the provision that time off should be given to the extent compatible with the exigencies of the public business and the performance of essential services.

Government employees are now penalized for their religion through loss of vacation time for every special holiday they observe. This is practically a guarantee that Jewish employees, for example, will lose at least 3 days' vacation for Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur observances. Those required, but unable, to work on Saturday face an even more difficult situation. This seems neither reasonable nor necessary, and a change in the regulations along the flexible lines suggested would impose no undue hardship on the Government. I urge early consideration and passage of this legislation. Mr. Speaker, I insert at the close of my remarks the text of the equal employment opportunity's proposed guide-

lines, which originally appeared in the Federal Register:

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION—GUIDELINES ON DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF RELIGION

[29 CFR Part 1605]

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH AND OTHER RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is considering amending Part 1605 of its regulations, Guidelines on Discrimination Because of Religion, issued pursuant to section 713(b) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000e-12(b). The proposed amendment would delete § 1605.1 and substitute the following revised § 1605.1:

§ 1605.1 Observance of the Sabbath and other religious holidays.

(a) Several complaints filed with the Commission have raised the question whether it is discrimination on account of religion to discharge or refuse to hire employees who regularly observe Friday evening and Saturday, or some other day of the week, as the Sabbath or who observe certain special religious holidays during the year and, as a consequence, do not work on such days.

(b) The Commission believes that the duty not to discriminate on religious grounds, required by section 703(a)(1) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, includes an obligation on the part of the employer to make reasonable accommodation to the religious needs of employees and prospective employees where such an accommodation can be made without undue hardship on the conduct of the employer's business. Such undue hardship, for example, may exist where the employee's needed work cannot be performed by another employee of substantially similar qualifications during the period of absence of the Sabbath observer.

(c) Because of the particularly sensitive nature of discharging or refusing to hire an employee or applicant on account of his religious beliefs, the employer has the burden of proving that an undue hardship renders the required accommodation to the religious needs of the employee unreasonable.

(d) The Commission will review each case on an individual basis in an effort to seek an equitable application of these guidelines to the variety of situations which arise due to the varied religious practices of the American people.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments for consideration in connection with the proposed amendment should file the same in duplicate, not later than 30 days after publication hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER, with the Employment Opportunity Commission, Room 1234, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 5th day of May 1967.

STEPHEN N. SHULMAN,
Chairman.

[F.R. Doc. 67-5222; Filed May 9, 1967;
8:48 a.m.]

COLUMBIA, S.C., VA HOSPITAL

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to provide for modernization of the Veterans' Administration Hospital at Columbia, S.C. My bill

for modernization includes the installation of air conditioning.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will carry out an agreement reached in Columbia, S.C., on November 17, 1960, at the annual South Carolina congressional delegation public hearing. This meeting was held in the senate chamber of the State capitol. The agreement reached on that date between officials of the Veterans' Administration and the South Carolina congressional delegation called for a new 500-bed VA hospital in Charleston and the modernization of the Columbia VA hospital with a 410-bed capacity.

South Carolina veterans at that time had fewer VA beds per capita available to them than any other State in the Union. The situation was urgent. As a member of the Veterans Affairs' Committee of the Congress I requested the Veterans' Administration to present a plan to our congressional delegation which would provide South Carolina with adequate VA hospital facilities. Veterans' Administration officials, the South Carolina delegation, and veterans' organizations all agreed that South Carolina needed 300 additional hospital beds to provide for modernization and the additional beds at the Columbia facility would cost approximately \$15 to \$17 million.

The availability of physicians and staffing for 900 beds at Columbia would be difficult; therefore, it was finally agreed that a \$12 million VA hospital would be built at Charleston, near the South Carolina Medical College where staffing and the availability of research and physicians would greatly increase the efficiency and capacity of the new hospital. When the hospital at Charleston was completed and available to veterans, then the hospital in Columbia would be completely modernized with 410 beds making a grand total in the State of South Carolina of approximately 900 beds.

With modernization, the proposed 410 beds at Columbia could take care of as many veterans as the original 600-bed hospital without modernization. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is important to the veterans and to the people of South Carolina that we now proceed with the modernization in Columbia as originally agreed upon at the 410-bed level, with a Chapel, air conditioning, modern, up-to-date kitchen, dining facilities, and the most modern bath facilities.

The VA hospital in Charleston was dedicated last May 13 and is now in operation. All wards and beds at Charleston have not yet been activated and thus can be used while modernization at Columbia is in progress.

At no time was there any agreement or plan to have modernization and 500 beds at the Columbia hospital—the agreement was 410. Last year a 72-bed nursing care unit was established at the Columbia facility which also helped to prevent any crippling reduction in personnel.

The officials of the Veterans' Administration have been very cooperative. They want to see the Columbia Hospital completely modernized and updated.

The Honorable Bill Driver, Veterans

Administrator, is rendering the veterans of our country outstanding service. He is completely dedicated to the service of our country and to our veterans. Mr. Driver is an expert on veterans affairs. Mr. Driver is returning tomorrow from Vietnam and will make further recommendations to the President and to the Congress on the needs of our men serving the cause of freedom throughout the world.

H.R. 10436

A bill to provide for the modernization of the Veterans' Administration hospital at Columbia, S.C.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall as expeditiously as possible undertake the modernization (including the installation of air conditioning) of the Veterans' Administration hospital at Columbia, South Carolina.

Sec. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$7,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act.

DEDICATION OF THE ALABAMA GREAT SEAL AT VALLEY FORGE

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BEVILL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, this past Sunday, May 28, the Alabama Great Seal in the Roof of the Republic at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania's Washington Memorial Chapel was dedicated. Our Governor, Hon. Lurleen Wallace, was unable to attend, but asked my colleague the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. NICHOLS] to represent her and the people of Alabama. Under unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, I include Mr. NICHOLS' remarks on this occasion in the RECORD at this point:

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY CONGRESSMAN BILL NICHOLS TO COMMEMORATE ALABAMA STATE SEAL IN ROOF OF REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL, VALLEY FORGE, PA., MAY 28, 1967

It is a great pleasure for me to be here today to bring greetings from Governor Lurleen Wallace and the people of the Great State of Alabama. Governor Wallace would have liked to have been here herself, but the State legislature is just beginning its regular session for this year. On behalf of our Governor and each Alabamian, let me say that we are deeply honored to be a part of this chapel by way of our State seal which is imprinted in the Roof of the Republic.

This is my first visit to historic Valley Forge. It is indeed hallowed ground, and makes every American feel closer to the heritage given us by those Americans who so bravely fought for our country here.

This is a magnificent edifice memorializing the first President of our great country as well as the brave men of the Continental Army who faced that terrible winter of 1777. Let us who daily enjoy the freedoms and privileges and riches of this country remember in deepest reverence the hardships, the sacrifices, the trials, and the tribulations of that determined group of men, 3,000 of whom paid the supreme sacrifice through malnutrition, exposure and disease.

It is General George Washington and those brave men that the people of my State of Alabama honor in dedicating our seal in this memorial chapel.

The Christian's duty to his country and his duty to God go hand in hand. It is with nations as with individuals "seek ye first the rule of God and all other matters shall take their proper places."

A brief panorama of American history reminds one that Christian patriotism has always led the way to the highest hopes of humanity. From the beginning, America was founded on the Christian faith, inspired by Christian hope, guided by Christian truth, and nurtured by prayer.

On such an occasion as this, it is good to look into the past and remind ourselves of what our forefathers went through to give us the America we have. You who live here in Valley Forge are reminded every day as you pass the landmarks which were left by those who lived and died here. Just a few miles from here in Philadelphia we are reminded of those daring men who affixed their names to a unique and a singular document which every true American cherishes as his own Declaration of Independence. To these men, their action was at best a daring venture, a courageous hope, a noble dream, a bold act of faith. They well knew the odds of success weighed heavily against them, but their hatred of tyranny and their love of liberty were so strong that they felt compelled, for the sake of mankind, to wager the risk. They were convinced of one thing: They were on the same side with Almighty God.

During those difficult days of the constitutional convention, when agreement was next to impossible, it was Benjamin Franklin who stressed the necessity for prayer. He was an old man, and he urged that if the new Nation did not place and keep its trust in God, it could not long endure.

We must always remind ourselves of the past, because in that glorious past lies the fulfillment of our present freedom and culture, and the hope of our future.

There are some things we need to remind ourselves of, however, in which the hope of America's future does not lie.

It does not lie in her illustrious past, as eloquent and outstanding as all past achievements in America and her greatness have been. These things do not guarantee future hopes. America has well been called "the paradise of liberty" but like the Garden of Eden of a yesteryear, America could very well become a paradise of fools if she depended solely upon her past. We must look forward to those things that safeguard the future, as we remember conceit could well darken wisdom.

It does not lie in her politicians. It should be remembered that there is a line in the holy book which says, "Woe unto thee, O land, when thy king is a child." It may be said of any land, "Woe unto thee, when thy statesmen become mere politicians". May our petition be:

"Give us men to match our mountains,
Give us men to match our plains
Men with empires in their bosoms,
Men with eras in their brains."

Only the statesman who puts the good of his country first, who will sacrifice his own good if necessary for the advancement of his tomorrow's record with those whose heroic country can match today's history and to-spirits and lives out of the yesteryears. Let us continue to pray:

"God give us men
Men whom the lust of office does not kill:
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy.

It is the "Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog" of petty politics who are needed for troubled times such as envelop our world in this our finest hour. The liberties purchased by the blood of our fathers

are threatened by political plunderers, term servers, and seekers of selfish advantage.

But if the skies are dark their are stars of hope to light them. May we have vision to see them. If America's hope be hid, it is hid to them to whom Christian patriotism is a relic of past ages, and to whom Stars and Stripes have lost their significance.

Our country's future does not lie in her great wealth and culture. Witness Egypt, Babylon, Greece, and Rome. All faded glories of the past. History tells a tragic story of nations once great in wealth sunken into decay and their greatness only a memory. Despite their wealth and their culture, the envy of all the rest of the world in their time could not save them from the work of the pallbearers of their generation.

America's real wealth is not in material things, her banks and skyscrapers and real estate and commerce and oil and cattle. Material wealth is easily swept away. Rather her imperishable wealth is in her glorious traditions, and incomparable history in her Bunker Hills and Gettysburgs and Santagos and Chateau Thierrys and right here in Valley Forge where you and I stand this day. It is in her Christian ideals. It is in her godly institutions. It is in her freedom of conscience. It is in her untrammelled liberty. It is in her untarnished name. It is in her patriotism. It is in her youth of today and generations to follow, if they be endowed with Christian culture and principles that make for peace among men and the continuation of civilization upon earth. By these things nations live—without these things nations perish.

The hope of America lies in her moral purity. America has been victimized in many areas of time and space by a false teaching that morality is merely a matter of standards: That which is immoral a generation ago may be moral now: That which is below standard today may top the standards tomorrow: That vice in one age is virtue in another. Today there is a belittling of the standards. "To love your enemies. Do good to those who hate you." Rather, the standard seems to be to do as you like and live as you please. We must never subscribe to such philosophy. There is but one rule of peace and prosperity. Whether it be for individuals, communities, or nations, and that is "Whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do you even so to them".

The hope of America lies in her political sanity. This calls for the supremacy of a constitution. If the Constitution becomes no more than a playing of politicians, then our freedom would soon be a thing of the past, and our manner of life subjected to the whims of political pranksters who might be in power.

Political sanity waits upon sane laws and law enforcement. It deplores our insane desire for the making of laws, and our unconcern for enforcing them. The Stars and Stripes are broad enough to float over every American, and all Americans, no matter who their ancestors, or from what country they come.

Political sanity calls for American idealism with its free schools, with its separation of church and state, and with its adjusted differences between capital, and labor. That every man's home is his castle, and that every man is his own priest before God—free to call upon Him and to worship as conscience alone dictates.

I could not conclude without a brief mention of Memorial Day, which is Tuesday. It would seem appropriate, here in the Washington Memorial Chapel, to remember those who died at Valley Forge and at Yorktown, at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, in the trenches and hedgerows of France, and Hartsen Forest and the Battle of the Bulge. More recently on Pork Chop Hill in Korea, and today in the filthy, disease infested jungles of Viet Nam, American patriots are still giv-

ing their lives for the cause in which they believe so strongly.

On this Memorial Day weekend, 1967, every American should resolve, as did Abraham Lincoln over 100 years ago, "that these dead shall not have died in vain".

TO EXTEND THE PROVISIONS OF THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. GALLAGHER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced into the House of Representatives a bill designed to extend the provisions of the Older Americans Act of 1965 and to increase the amount of Federal money available to plans both in progress and contemplated.

Too often in the past our Nation and its citizens have turned our backs on those productive and vital members of our society who have, merely through the passage of years, become regarded as unnecessary. Increased medical knowledge has stretched the life span; the Older Americans Act attempts to match this scientific advance with a corresponding social response. This act has already seen positive results and it is my hope that the extension and increased funding which I introduce today will carry forward and expand this exercise in fundamental human decency.

Specifically, my bill will extend the grant provisions of the act through 1972. In fiscal year 1968, \$10,550,000 will be granted to the States for projects already begun and to allow for 240 to 300 new projects; \$6,400,000 is authorized for research, demonstration, and training programs, with a particular emphasis on nutrition. Such sums as may prove necessary may be requested from the Congress for the next 4 years.

The provisions of my bill are in accordance with the bold and imaginative plans projected by President Johnson in his message on aid for the aged. I am pleased to associate myself with many distinguished specialists in the problems of longevity, whose knowledge and wisdom is only exceeded by their compassion. I feel that the extension of the Older Americans Act provided for by my bill, and the enlarging of its range and scope, is in keeping with the increased awareness that our social scientists have given us about aging and is a continuation of the noble tradition of allowing all Americans to enjoy the blessings of our unprecedented prosperity.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. REINECKE (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for today and tomorrow, on account of official business.

Mr. FOLEY (at the request of Mr. MEEDS), from May 31 through June 2, on account of official business.

Mr. MONAGAN (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for today and tomorrow, on account of official business.

Mr. FRIEDEL (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for the balance of the week, on account of official business.

Mr. RUPPE (at the request of Mr. GER-ALD R. FORD), on account of official business for Subcommittee on Coast Guard.

Mr. WOLFF (at the request of Mr. FARBSTEIN), for May 31 and June 1, on account of official business.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for today on account of illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

Mr. CAHILL, for 60 minutes, on Monday, June 5; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SMITH of Oklahoma (at the request of Mr. HALL), for 30 minutes, on June 1; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. HALL.

Mr. MCCARTHY.

Mr. ROONEY of New York to revise and extend his remarks made in Committee of the Whole on the bill H.R. 10345, and to include tables and other extraneous matter.

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

Mr. FINO.

Mr. SCHERLE.

Mr. REID of Illinois.

Mr. BRAY.

Mr. LATTA.

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

Mr. ST. ONGE in two instances.

Mr. CELLER in two instances.

Mr. PUCINSKI in three instances.

Mr. VANIK.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 6950. An act to restore the investment credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow,

Thursday, June 1, 1967, 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:

785. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of intention to donate certain surplus property to the East Carolina Chapter, Inc., National Railway Historical Society, Greenville, N.C., pursuant to the provisions of section 7545 of title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

786. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), transmitting a notification of the location, nature, and estimated cost of an additional facility project proposed to be undertaken for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 89-188; to the Committee on Armed Services.

787. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of review of work registration under Federal-State aid to dependent children of unemployed parents in the State of Ohio, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

788. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of review of selected procurements and of costs of dedication ceremonies in the Pacific region, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation; to the Committee on Government Operations.

789. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of determination relating to deferment of the 1967 and 1968 construction payments due the United States from the Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District, Washita River Basin project, Oklahoma, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 86-308; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

790. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Council for Science and Technology, transmitting a copy of the annual progress report of the Committee on Water Resources Research, entitled "Federal Water Resources Research Program for Fiscal Year 1968," pursuant to the provisions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (sec. 305); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

791. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 18 of the United States Code to authorize the Attorney General to admit to residential community treatment centers persons who are placed on probation, released on parole, or mandatorily released; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

792. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to authorize the collection of user charges, to permit any charges for customs services to be collected on a fixed rate of charge basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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. POOL: Committee on Un-American Activities. H.R. 8. A bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Rept. No. 326). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 10418. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to authorize the Secretary of the Army to lend obsolete or condemned rifles to local units of certain national veterans' organizations for use for ceremonial purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.R. 10419. A bill to provide the Coast Guard with authority to conduct research and development for the purpose of dealing with the release of harmful fluids carried in vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 10420. A bill to give the President authority to alleviate or to remove the threat to navigation, safety, marine resources, fish and wildlife, or the coastal economy posed by certain releases of fluids or other substances carried in oceangoing vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 10421. A bill to amend the Oil Pollution Act of 1924; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BURTON of Utah:

H.R. 10422. A bill to amend the tariff schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on whole skins of mink, whether or not dressed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANIELS:

H.R. 10423. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in order to provide assistance to local educational agencies in establishing bilingual educational opportunity programs, and to provide certain other assistance to promote such programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 10424. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 so as to extend its provisions; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 10425. A bill to provide for the free entry of limestone imported to be used in the manufacture of chemical and industrial lime; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 10426. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their combined earnings record, to eliminate certain special requirements for entitlement to husband's or widower's benefits, to provide for the payment of benefits to widowed fathers with minor children, to equalize the criteria for determining dependency of a child on his father or mother, and to make the retirement test inapplicable to individuals with minor children who are entitled to mother's or father's benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 10427. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KEE:

H.R. 10428. A bill to amend section 712 of title 38 of the United States Code for certain veterans holding national service life insurance who are totally disabled before their 71st birthday; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LONG of Louisiana:

H.R. 10429. A bill relating to the conservation of natural resources upon lands of the United States and amending certain provisions of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Mineral Leasing Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRIS:

H.R. 10430. A bill to expand the definition of deductible moving expenses incurred by an employee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'HARA of Michigan:

H.R. 10431. A bill to provide for the return of unsolicited and personally offensive mail matter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 10432. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 10433. A bill to amend title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 to authorize Federal grants under the open-space land program for the development and redevelopment of existing open-space land and for the acquisition of outdoor and indoor recreational buildings, centers, facilities, and equipment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WILLIS:

H.R. 10434. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a full annuity for any individual (without regard to his age) who has completed 30 years of railroad service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 10435. A bill to improve the operation of the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DORN:

H.R. 10436. A bill to provide for the modernization of the Veterans' Administration hospital at Columbia, S.C.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 10437. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide that no grant may be made thereunder for a code enforcement program which includes or permits the inspection of one- or two-family homes without the consent of the owners or occupants; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 10438. A bill to create a commission to conduct a study with respect to cemeteries of the United States in which servicemen or veterans are or may be buried; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HUNT:

H.R. 10439. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 10440. A bill to provide time off duty for Government employees to comply with religious obligations prescribed by religious denominations of which such employees are bona fide members; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H.R. 10441. A bill to reduce crime and improve criminal procedures in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 10442. A bill to facilitate exchanges of land under the act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465), for use for public schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WIDNALL (by request):

H.R. 10443. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 with respect to the determination of project cost and the Federal and non-Federal share thereof; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 10444. A bill to amend section 27, Merchant Marine Act of 1920, as amended (46 U.S.C. 883); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. NICHOLS:

H.R. 10445. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHADEBERG:

H.R. 10446. A bill to amend the tariff schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on whole skins of mink, whether or not dressed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.J. Res. 596. Joint resolution concerning a national education policy; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TENZER:

H.J. Res. 597. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to provide for representation of the District of Columbia in the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRIS:

H. Con. Res. 364. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress with respect to an investigation and study to determine the potential of railroad passenger and mail transportation in the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H. Con. Res. 365. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to aggression in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H. Con. Res. 366. Concurrent resolution reaffirming the support of the Congress for United Nations peacekeeping and peacemaking operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. Con. Res. 367. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the crisis in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. MIZE, Mr. WINN, Mr. SHRIVER, and Mr. SKUBITZ):

H. Res. 495. Resolution expressing the sense of the House that certain social security and railroad retirement benefits shall not be made subject to Federal income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

208. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the installation of prescribed fireproofing materials under and behind the driver's compartment of cab-over-engine commercial vehicles; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

209. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to the expansion of the commercial fishing training program for Micronesian fisherman in Hawaii; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

210. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to the use of foreign constructed vessels in Hawaii State ferry system; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

211. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to funds to be used in the reconstruction and maintenance of freeway access roads in the city and county of Honolulu; to the Committee on Appropriations.

212. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to the inclusion of funds in the harbors and rivers bill for the purpose of completing the plans and designs for the Waikiki Beach improvement project; to the Committee on Public Works.

213. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to the unlawful burning and malicious damaging of the American flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

214. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, relative to reducing the import of mink pelts into the United

States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

215. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, relative to the protection of interstate commuters from unfair multiple taxation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 10447. A bill for the relief of Michael Michalos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 10448. A bill for the relief of John M. Toy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLLING:

H.R. 10449. A bill for the relief of Camille Anita Dobson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 10450. A bill for the relief of Albert E. Jameson, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DADDARIO:

H.R. 10451. A bill for the relief of Evangelos Tsouvalis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 10452. A bill for the relief of Yehuda Ben Porat, Nehama Ben Porat, and Razya Ben Porat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IRWIN:

H.R. 10453. A bill for the relief of Leonardo Riccio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H.R. 10454. A bill for the relief of Andrea Caporrimo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 10455. A bill for the relief of Idalina Vieira da Silva Cavaco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 10456. A bill for the relief of Dr. George S. Ioannides; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10457. A bill for the relief of Dr. Angela Zabarte Fandino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10458. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jose R. Zayas-Bazan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 10459. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rebecca Guiang Fabrigar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 10460. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Amathine (Amentine) S. Hernandez and her children, Viviane Marie Nidaud and Jean Michel Arbonel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of California:

H.R. 10461. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria Magdalena Widmann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 10462. A bill for the relief of Comdr. John W. McCord; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.R. 10463. A bill for the relief of Sabah Yagoub Atisha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

96. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Henry Stoner, Portland, Oreg., relative to tax evasion, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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 quarterly included all registrations and quarterly reports received.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following reports for the fourth calendar quarter of 1966 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

- A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,041.06. E. (9) \$6,041.06.
- A. Herbert F. Alfrey, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$395. E. (9) \$19.
- A. Amalgamated Transit Union, Division 689, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$7,851.20.
- A. American Civil Liberties Union, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,827.66. E. (9) \$3,827.66.
- A. The American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,135.52. E. (9) \$1,135.52.
- A. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$4,798.37. E. (9) \$4,798.37.
- A. American Federation of Musicians, 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$333,254. E. (9) \$5,444.79.
- A. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$10,395.73. E. (9) \$10,395.73.
- A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$330. E. (9) \$15,211.52.
- A. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,272.26. E. (9) \$1,272.26.
- A. American Thrift Assembly, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$37.47.
- A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$64,052. E. (9) \$500.
- A. Robert E. Ansheles, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Consolidated International Trading Corp., 180 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$75. E. (9) \$25.20.
- A. George W. Apperson, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Division 689, Amalgamated Transit Union, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Braniff Airways, Inc., Exchange Park, Dallas, Tex.
D. (6) \$3,776.25. E. (9) \$1.70.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Commissioner of Baseball, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$16,000. E. (9) \$87.60.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Floor Covering Committee Affiliated with the National Council of American Importers, 295 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$2.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Lever Brothers Co., 390 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Margaret Lee Weil, 33 West 67th Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$5.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$6,249.99. E. (9) \$503.08.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Rockwell-Standard Corp., 300 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. (9) \$14.85.
- A. The Arthritis Foundation, 1212 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$1,374.61.
- A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$230.
- A. Douglas B. Bagnell, Fairhope, Ala.
B. Maine Potato Council, Presque Isle, Maine.
D. (6) \$300.
- A. Vincent Gerrard Barnett, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3, England.
D. (6) \$8,555.39. E. (9) \$12,272.91.
- A. Daniel S. Bedell, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,359.68. E. (9) \$944.11.
- A. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N.Y.; and 839 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Institute of Marine Underwriters, 99 John Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Robert J. Bird, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Paul Revere Life Insurance Co., Worcester, Mass.
- A. Joel D. Blackman, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.
- A. William Blum, Jr., 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,480. E. (9) \$725.28.
- A. Eugene F. Bogan, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$936.50. E. (9) \$63.52.
- A. Braniff Airways, Inc., Exchange Park, Dallas, Tex.
E. (9) \$3,784.40.
- A. Florence I. Broadwell, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,173.10.
- A. Carl Bronn, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,250.01.
- A. Robert J. Brown, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. James E. Bryan, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Blue Shield Plans, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,585.43.
- A. Bulgarian Claims Committee, care of Mr. Chaco Chace, 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$2.
- A. Lowell A. Burkett, 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Vocational Association, 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. C. P. Burks, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$562.50.
- A. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$105. E. (9) \$105.
- A. Charles S. Burns, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$584.50. E. (9) \$512.43.
- A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa.
- A. George H. Buschmann, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Moog Industries, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$2,500.

A. George H. Buschmann, World Center Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Washington Psychoanalytic Society, 4925 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dan L. Butler, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Harold K. Howe, on behalf of the American Institute of Laundering, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$262.50.

A. Dan L. Butler, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Harold K. Howe, on behalf of the National Automatic Merchandising Association, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Dan L. Butler, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Harold K. Howe, on behalf of the Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, Inc., 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

A. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 996 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$10.

A. Ronald A. Capone, 505 The Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Mary Axe., London, E.C. 3, England.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$355.07.

A. Philip Carlip, 675 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

B. Seafarers International Union.
D. (6) \$2,222.22. E. (9) \$710.60.

A. Richard M. Carrigan, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,756.59. E. (9) \$17.74.

A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. South African Sugar Association, Post Office Box 507, Durban, South Africa.
D. (6) \$14,740. E. (9) \$3,599.51.

A. Central Scientific Co., 2600 South Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$1,275.93.

A. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., care of Norris E. Phillips, 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,024.43. E. (9) \$2,024.43.

A. Hal M. Christensen, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Dental Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. James E. Clark, Jr., 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clay L. Cochran, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,030.42. E. (9) \$522.65.

A. J. I. Collier, Jr., 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$212.50.

A. Nicholas S. Collins, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$273. E. (9) \$6.79.

A. Paul G. Collins, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$125.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$7,483.66.

A. Paul Conrad, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$110.25.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,531.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.

A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$292.41. E. (9) \$292.41.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Bicycle Manufacturers Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Linen Supply Association of America, 975 Arthur Godfrey Boulevard, Miami Beach, Fla.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Corn Millers Federation, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

A. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$1,752.18. E. (9) \$175.19.

A. Michael P. Daniels, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles A. Darnell, 3129 Brereton Court, Huntington, W. Va.

B. Sheet Metal Workers International Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. John C. Datt, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$958. E. (9) \$17.04.

A. Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates, 320 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Edward G. Sparrow, 1 East 66th Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$0.60.

A. Franklin W. Denius, Post Office Box 1148, Austin, Tex.

B. Texas Electric Service Co., Post Office Box 970, Fort Worth, Tex.; Dallas Power &

Light Co., Dallas, Tex., and Texas Power & Light Co., Post Office Box 6331, Dallas, Tex.

A. Horace J. DePodwin Associates, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., care of Norris E. Phillips, 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$242.08.

A. J. D. Durand, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$230.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$553.14.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$28.14.

A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr., Post Office Box 1776, Raleigh, N.C.

B. Southern Railway System, Post Office Box 1808, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,250. E. (9) \$989.82.

A. Warren G. Elliott, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$237.50. E. (9) \$50.93.

A. John W. Emeigh, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$395. E. (9) \$22.70.

A. Lawrence E. Ernest, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,068.

A. John W. Fitzgerald, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Oil Jobbers Council, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$290.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,325. E. (9) \$33.39.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7278, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. David C. Fullarton, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$125.

A. Mary Condon Gereau, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,189.95. E. (9) \$33.66.

A. Neal P. Gillen, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert Gladwin, Fruit Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Glenn F. Glezen, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

- B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,625.00. E. (9) \$16.80.
- A. J. L. McCaskill, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, State and Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$100.
- A. Stanley J. McFarland, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,308.48. E. (9) \$703.26.
- A. W. F. McKenna, 427 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. California Savings & Loan League.
- A. Marvin L. McLain, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,362. E. (9) \$13.73.
- A. William H. McLin, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,375.25. E. (9) \$213.07.
- A. Clarence M. McMillan, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Ralph J. McNair, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$155. E. (9) \$16.86.
- A. Charles R. McNeill, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,200.
- A. Jos. R. MacLaren, 4 Linden Drive, Hudson Falls, N.Y.
B. Potlatch Forests, Inc., 320 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$673.32.
- A. Don Mahon, 1127 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,703.21.
- A. Edwin E. Marsh, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
B. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) \$3,255. E. (9) \$87.24.
- A. Albert E. May, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$382. E. (9) \$33.46.
- A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$4,110. E. (9) \$295.
- A. Robert A. Means, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Donald Melvin, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) \$645.80. E. (9) \$27.35.
- A. Clinton R. Miller, 121 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. National Health Federation, 211 West Colorado Boulevard, Monrovia, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$750.
- A. Luther L. Miller, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,307.60. E. (9) \$2.90.
- A. Stephen A. Mitchell, Post Office Box 486, Taos, N. Mex.
E. (9) \$887.97.
- A. Thomas F. Mitchell, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Georgia-Pacific Corp., Box 311, Portland, Oreg.
E. (9) \$27.
- A. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$1,712.68.
- A. Curtis Morris, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Murden & Co., Inc., 1616 H Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London E.C. 3, England, and Norwegian Shipowners Association, Post Office Box 1452, Oslo, Norway.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$539.76.
- A. Murden & Co., Inc., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Informal Committee of 18 European and Other Foreign Cruise Ship Lines, in care of Mr. Vincent Demo, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$10,500. E. (9) \$987.91.
- A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Post Office Box 7278, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7278, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
- A. Kenneth D. Naden, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. National Association of Blue Shield Plans, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,585.43.
- A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$45,117.93. E. (9) \$1,331.25.
- A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$13,671.79. E. (9) \$19,033.04.
- A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$467,357.81. E. (9) \$16,238.70.
- A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$32,621.46. E. (9) \$20,386.81.
- A. National Association of Social Workers, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$800.
- A. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$9,325.35. E. (9) \$9,325.35.
- A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$588,026. E. (9) \$5,896.45.
- A. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$4,928.17.
- A. National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, care of Dr. A. B. Baker, Division of Neurology, University of Minnesota Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.
E. (9) \$3,000.
- A. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Association, Inc., 26 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) \$2,576.23.
- A. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 620 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,023.75. E. (9) \$5,578.36.
- A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$150.
- A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Central Scientific Co., 2600 South Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$375.93.
- A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$226.20.
- A. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$60,051.60. E. (9) \$4,244.70.
- A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$113,787.17. E. (9) \$9,886.27.
- A. National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$107.11.
- A. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,615.05. E. (9) \$1,949.45.
- A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 257 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$716.40.
- A. National Oil Jobbers Council, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,680.
- A. National Parking Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,492.29.

- A. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10,539.10.
- A. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10,700. E. (9) \$973.
- A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,936. E. (9) \$15,557.
- A. National Tax Equality Association, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,561.95. E. (9) \$2,799.90.
- A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$170.
- A. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) \$21,389. E. (9) \$3,729.11.
- A. Ivan A. Nestingen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$73.80.
- A. Sarah H. Newman, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Consumers League, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,650.
- A. Ben Paul Noble, Andrew McR. Barnes, and Allan M. Ephraim, 2022 R Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Hallmark, Inc.; Westminster Time Corp.; Phoenix Industries, Inc.; Stratton Watch Co. (all watch assemblers of Agena, Guam).
D. (6) \$3,090. E. (9) \$288.60.
- A. Robert W. Nolan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Richard T. O'Connell, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,225.02. E. (9) \$363.42.
- A. John B. O'Day, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$10,017.77.
- A. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O.R.C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
E. (9) \$5,770.15.
- A. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,281. E. (9) \$1,917.11.
- A. John A. Overholt, 10400 Connecticut Avenue, Kensington, Md., and 1106 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,961.64.
- A. J. Allen Overton, Jr., 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200.
- A. Lynn C. Paulson, 1735 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$147.25.
- A. Brig. Gen. J. L. Person, USA (Ret.), 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,249.99.
- A. A. Harold Peterson, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. National R.E.A. Telephone Association, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$3,313.38.
- A. Andrew A. Pettis, 100 Indiana Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America, 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N.J.
D. (6) \$4,731. E. (9) \$3,238.67.
- A. Albert Pike, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Cancer Society, New York, N.Y. et al.
D. (6) \$17,550.01. E. (9) \$7,895.53.
- A. James H. Rademacher, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,500.
- A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Bermuda Trade Development Board, Hamilton, Bermuda.
D. (6) \$1,666. E. (9) \$135.96.
- A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Bulk Food Carriers, Inc., 311 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$900.
- A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sea-Land Service, Inc., Post Office Box 105, Elizabeth, N.J.
D. (6) \$900.
- A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. South Atlantic & Caribbean Line, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$200.
- A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Stimson Lumber Co., Post Office Box 68, Forest Grove, Ore.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$24.72.
- A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Elisabeth von Oberndorff, 200 East 66th Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$5.50.
- A. Edward M. Raymond, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,875.04. E. (9) \$206.90.
- A. Stanley Rector, 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.
B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.
D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc., 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$6,000.
- A. Retired Officers Tax Credit Committee, Post Office Box 1965, Annapolis, Md.
D. (6) \$304.80. E. (9) \$551.31.
- A. Siert F. Riepma, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. John J. Riley, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$600. E. \$55.78.
- A. John Rippey, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) \$226.38.
- A. Stephen Philip Robin, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Public Relations Co., Ltd. (N.Y.) d/b/a Japan Steel Information Center, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,400. E. (9) \$125.
- A. James A. Rock, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$152.
- A. Rockwell-Standard Corp., 300 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. (9) \$14.85.
- A. Nathaniel H. Rogg, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,375. E. (9) \$119.80.
- A. John F. Rolph III, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500.
- A. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, Inc., 1555 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$385.52.
- A. Mrs. Edward F. Ryan, 110 Bridge Street, Manchester, Mass.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$93.60.
- A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Business Press, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$1,070.35.
- A. Stanley W. Schroeder, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300.
- A. Clayton A. Seeber, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,253.31. E. (9) \$486.51.
- A. Theodore A. Serrill, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$97.64.

A. Leo Seybold, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$398.74.

A. Carroll M. Shaw, 6326 Southcrest Drive, Shreveport, La.
 B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Laurence P. Sherfy, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$575.

A. A. Z. Shows, 1800 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. WILMAC Corp., 1800 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$661.79.

A. Gerald A. Simmons, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,479. E. (9) \$28.35.

A. Single Persons Tax Reform Lobby, 1629A Green Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$15. E. (9) \$108.40.

A. Jack C. Skerrett, 717 19th Street South, Arlington, Va.
 B. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 996 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$10.

A. James E. Smith, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$185.

A. James E. Smith, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$225.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$225.

A. Milan D. Smith, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. W. Byron Sorrell, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,575. E. (9) \$137.68.

A. Lawrence Spelser, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Chester S. Stackpole, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. State and Federal Relations, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$20,989.63.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Association To Acquire Compensation

for Damages Prior to Peace Treaty, Naha, Okinawa.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Japan General Merchandise Exporters Association and Japan Rubber Footwear Manufacturers Association of Tokyo, Japan; Miscellaneous Goods Division, Japanese Chamber of Commerce of New York, Inc., and Imported Footwear Group, National Council of American Importers, New York, N.Y.

A. Nelson A. Stitt, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Philip W. Stroupe, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$25.

A. Richard L. Studley, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW., Post Office Box 19128, Washington, D.C.

A. Barry Sullivan, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of River & Harbor Contractors, 3900 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
 D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$79.29.

A. Noble J. Swearingen, 224 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$400.

A. Monroe Sweetland, 1705 Murchison Drive, Burlingame, Calif.
 B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$335. E. (9) \$50.

A. Russell A. Swindell, Post Office Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.
 B. North Carolina Railroad Association, Post Office Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.
 D. (6) \$455.25. E. (9) \$180.71.

A. C. M. Tarr, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,884.80. E. (9) \$115.13.

A. Craig L. Thomas, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,754. E. (9) \$29.35.

A. Evert S. Thomas, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
 D. (6) \$579. E. (9) \$74.04.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$2,846.52.

A. Eugene M. Thoré, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John N. Thurman, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 635 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$703.49.

A. Dwight D. Townsend, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Cooperative League of USA, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$7,880.

A. Matt Triggs, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$2,021. E. (9) \$15.18.

A. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$263.20. E. (9) \$1,655.91.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., 321 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$1,194.04.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Veterans of World War I, USA, Inc., 40 G Street NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Volume Footwear Retailers Association, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$35,525. E. (9) \$6,750.33.

A. Harold S. Walker, Jr., New York, N.Y.
 B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Paul H. Walker, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$348.18. E. (9) \$38.13.

A. E. Jerome Webster, Jr.
 B. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$100.

A. John C. White, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Kenneth Williamson, One Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,561.53. E. (9) \$439.76.

A. Morton M. Winston.
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Venlo Wolfsohn, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$1.50.

A. Nathan T. Wolkomir, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,153.86. E. (9) \$337.40.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the first calendar quarter 1967:

(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		QUARTER			
	PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	P	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)						

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

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:
 1. State name, address, and nature of business.
 2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

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

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

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <i>specific</i> legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills. | 3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift). |
|---|--|---|

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

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

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1◀

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

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.—(1) In General. Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

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

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

(c) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.—(1) 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:

Table with columns: Amount, Name and Address of Contributor, (Period) from Jan. 1 through. Includes example entries for John Doe and The Roe Corporation.

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:

Table with columns: Amount, Date or Dates, Name and Address of Recipient, Purpose. Includes example entries for Roe Printing Co. and Britten & Blaten.

A. Charles D. Ablard, 1629 K Street NW., Suite 603, Washington, D.C.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$34.92.

A. Ad Hoc Committee of the Construction Industry Advancement Funds, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ad Hoc Committee on Paper Industries Machinery Tariffs, 404 Commerce Building, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,030. E. (9) \$3,030.

A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5847.82. E. (9) \$5,847.82.

A. Air Traffic Control Association, Inc., Suite 409, ARBA Building, 525 School Street SW., Washington, D.C.

A. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,675.91. E. (9) \$3,675.91.

A. Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, Post Office Box 5800, Washington, D.C.

A. Herbert F. Alfrey, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$394. E. (9) \$19.50.

A. Mrs. Donna Allen, 3306 Ross Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Committee To Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, 555 North Western Avenue, Room 2, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,040. E. (9) \$1,677.45.

A. Kenneth D. Allen, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$62.50. E. (9) \$10.58.

A. Louis J. Allen, 1121 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Class I railroads.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, National Capital Division 689, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. The American Beekeeping Federation, Minco, Okla.
D. (6) \$3,815.40. E. (9) \$5,363.14.

A. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$8,561.95.

A. American Carpet Institute, Inc., 3505 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$310. E. (9) \$708.

A. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$4,759.96. E. (9) \$4,759.96.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, General Offices: Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Offices: 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$30,531. E. (9) \$30,531.

A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$43,796.79.

A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,539.60. E. (9) \$4,489.72.

A. American Federation of Musicians, 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$344,810.80. E. (9) \$5,497.86.

A. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. American Humane Association, 5351 South Roslyn Street, Englewood, Colo.
E. (9) \$1,500.

A. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,950. E. (9) \$1,950.

A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Suite 720, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$7,857.02. E. (9) \$6,531.06.

A. American Justice Association, Defense Highway, Gambrills, Md.
D. (6) \$2. E. (9) \$2.

A. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$83,989.67. E. (9) \$36,686.22.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,153.51. E. (9) \$15,932.39.

A. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$571.10. E. (9) \$23.05.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$15,364.66.

A. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$10,432.61. E. (9) \$10,432.61.

A. American Optometric Association, Inc., 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.
D. (6) \$6,712.49. E. (9) \$6,712.49.

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$318.20. E. (9) \$782.35.

A. American Paper Institute, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., and the subcommittee Bipartisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 2107 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,315.13. E. (9) \$662.86.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$14,719. E. (9) \$8,151.

A. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3,490.34.

A. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,493.80. E. (9) \$1,493.80.

A. American Stock Yards Association, 1712 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$900.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) \$12,751.94. E. (9) \$12,751.94.

A. American Transit Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,800. E. (9) \$14,166.

A. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$17,825.31.

A. American Warehousemen's Association, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., Suite 502, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,256.60. E. (9) \$3,256.60.

A. Cyrus T. Anderson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Football League, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Cyrus T. Anderson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Spiegel, Inc., 2511 West 23d Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Jerry L. Anderson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$150.

A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

A. William C. Anderson, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,302. E. (9) \$26.15.

A. Mrs. Erma Angevine, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George W. Apperson, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, National Capital Division 689, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Arkansas Railroad Association, 1100 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.

B. Class one railroads operating in the State of Arkansas.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$2,190.34.

A. The Arthritis Foundation, 1212 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$1,348.01.

A. The Associated General Contractors, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,468.18. E. (9) \$3,469.18.

- A. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$525. E. (9) \$525.
- A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,997.04. E. (9) \$4,997.04.
- A. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$113.53. E. (9) \$69.78.
- A. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$215.
- A. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
- A. A. V. Atkinson, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$4,005.50.
- A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) \$10,075. E. (9) \$8,092.32.
- A. The Atlantic Richfield Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$300.
- A. Robert L. Augenblick, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
- A. Richard W. Averill, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.
- A. Michael H. Bader, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Harry S. Baer, Jr., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National AeroSpace Services Association, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$72.50.
- A. Charles B. Bailey, Sr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$1,181.25. E. (9) \$1,027.08.
- A. Baker & McKenzie, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Clark Equipment Co., Buchanan, Mich.
D. (6) \$3,244.
- A. Baker & McKenzie, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mrs. Celia Margulis, 50 Belmont Avenue, Sutton Terrace, Bala Cynwyd, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$70,000.
- A. Donald Baldwin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Northern Pacific Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Great Northern Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$300.
- A. Ernest L. Barcella, Washington, D.C.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$12.96.
- A. Vincent Gerrard Barnett, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3, England.
D. (6) \$10,629.62. E. (9) \$12,536.81.
- A. Irvin L. Barney, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) \$3,600.
- A. A. Wesley Barthelmes, 2133 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Insurance Company of North America and Life Insurance Company of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$488.50. E. (9) \$262.54.
- A. Eugene T. Bartkowiak, 3829 W Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Association of Polish Americans, Inc., 3829 W Street SE., Washington, D.C.
- A. James P. Bass, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Airlines, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Ross Bass Associates, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$6,250.
- A. Roy Battles, 917 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 917 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. (Mrs.) Dita Davis Beard, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$3,100.
- A. Donald S. Beattie, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,050.
- A. Daniel S. Bedell, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,815.44. E. (9) \$992.75.
- A. John H. Beldler, B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,491. E. (9) \$267.39.
- A. James F. Bell, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$5.31.
- A. Ernest H. Benson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$6,000.
- A. Reed A. Benson, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The John Birch Society, Inc., 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Mass.
- A. Helen Berthelot, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3,886.45.
- A. Andrew J. Biemiller, 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) \$6,578. E. (9) \$308.25.
- A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N.Y., and 839 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Institute of Marine Underwriters, 99 John Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. John H. Bivins, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenues of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$670.
- A. Robert W. Blair.
B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.
E. (9) \$876.55.
- A. Wm. Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
- A. C. B. Blankenship, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3,654.31.
- A. William Blum, Jr., 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,840. E. (9) \$578.44.
- A. Blumberg, Singer, Ross, Diamond & Gordon, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$6,250.
- A. Fred F. Bockmon, 405 Luhrs Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., and The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) \$11.60.
- A. Eugene F. Bogan, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$750.
- A. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Lyle M. Boren, Seminole, Okla.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Robert T. Borth, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$238.56.
- A. G. Stewart Boswell, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) \$525. E. (9) \$34.88.

A. Samuel E. Boyle, 428 South Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,272.81. E. (9) \$370.38.

A. Colonel A. A. Brackett, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles N. Brady, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph E. Brady, 122 Sheraton Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry.

E. (9) \$465.50.

A. Thomas C. Brickley, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Fred T. Bridges Associates, 406-10 Southern Building NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Coopers International Union, 429 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

E. (9) \$1,500.

A. Parke C. Brinkley, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

A. Wally Briscoe.

B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$135. E. (9) \$16.50.

A. David A. Brody, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$200.

A. W. S. Bromley, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. California Packing Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$70.

A. Derek Brooks, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Furniture Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$729.45.

A. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$7,992.69. E. (9) \$7,992.69.

A. J. D. Brown, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., 2 Rector Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,625.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,166.66. E. (9) \$1,086.63.

A. Robert J. Brown, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$303.

A. Robert W. Bruce, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$612. E. (9) \$619.

A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. The Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 803 Rosselle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. Florida Inland Navigation District, 2725 Avenue E, Riviera Beach, Fla.

A. Bulgarian Claims Committee, care of Chaco Chace, 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$30.53.

A. George S. Bullen.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Norman D. Burch, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$114.50.

A. George J. Burger.

B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. George J. Burger.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. John J. Burke, Finlen Hotel, Butte, Mont.

B. Pacific Northwest Power Co., Post Office Drawer 1445, Spokane, Wash.

E. (9) \$400.

A. C. P. Burks, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Burley & Dark Leaf Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$13,223.90. E. (9) \$602.04.

A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa.

E. (9) \$318.36.

A. Hollis W. Burt, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$67.50.

A. Herbert H. Butler, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$68.

A. Monroe Butler, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Robert B. Byrnes, 1514 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 2403 East 75th Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$95.81.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$760.20. E. (9) \$80.

A. Donald L. Calvin, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Carl Campbell, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$83.08.

A. Jack C. Skerrett, 996 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$10.

A. The Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 803 Roscelle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union-Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

D. (6) \$2,589.71. E. (9) \$576.82.

A. Marvin Caplan, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Industrial Union of Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,704.50. E. (9) \$94.20.

A. Ronald A. Capone, Kirilin, Campbell & Keating, Room 505, the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3, England.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$1,966.76.

A. Michael H. Cardozo, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Law Schools, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Philip Carlip, 675 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

B. Seafarers International Union.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,150.

A. Col. John T. Carlton, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. James R. Carnes, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Braxton B. Carr, Suite 502, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., Suite 502, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$192.15.

A. Robert S. Carr, 1220 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., 8323 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Richard M. Carrigan, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,816.88. E. (9) \$230.28.

A. Blue A. Carstenson.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,298.96. E. (9) \$137.26.

A. Eugene C. Carusi, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$20.

A. Ralph E. Casey, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,380. E. (9) \$155.30.

A. E. Michael Cassady, 225 South Meramec, Suite 1032T, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramec, Suite 1032T, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Central Arizona Project Association, 1124 Arizona Title Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

D. (6) \$25,040. E. (9) \$21,893.84.

A. Col. Joseph L. Chabot, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Alaska Pipeline Co., Post Office Box 6554, Houston, Tex.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$20.86.

A. Chapman, DiSalle, and Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Committee for the Recording Arts, 9300 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.

E. (9) \$1,078.10.

A. Chapman, DiSalle, and Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Strohmeier & Arpe Co., 139-141 Franklin Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$7.10.

A. James W. Chapman, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,125.

A. A. H. Chesser, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

E. (9) \$75.

A. Hal M. Christensen, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Dental Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,250.

A. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,429.09. E. (9) \$3,850.26.

A. Edwin Christianson.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$31,134.85.

A. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$10,557.90.

A. William F. Claire, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Allen C. K. Clark, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Earl W. Clark.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,294. E. (9) \$45.

A. James E. Clark, Jr., 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert M. Clark, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, P.O. Box 13125, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (6) \$187.50. E. (9) \$272.77.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 917 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Philip Morris, Inc.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute.

A. David Cohen, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,572. E. (9) \$70.76.

A. Edwin S. Cohen, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Committee for a Reasonable World Trade Center, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,150.

A. Edwin S. Cohen, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$13.80.

A. Joseph Cohen, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Association of Retail Druggists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Richard G. Cohen, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Universal Consolidated Industries, 1 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. J. I. Collier, Jr., 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$231.25.

A. Paul G. Collins, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$125.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$579.26. E. (9) \$579.26.

A. Harrison Combs, Jr., 1427 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,289.98.

A. Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,150.

A. Committee for a Free Cotton Market, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$232.15.

A. Committee for an Interstate Taxation Act, 1209 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Group consisting of New Process Company (Warren, Pa.) and Columbia Broadcasting Company (51 West 52d Street, New York, N.Y.).

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$66,225. E. (9) \$1,818.85.

A. R. T. Compton, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Paul B. Comstock, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Raymond F. Conkling, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Texaco, Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$93.80.

A. Howard M. Conner, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$583.50. E. (9) \$484.27.

A. John D. Conner, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert J. Conner, Jr., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$240.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,625.

A. Harry N. Cook, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Waterways Conference.

A. Edward Cooper.
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Council of Forest Industries, 1477 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$19.75.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Footwear Division, Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,250. E. (9) \$44.30.

A. Joshua W. Cooper, 626 South Lee Street, Alexandria, Va.
B. Portsmouth-Kittery Armed Services Committee, Inc., Post Office Box 506, Portsmouth, N.H.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$1,332.90.

A. Darrell Coover, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$203.30.

A. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,595.47. E. (9) \$18,679.86.

A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Paul L. Courtney, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Lightweight Aggregate Percentage Depletion Committee, Post Office Box 9138, Richmond, Va.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. A. P. Møller, 8 Kongens Nytorv, Copenhagen, Denmark.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Mortgage Insurance Cos., Post Office Box 2976, Raleigh, N.C.
D. (6) \$1,962.50. E. (9) \$81.75.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Wisconsin Corp., 500 Union Street, Seattle, Wash.
E. (9) \$21.09.

A. H. C. Crotty, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. J. Steele Culbertson, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Fish Meal & Oil Association, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$41.50.

A. C. B. Culpepper, Post Office Box 1736, Atlanta, Ga.
B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.

A. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) \$1,984.14. E. (9) \$500.28.

A. John T. Curran, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,250. E. (9) \$2,023.13.

A. John R. Dalton, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
B. Associated Railroads of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Michael P. Daniels, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles A. Darnell, 3129 Bereton Court, Huntington, W. Va.
B. Sheet Metal Workers International Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. F. Gibson Darrison, Jr., 1010 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. New York Central Railroad Co., 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John C. Datt, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$34.56.

A. Aled P. Davies, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$343.75. E. (9) \$282.04.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., 901 West 22d Street, Oak Brook, Ill.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$5.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$127.62.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Union Tank Car Co., 111 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$833.25. E. (9) \$8.25.

A. Lowell Davis, 601 Ross Avenue, Mart, Tex.
D. (6) \$172.60. E. (9) \$172.60.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. D.C. Transit System, Inc., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Guild of Prescription Opticians, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Oceanic Properties, Inc., Post Office Box 2780, Honolulu, Hawaii.
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Admiral Time, Inc., Belair Time Corp., and Unitime Corp., St. Croix, V.I., Bulti-Jewell Corp., St. Thomas, V.I.
D. (6) \$13,125. E. (9) \$72.03.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,200.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Nursing Home Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$12,928.50.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Indian Sugar Mills Association, Export Agency Division, Calcutta, India.
D. (6) \$20,000.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Peoples Life Insurance Co., Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Equitable Life Insurance Co., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,812.50. E. (9) \$94.60.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Responsive Environments Corp., 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Tony T. Dechant.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$198.75.

A. L. E. Deilke, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
B. The Interstate Manufacturers Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. L. E. Deilke, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
B. National Association of Direct Selling Cos., 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. John deLaitre, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$8,600. E. (9) \$6,283.

A. James J. Delaney, Jr., 1003 Lancaster Drive, Anchorage, Alaska.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Richard A. Dell, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$150.

A. Ronald W. DeLucien, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$100.

A. Max A. Denney, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$900.

A. Lloyd J. Derrickson, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. John M. Dickerman, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,100.

A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,762.50. E. (9) \$215.15.

A. George S. Dietrich, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$62.28. E. (9) \$7.50.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Department of Water Resources, State of California, Post Office Box 388, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,169.22. E. (9) \$144.22.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sacramento Municipal Utility District, Post Office Box 15830, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,105.01. E. (9) \$55.01.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Yuba County Water Agency, Marysville, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,213.75. E. (9) \$13.75.

A. Disabled American Veterans, National Service Headquarters, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.
D. (6) \$11,375. E. (9) \$1,767.47.

A. Robert H. Distelhorst, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$462.50. E. (9) \$7.50.

A. James F. Doherty, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Con-

gress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,856.30. E. (9) \$561.08.

A. Paul R. M. Donelan, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$250.

A. Jasper N. Dorsey, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$190.30.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,397.78.

A. Leonard K. Dowiak, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Mortimer B. Doyle, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Franklin B. Dryden, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,715.44. E. (9) \$1,995.57.

A. William DuChessi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,597.50. E. (9) \$160.

A. William E. Dunn, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. D. Durand, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$215.

A. Robert G. Dwyer, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Anaconda Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$250.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8. E. (9) \$26.73.

A. Walter A. Edwards, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$100.

A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr., Post Office Box 1776, Raleigh, N.C.

B. Southern Railway System, Post Office Box 1808, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,512.50. E. (9) \$1,685.21.

A. James B. Ehrlich, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$516.25. E. (9) \$247.75.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 5500 Quincy Street, Hyattsville, Md.

D. (6) \$4,736.80. E. (9) \$2,586.90.

A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Warren G. Elliott, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$478.98. E. (9) \$34.28.

A. Clyde T. Ellis, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$65.

A. Perry R. Ellsworth, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Jewelers of America, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$125.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Coachella Valley County Water District, Coachella, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 111 North Hope Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,400.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,600.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centre, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$4,226.75.

A. John W. Emeigh, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$394. E. (9) \$27.

A. Myles W. English, 202 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 202 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Grover W. Ensley, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$672. E. (9) \$69.60.

A. Ethyle Corp., 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$751.50.

A. John D. Fagan, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) \$2,174. E. (9) \$18.

A. William J. Fannin, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

A. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$89,049.49. E. (9) \$19,821.77.

A. Joseph G. Feeney, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. REA Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$600.

A. Arthur Fefferman, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue., Chicago Ill.

A. Bonner Fellers, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee.

A. Joe G. Fender, 802 Houston First Savings Building, Houston, Tex.
B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.
D. (6) \$1,714.41.

A. Maxwell Field, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.
B. New England Footwear Association, Inc., 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$28.59.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, 1477 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C.
D. (6) \$7,125. E. (9) \$135.

A. Mello G. Fish, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$2,835. E. (9) \$300.

A. William J. Flaherty, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.
D. (6) \$3,375. E. (9) \$80.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,375. E. (9) \$24.29.

A. Floyd O. Flom, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.
E. (9) \$1,200.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, 2725 Avenue E, Riviera Beach, Fla.

A. Gordon Forbes, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$27.33.

A. Frederick W. Ford.
B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$417. E. (9) \$18.

A. Charles E. Foster, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$187.75. E. (9) \$250.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$70.

A. John G. Fox, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$172.64.

A. Morley E. Fox, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Central Arizona Project Association, 1124 Arizona Title Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
D. (6) \$120.53. E. (9) \$98.60.

A. Charles A. Francik, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y.
D. (6) \$420.

A. James H. French, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Joseph Freni, Jr., 1619 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$450.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$50,077. E. (9) \$8,911.

A. Frank W. Frisk, Jr., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$240.

A. David C. Fullarton, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$611.

A. John Baxter Funderburk, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The National Association of Retail Druggists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$500.

A. William B. Gardiner, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$80.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200.

A. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mary Condon Gereau, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,243.28. E. (9) \$31.38.

A. Arthur P. Gildea, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
D. (6) \$1,375.

A. Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$2.48.

A. Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$53.51.

A. Glenn F. Glezen, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Don A. Goodall, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

A. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Florists' Transworld Delivery Association, 900 West Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Government Employees' Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$19,602.71. E. (9) \$3,712.84.

A. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 500 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$48.33.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, 15401 Detroit Avenue, Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) \$16,961.94. E. (9) \$16,961.94.

A. George Grant, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300.

A. Cornelius R. Gray, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George O. Gray, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3,600.66.

A. James W. Foristel, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,650. E. (9) \$128.44.

A. Aubrey D. Gates, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$170. E. (9) \$125.

A. James A. Grey, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$60. E. (9) \$38.25.

A. Samuel A. Grayson, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.

B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.

A. J. S. Grigsby, Jr., 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn.
D. (6) \$2,400.

A. John G. Griner, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,923.10. E. (9) \$692.31.

A. George Gross, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$909.10. E. (9) \$55.

A. Ben H. Guill, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association and American Zinc Co.
D. (6) \$4,100. E. (9) \$2,300.

A. Jerome R. Gulan.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert W. Haack, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$428.75.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,294. E. (9) \$129.

A. Harlan V. Hadley, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Taxation Committee, Automobile Manufacturers Association, 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$625.

A. Hal H. Hale, 421 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Randolph M. Hale, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold T. Halfpenny, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. J. G. Hall, Detroit, Mich.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,346.14.

A. Norman S. Halliday, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$5.04.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tejon Ranch Co., Post Office Box 1560, Bakersfield, Calif.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Student Aid Funds, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$30. E. (9) \$114.

A. Robert N. Hampton, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dale W. Hardin, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$119.03.

A. William E. Hardman, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Bryce N. Harlow, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Proctor & Gamble Mfg. Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (9) \$28.

A. Mildred B. Harman, 212 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) \$725. E. (9) \$403.30.

A. William B. Harman, Jr., 1701 W Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$50.30.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperative, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,200. E. (9) \$186.39.

A. Herbert E. Harris II, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,000.

A. R. A. Harris, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Railway Progress Institute, 58 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Burr P. Harrison, Gralchen Building, Winchester, Va.

B. Savage Arms, Westfield, Mass., et al.

E. (9) \$321.87.

A. John T. Haughey, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,692.20. E. (9) \$8.60.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$15. E. (9) \$4.31.

A. Eugene B. Hayden, Jr., 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$4,500.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hays & Hays, Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$11.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. John C. Hazen, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$40.65.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$198.69. E. (9) \$198.69.

A. Patrick B. Healy, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$17.25.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., and the subcommittee Bipartisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 2107 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$1,441.95.

A. Kenneth G. Helsler, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Phil D. Helmig, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Atlantic Richfield Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$150.

A. Noel Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

- B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$466.90.
- A. John K. Herbert, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Magazine Publishers Association, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,149.42.
- A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Football League, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$10,000.
- A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Savage Arms, Westfield, Mass., et al.
D. (6) \$4,583.50. E. (9) 93.05.
- A. Hester & Stone, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Brewers Association, 353 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$69.45.
- A. John W. Hight, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Carey W. Hilliard, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$394. E. (9) \$45.
- A. William Bentley Hitchcock II, 2413 Enfield Road, Austin, Tex.
B. International Public Relations, Inc., 315 First National Bank Building, Canton, Ohio.
- A. Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle, USMC (Ret.), 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) \$1,166.67. E. (9) \$107.35.
- A. Lawrence Hobart, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250.
- A. Ralph D. Hodges, Jr.
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Irvin A. Hoff, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$61.80.
- A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$1,000.
- A. Fuller Holloway, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Toilet Goods Association, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,000.
- A. Lee B. Holmes, 829 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- A. John W. Holton, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. The American Bankers Association, 60 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,500.
- A. Edwin M. Hood, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Donald E. Horton, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. David P. Houllhan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Thomas B. House.
B. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Charles L. Huber, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$1,607.47.
- A. W. T. Huff, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$352.50.
- A. Robert R. Humphreys, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$320. E. (9) \$96.30.
- A. Meryle V. Hutchison, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,828.
- A. Philip A. Hutchinson, Jr., 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$75.
- A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.
- A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.
B. Miss Alice M. Hebing, Rochester, N.Y., et al.
D. (6) \$1. E. (9) \$414.
- A. Frank N. Ikard, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
- A. Bernard J. Imming, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,227.50.
- A. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$8,545.45. E. (9) \$8,545.45.
- A. Institute of Appliance Manufacturers, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$3.50.
- A. International Armament Corp., 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.
E. (9) \$1,500.
- A. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$6,695.
- A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$21,243.24.
- A. International Union of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3,474.98.
- A. The Interstate Manufacturers Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) \$2,975. E. (9) \$4.87.
- A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., 1000 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.
D. (6) \$26,894.75. E. (9) \$9,183.56.
- A. Ives, Whitehead & Co., Inc., 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$314.
- A. Rear Adm. Alexander Jackson, Jr., 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
- A. Robert C. Jackson, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnson Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) \$2,375. E. (9) \$264.95.
- A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- A. Daniel Jaspan, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,500.51. E. (9) \$43.10.
- A. Chas. B. Jennings, 1712 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Stockyards Association, 1712 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$400.
- A. Glendon E. Johnson, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$423.80. E. (9) \$2.20.
- A. Hugo E. Johnson, 600 Bulkeley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. American Iron Ore Association, 600 Bulkeley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
- A. Reuben L. Johnson.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,461.38. E. (9) \$126.07.
- A. Spencer A. Johnson, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.
- A. Stuart H. Johnson, Jr., 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. League of Americans Residing Abroad, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$22.
- A. Ned Johnston, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Charlie W. Jones, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Carpet Institute, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$165.

A. Geo. Bliss Jones, Montgomery, Ala.
B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$49.30.

A. Francis M. Judge, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

A. Karelsen, Karelsen, Lawrence & Nathan, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$217.85.

A. Allan M. Kearney, 1001 Broad Street, Johnstown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Electric Co., 1001 Broad Street, Johnstown, Pa.
D. (6) \$619.27. E. (9) \$269.50.

A. Jerome J. Keating, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,125.

A. William J. Keating, 500 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 500 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Howard B. Keck, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) \$300.

A. W. M. Keck, Jr., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) \$275.

A. Charles C. Keeble, Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

A. Eugene Adams Keeney, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation.

A. Thomas John Kehoe & Associates, 1904 Rookwood Road, Silver Spring, Md.
E. (9) \$675.

A. Robert H. Kellen, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Mayonnaise & Salad Dressings Institute, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert H. Kellen, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Preservers Association, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. James C. Kelley, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John T. Kelly, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. Thomas A. Kelly, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,200.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$180.

A. Cornelius B. Kennedy, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
E. (9) \$77.80

A. James J. Kennedy, Jr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$635.

A. William F. Kenney, New York, N.Y.

B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Franklin E. Kepner, Berwick Bank Building, Berwick, Pa.

B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, 1022 Transportation Center, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Thomas P. Kerester, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$5,500. E. (9) \$550.

A. J. Don Kerlin, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$60.

A. J. Don Kerlin, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Reuben H. Donnelly Corp., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$75.

A. J. Don Kerlin, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Time, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$150.

A. William J. Kerwin, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Edward W. Kiley, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John A. Killick, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$12.50.

A. John A. Killick, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$270.83.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$633.65. E. (9) \$25.35.

A. Joseph T. King, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Equipment Distributors and Sprinkler Irrigation Association.
E. (9) \$1,720.34.

A. T. Bert King, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$750.

A. John M. Kinnaird, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$19.42.

A. Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz & Masters, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$690. E. (9) \$72.56.

A. Ernest A. Kistler, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
D. (6) \$158.03. E. (9) \$154.65.

A. Ralph W. Kittle.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., 430 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$11.50.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., 430 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Bowling Proprietors Association of America, Inc., West Higgins Road, Hoffman Estates, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$51.66.

A. James F. Kmets, 1427 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,790.

A. George J. Knaly, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,000.06.

A. George W. Koch, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert M. Koch, 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$40.25.

A. William L. Kohler, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$213.20.

A. Germaine Krettek, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$5,124.83.

A. Lloyd R. Kuhn, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,872. E. (9) \$1,001.72.

A. June Kysliko, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$9,397.63.

A. Laborers' Political Action League, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,672.21. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8,292. E. (9) \$6,866.

A. Julian J. Landau, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$55.50.

A. Richard H. Lane, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing.

A. Morton Langstaff, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$52.41.

A. Glenn T. Lashley, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. L. Edward Lashman, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

D. (6) \$3,913. E. (9) \$662.43.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$525.

A. George H. Lawrence, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$312.50. E. (9) \$156.30.

A. John V. Lawrence, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$66.46.

A. League of Americans Residing Abroad, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$472.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$36.25. E. (9) \$108.

A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$144.

A. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,600.66.

A. Robert J. Leigh, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$58.

A. Nils A. Lennartson, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$9,249.96.

A. Donald Lerch & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Chemical Co., 110 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Edith M. Lesser, 2924 Rittenhouse Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington Home Rule Committee, 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,299.99.

A. Roy T. Lester, One Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$437.50. E. (9) \$25.65.

A. Morris J. Levin, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Morris J. Levin, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Six Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Hal Leyshon, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Federation of Musicians, 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$4,999.98. E. (9) \$1,028.14.

A. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$14,295. E. (9) \$16,763.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$5,076.59. E. (9) \$5,076.59.

A. Lightweight Aggregate Percentage Depletion Committee, Post Office Box 9138, Richmond, Va.

D. (6) \$8,094.82. E. (9) \$5,361.34.

A. Lester W. Lindow, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8.

A. John J. Linnehan, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$738.60. E. (9) \$188.75.

A. Charles B. Lipsen, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$2,511.74.

A. Zel E. Libsen, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, AFL-CIO, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,575.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$17.33.

A. John J. Long, 711 14th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America, Pressmen's Home, Tennessee.

D. (6) \$1,950. E. (9) \$70.

A. Paul H. Long, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$30.90.

A. Harold O. Lovre, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$293.50.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. Norfolk and Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Robert W. Johnson, Jr., Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mobile Home Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Medical Corp., 415-423 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. William R. Lucas, Post Office Box 2268, San Antonio, Tex.

B. Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S.A., Post Office Box 2268, San Antonio, Tex.

E. (9) \$130.

A. Dr. John M. Lumley, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,388.10. E. (9) \$527.84.

A. Milton F. Lunch, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. John M. Lynham, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Charles and Katrushka J. Parsons, 310 Park Avenue, Pasay City, Manila, Philippines.

E. (9) \$313.

A. John C. Lynn, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,687. E. (9) \$62.21.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., Eleventh & L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, Eleventh & L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,437.49. E. (9) \$810.28.

A. Breck P. McAllister, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. William C. McCamant, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Robert C. McCandless.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$104.90.

A. John A. McCart, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Government Employees' Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,019.22.

A. E. L. McCulloch, Railway Labor Building, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L.E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$284.60. E. (9) \$81.50.

A. Albert L. McDermott, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$125.

A. Angus H. McDonald.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,277.06. E. (9) \$210.14.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,370. E. (9) \$300.

A. Joseph A. McElwain, 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont.

B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.

E. (9) \$504.76.

A. Stanley J. McFarland, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,308.48. E. (9) \$185.

A. Barbara D. McCarry, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington D.C. and its subcommittee, Bipartisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 4107 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Paul J. McGowan, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Virgin Islands Legislature, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V.I.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$856.15.

A. Marshall C. McGrath.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$360. E. (9) \$140.56.

A. F. Howard McGuigan, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,049.50.

A. Clarence H. McIntosh, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,361.50. E. (9) \$74.12.

A. William F. McKenna, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$226.02.

A. Marvin L. McLain, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,387. E. (9) \$60.25.

A. John S. McLees, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William H. McLin, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,375.25. E. (9) \$125.66.

A. William F. McManus, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$525. E. (9) \$224.15.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$361.93. E. (9) \$25.76.

A. Charles R. McNeill, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Inc., 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. John G. MacFarlan, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. REA Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,290. E. (9) \$315.50.

A. Joseph R. MacLaren, 4 Linden Drive, Hudson Falls, N.Y.

B. Mountain Fir Lumber Co., Independence, Oreg.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$247.98.

A. Joseph E. MacLaren, 4 Linden Drive, Hudson Falls, N.Y.

B. Potlatch Forests Inc., 320 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$515.37.

A. H. E. Mahlman, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Inc., 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.

D. (6) \$812.50. E. (9) \$28.40.

A. Don Mahon, 1127 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,272.

A. Robert L. Maier, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$60. E. (9) \$5.

A. Carter Manasco, 5932 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.

B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,400. E. (9) \$180.46.

A. Rufus W. Manderson, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Olya Margolis, 924 Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., 1 West 47th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,296.20. E. (9) \$136.21.

A. James Herk, Jr., 1427 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,790.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

A. Raymond E. Marks, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. David M. Marsh, RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$38.10.

A. Michael Marsh, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$400.36.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Paull Marshall, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$199.06. E. (9) \$312.42.

A. Thomas A. Martin, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$100.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mike M. Masaoko, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Walter J. Mason, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,192.23. E. (9) \$980.

A. J. M. Massey, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$908.01.

A. P. H. Mathews, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$541.24. E. (9) \$855.81.

A. Charles D. Matthews, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$525. E. (9) \$137.61.

A. Charles E. Mattingly, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$2,820. E. (9) \$132.06.

A. C. V. and R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Georgia Power Co., 270 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,120. E. (9) \$225.

A. Robert A. Means, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mayonnaise and Salad Dressings Institute, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. John S. Mears, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$3,291. E. (9) \$32.50.

A. Carl J. Megel, 1343 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, 716 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$8,800.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,186. E. (9) \$354.03.

A. Donald Melvin, 20 East Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$702.14. E. (9) \$265.81.

A. Ellis E. Meredith, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Apparel Manufacturers Association, Inc., 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,545.

A. Lawrence C. Merthan, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$154.93.

A. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Midland Cooperative Dairy Association, Shawano, Wis., Box 128, Cazenovia, N.Y.

A. Capt. A. Stanley Miller, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$20.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Telephone Answering Exchange, Inc., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$90.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Music Publishers' Association, Inc., 460 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$368.31.

A. Clinton R. Miller, 121 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Health Federation, 211 West Colorado Boulevard, Monrovia, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$750.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.

D. (6) \$1,650.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Intracoastal Canal Association, 2211 South Coast Building, Houston, Tex.

D. (6) \$2,625.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Edwin Reid Miller, 1815 Capitol Plaza, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1815 Capitol Plaza, Omaha, Nebr.

D. (6) \$3,900. E. (9) \$236.18.

A. Lloyd S. Miller, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$357.12.

A. Luman G. Miller, 912 Failing Building, Portland, Ore.

B. Oregon Railroad Association, 912 Failing Building, Portland, Ore.

E. (9) \$588.89.

A. Luther L. Miller, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,692.20. E. (9) \$12.45.

A. Jim M. Milligan, 402 Barclay Building, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

B. National Water Co. Conference, 402 Barclay Building, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

A. Othmer J. Mischo, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Missouri Railroad Committee, 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

E. (9) \$116.43.

A. Clarence Mitchell, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$2,004.12.

A. Carl A. Modecki, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Willis C. Moffatt, 525 First Security Building, Boise, Idaho.

A. G. Merrill Moody, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$40.66. E. (9) \$155.68.

A. Carlos Moore, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Jo V. Morgan, Jr., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Humane Association, Post Office Box 1266, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Morison, Clapp, Abrams & Haddock, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Curtis Morris, Premier Building, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.

E. (9) \$900.

A. John J. Murphy, Wilelinor Estates, Route 2, Box 113-D, Edgewater, Md.

B. National Customs Service Association, Wilelinor Estates, Route 2, Box 113-D, Edgewater, Md.

A. William E. Murray, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Kenneth D. Naden, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,833.32. E. (9) \$369.25.

A. Micah H. Naftalin, 1330 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ethyl Corp., 611 Madison Office Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Augustus Nasmith, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

A. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Associated Businessmen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,533.75. E. (9) \$1,011.69.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$15,000. E. (9) \$14.33.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$61,807.14. E. (9) \$10,504.20.

A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$64,325.66. E. (9) \$1,298.40.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$609,905.86. E. (9) \$17,443.06.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,368.14. E. (9) \$3,368.14.

A. National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$256.69. E. (9) \$256.69.

A. The National Association of Polish Americans, Inc., 3829 W Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$30,000. E. (9) \$6,957.41.

A. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$42,111.82. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.
E. (9) \$845.56.

A. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10,180.01. E. (9) \$10,180.01.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$387,153.32. E. (9) \$10,220.88.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Committee to Abolish HUAC, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,677.45. E. (9) \$1,677.45.

A. National Community Television Association, Inc., 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$586.50. E. (9) \$586.50.

A. National Conference of Nonprofit Shipping Associations, Inc., 26 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) \$2,575.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$2,363.13. E. (9) \$2,363.13.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,838.75. E. (9) \$3,860.60.

A. The National Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$250.60.

A. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$578.66. E. (9) \$651.71.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Cenco Instruments Co., 2600 South Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$126.24.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$112.01.

A. Federal Relations Division (NEA), National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$16,664.87.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers As-

sociation, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Farmers Organization, 720 Davis Avenue, Corning, Iowa.
E. (9) \$6,701.70.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 920 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$23,785.51. E. (9) \$23,785.51.

A. National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$815.23. E. (9) \$955.84.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$52,356.46. E. (9) \$31,158.14.

A. National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$240.

A. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,615.05. E. (9) \$1,924.45.

A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$418,204. E. (9) \$577.17.

A. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,350.60. E. (9) \$1,350.60.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,787.10. E. (9) \$4,787.10.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 257 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$698.68.

A. National Parking Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Preservers Association, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10,866. E. (9) \$1,034.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$5,587.25.

A. National Retired Teachers Association, American Association of Retired Persons, Washington, D.C.

B. National Retired Teachers Association, American Association of Retired Persons, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,262.34.

A. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$1,750.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$779. E. (9) \$4,949.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$365,065. E. (9) \$2,332.

A. National Tax Equality Association, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,980.69. E. (9) \$38,730.04.

A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$972.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert R. Neal, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$4.16.

A. Alan M. Nedry, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$2,073.60.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,950. E. (9) \$2,742.

A. George R. Nelson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$735.25.

A. Ivan A. Nestingen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$38.30.

A. New England Footwear Association, Inc., 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) \$428.59. E. (9) \$428.59.

A. Sarah H. Newman, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Consumers League, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Patrick J. Nilan, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,615.38. E. (9) \$1,012.28.

A. Stanley D. Noble, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
B. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert W. Nolan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S.A., Post Office Box 2268, San Antonio, Tex.
E. (9) \$130.

A. Charles M. Noone, 410 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Small Business Investment Cos., 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$190.60.

A. Joseph A. Noone, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$525. E. (9) \$5.62.

A. Robert H. North, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Harry E. Northam, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Graham T. Northup, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,450. E. (9) \$3,508.

A. Michael J. Norton, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$249.15.

A. Ira H. Nunn, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$250.

A. Seward P. Nyman, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$650.

A. Richard T. O'Connell, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,508.34. E. (9) \$179.57.

A. William B. O'Connell, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 2247 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Transit Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$14,166. E. (9) \$55.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Upper Mississippi Towing Corp., 7703 Normandale Road, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$53.16.

A. R. E. O'Connor, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. John B. O'Day, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Insurance Economic Society of America, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$23,405.61.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Jane O'Grady, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,050. E. (9) \$407.08.

A. Richard C. O'Hare, 1120 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Harness Tracks of America, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

E. (9) \$1,490.72.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 501 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 500 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Samuel Omasta, 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$10.10.

A. Susanne Lois Orrin, 1126 16th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. American Committee on Africa, 211 East 43d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$432.86.

A. Morris E. Osborn, Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Railroad Committee.

A. Kermit Overby, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$185.

A. Raymond S. Page, Jr., Mill Creek Terrace, Gladwyne, Pa.

B. Campbell Soup Co., 375 Memorial Avenue, Camden, N.J.

A. Walter Page, Box 128, Cazenovia, N.Y.

A. Lew M. Paramore, Post Office Box 1310, Kansas City, Kans.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. D. Parel, 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$81.14. E. (9) \$39.

A. James D. Parriott, Jr., 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.

B. Marathon Oil Co., 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.

A. Robert D. Partridge, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Michael Pasternak, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,474.98.

A. Lynn C. Paulson, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$197.75.

A. E. George Pazianos, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$2,316.38.

A. D. V. Pensabene, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$25.

A. J. Carter Perkins, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Brig. Gen. J. L. Person, USA (Ret.), 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$1,460.

B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,249.99.

A. Peter J. Pestillo, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$125.

A. A. Harold Peterson, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. National R.E.A. Telephone Association, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$4,871.23.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$43.50.

A. Kenneth T. Peterson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders International Union, 6 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$2,499.99.

A. Walter T. Phair, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$250.

A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Joseph D. Phelan, 487 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Colorado River Association, 417 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$3,300. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. John P. Philbin, 510 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$167.91.

A. Richard N. Philleo, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,462.50. E. (9) \$145.11.

A. Tom Pickett, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$80.14.

A. Albert Pike, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Bruce O. Pike, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$510.

A. James F. Pinkney, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$77.20.

A. T. E. Pinkston, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.

A. James H. Pipkin, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Texaco, Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$1,460.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M, Lubbock, Tex.

D. (6) \$90,141.70. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. J. Francis Pohlhaus, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Joseph M. Pollard, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. County of Los Angeles, State of California, Hall of Administration, 500 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,050. E. (9) \$1,050.

A. John W. Pompelli, 1 Farragut Square Sout., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,462.50. E. (9) \$263.17.

A. Robert R. Poston, 908 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$212.37.

A. Ramsey D. Potts, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. William J. Potts, Jr., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard M. Powell, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William I. Powell, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$10.

A. Graydon R. Powers, Jr., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2.

A. William C. Prather, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Saving & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$219.68.

A. William H. Press, Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,000.

A. Forrest J. Prettyman, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$187.50. E. (9) \$2.

A. Earle W. Putman, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William A. Quinlan, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$16.21. E. (9) \$8.10.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Cancer Society, New York, N.Y., et al.

D. (6) \$9,049.98. E. (9) \$8,740.16.

A. James H. Rademacher, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Alex Radin, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$202.

A. Edward F. Ragland, 6917 Marbury Road, Bethesda, Md.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William A. Raleigh, Jr., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,125.

A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$73.03.

A. James A. Ransford, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tidewater Oil Co.

A. Edward M. Raymond, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,008.36. E. (9) \$241.75.

A. W. O. Reed, 6254 Woodland Drive, Dallas, Tex.

B. Texas Railroads.

A. George L. Reid, Jr., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$799.98. E. (9) \$154.71.

A. Robert E. Reiser, 6649 Holland Street, McLean, Va.

B. National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Reserve Officers Association of United States, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$158,405.19.

A. Retired Officers Tax Credit Committee, Post Office Box 1965, Annapolis, Md.

D. (6) \$355. E. (9) \$2,033.89.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$823.70. E. (9) \$7,284.75.

A. James W. Richards, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,133.34. E. (9) \$8.16.

A. Dorsey Richardson, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Investment Co. Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Harry H. Richardson, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.

B. Louisiana Railroads.

D. (6) \$57.50. E. (9) \$90.31.

A. Siert F. Riepma, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William Neale Roach, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$170.

A. William Neale Roach, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Armament Corp. (Inter-armco), 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Paul H. Robbins, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Austin L. Roberts, Jr., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent National Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$875.

A. Clyde F. Roberts, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Kenneth A. Roberts, 423 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Inc., care of Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Kenneth A. Roberts, 423 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Kenneth A. Roberts, 423 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Animal Health Institute, care of Robert Brouse, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Stephen Philip Robin, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Public Relations Co., Ltd. (N.Y.), d/b/a Japan Steel Information Center, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$146.96. E. (9) \$125.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$183.

A. Howard O. Robinson, Jr., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$249.50.

A. James A. Rock, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$155. E. (9) \$3.82.

A. Donald L. Rogers, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$562.50.

A. Frank W. Rogers, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Oil & Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$526.

A. Royall, Koegel, Rogers & Wells, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Realty & Petroleum Corp., 16 West 61st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Royall, Koegel, Rogers & Wells, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Power Authority of the State of New York, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$47.41.

A. John Forney Rudy, 902 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

A. Harland J. Rue.

B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.

E. (9) \$348.22.

A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$171. E. (9) \$165.83.

A. J. T. Rutherford, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$469.16.

A. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, Inc., 1555 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$384.87.

A. William H. Ryan, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$480.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, et al.

A. William H. Scheick, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Leslie J. Schmidt Associates, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Beer Wholesalers' Association of America, 6310 North Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Scribner, Hall & Casey, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for an Interstate Taxation Act, 1209 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hollis M. Seavey, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clayton A. Seeber, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th St. NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,308.48. E. (9) \$214.12.

A. W. O. Senter, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Leo Seybold, Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$237.65.

A. Robert L. Shafer, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$310.

A. David C. Sharman, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Inc., care of Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,187.50. E. (9) \$684.09.

A. A. Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$879.33.

A. Arnold F. Shaw, 503 D Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Committee for the Recording Arts, 9300 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.

A. Kenneth D. Shaw, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$474.99.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts, Trowbridge & Madden, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. League of Americans Residing Abroad, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John J. Sheehan, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. (9) \$950.46.

A. Ira Shesser, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50.

A. Max Shine, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$992.50. E. (9) \$20.

A. Alvin V. Shoemaker, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$287.50

A. Robert L. Shortle, 1147 International Trade Mart Tower, New Orleans, La.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.

A. George Shuff, 1121 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Class I railroads in Tennessee.

A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$875.

A. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,416. E. (9) \$1,951.66.

A. Gerald A. Simmons, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,042. E. (9) \$43.87.

A. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$16,350. E. (9) \$4,226.25.

A. Jack C. Skerrett, 717 19th Street South, Arlington, Va.

B. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 996 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$10.

A. Carstens Slack, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

A. Harold Slater, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,462.50. E. (9) \$59.05.

A. Stephen Slipper, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. U.S. Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$15.

A. Jonathan W. Sloat, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. W. A. Smallwood, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$4,021.84.

A. Donald E. Smiley, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

E. (9) \$965.68.

A. Gordon L. Smith, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$29.40.

A. Irvin A. Smith, 418 East Rosser Avenue, Bismarck, N. Dak.

E. (9) \$13.50.

A. James E. Smith, 315 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$390.

A. Milan D. Smith, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert B. Smith, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150.

- A. Robert William Smith, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) \$1,975. E. (9) \$278.
- A. Wallace M. Smith, 829 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Wayne H. Smithey, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) \$1,430. E. (9) \$305.50.
- A. Lyle O. Snader, 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$95.51. E. (9) \$52.
- A. Frank B. Snodgrass, 1726 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$227.04.
- A. Edward F. Snyder, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,160.
- A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Post Office Box 3719, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,816.50. E. (9) \$3,303.72.
- A. Stanley L. Sommer, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ad Hoc Committee on Paper Industries Machinery Tariffs, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$30.
- A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. W. Byron Sorrell, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$129.12.
- A. Southern States Industrial Council, 1103-1111 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
D. (6) \$61,344.40. E. (9) \$5,781.11.
- A. William W. Spear, 214 Fremont National Bank Building, Fremont, Nebr.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$729.17. E. (9) \$1.53.
- A. John F. Speer, Jr., 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Lawrence Speiser, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Chester S. Stackpole, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Lynn E. Stalbaum, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,250.
- A. Melvin L. Stark, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$250.
- A. Newton I. Steers, Jr., 10400 Connecticut Avenue, Kensington, Md.
- A. Mrs. Nell May F. Stephens, Post Office Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D.C.
- A. Russell M. Stephens, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$20.
- A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Hamilton Watch Co., Lancaster, Pa.
- A. Eugene L. Stewart, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$1.50.
- A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Japan General Merchandise Exporters Association and Japan Rubber Footwear Manufacturers Association of Tokyo, Japan; Miscellaneous Goods Division, Japanese Chamber of Commerce of New York, Inc., and Imported Footwear Group, National Council of American Importers, Inc., New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$75.
- A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Unione Industriale Pratese, Prato, Italy; American Textile Importers Association, 200 West 34th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Nelson A. Stitt, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Francis W. Stover, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.
D. (6) \$4,350. E. (9) \$195.35.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Federation of American Scientists, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Box 168, Peach Springs, Ariz.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Laguna Pueblo of New Mexico, Laguna, N. Mex.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Metlakatla Indian Community, Box 142, Metlakatla, Alaska.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai, Idaho.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Box 907-X, Route 1, Scottsdale, Ariz.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Seneca Nation of Indians, Box 231, Salamanca, N.Y.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Tuscarora Nation of Indians, Tuscarora Reservation, Lewiston, N.Y.
- A. Ronnie J. Straw, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Herald E. Stringer, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$4,675.98. E. (9) \$803.72.
- A. William A. Stringfellow, 6004 Roosevelt Street, Bethesda, Md.
B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 520 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$41.47.
- A. Norman Strunk, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,875.
- A. Walter B. Stults, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$600.
- A. Barry Sullivan, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of River & Harbor Contractors, 3900 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
D. (6) \$750.
- A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
- A. Monroe Sweetland, 1705 Murchison Drive, Burlingame, Calif.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$335. E. (9) \$50.
- A. Mr. Russell A. Swindell, Post Office Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.
B. North Carolina Railroad Association, Post Office Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.
D. (6) \$57.69. E. (9) \$9.78.
- A. Gary Tabak, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$150.
- A. Ralph L. Tabor, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles P. Taft, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clarence M. Tarr, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,365.60. E. (9) \$517.33.

A. Warren G. Taylor, 604-605 Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Railroad Committee, 604-605 Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

A. Craig L. Thomas, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,837. E. (9) \$61.17.

A. Evert S. Thomas, 20 E. Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$962. E. (9) \$196.17.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

A. William B. Thompson, Jr., Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$163.39. E. (9) \$126.

A. Eugene M. Thoré, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John N. Thurman, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 635 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,233. E. (9) \$730.08.

A. William H. Tinney, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. E. Linwood Tipton, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. M. S. Tisdale, 2355 Alameda Street, Vallejo, Calif.

B. Armed Services Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Vallejo, Calif.

D. (6) \$147.50. E. (9) \$118.72.

A. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,418.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$195.70.

A. Frank A. Todd, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$405.

A. David R. Toll, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$301.82.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$36.85.

A. Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$144.

A. Matt Triggs, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,062. E. (9) \$39.20.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,375. E. (9) \$87.

A. G. D. Trussell, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,383.53. E. (9) \$1,681.87.

A. Dick Tullis, 307 Maple Terrace, Dallas, Tex.

B. Superior Oil Co., Houston, Tex., and Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$150.

A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Range Association, 375 North Fulton Street, Fresno, Calif.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$86.95.

A. David G. Unger, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

E. (9) \$1,129.61.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., 321 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$497.79.

A. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$569,186.33. E. (9) \$60,635.73.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$178.04.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$30,466.31.

A. Lois W. Van Valkenburgh, 1673 Preston Road, Alexandria, Va.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$76.50. E. (9) \$1.50.

A. Theodore A. Vanderzyde, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,625. E. (9) \$480.

A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$97. E. (9) \$20.85.

A. Veterans of World War I, U.S.A., Inc., 44 G Street NE., Washington, D.C.

A. L. T. Vice, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co., of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$150.

A. The Voice of the People in Action (The Society of the People, Inc.), 621 Sheridan Street, Chillum, Md.

B. Russell Forrest Egner, 621 Sheridan Street, Chillum, Md.

E. (9) \$24.

A. Volume Footwear Retailers Association, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$8,318.21.

A. E. R. Wagner, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$161.55. E. (9) \$16.88.

A. Harold S. Walker, Jr., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John S. Walker, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hanna Mining Co., 100 Erieview Plaza, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Paul H. Walker, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$712.50. E. (9) \$46.69.

A. Franklin Wallick, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$3,525.01. E. (9) \$785.06.

A. Thomas G. Walters, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,848.08. E. (9) \$898.25.

A. William A. Walton, Garlinghouse Building, 820 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kans.

B. Kansas Railroad Committee, Garlinghouse Building, 820 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kans.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee, 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,159.50. E. (9) \$2,790.77.

A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$420.

A. Waterways Bulk Transportation Council, Inc., 1750 Brentwood Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

A. E. E. Webster, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$3,451.88.

A. E. Jerome Webster, Jr.

B. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Clarence M. Weiner, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$8,000.

A. Frank J. Welch, 3724 Manor Road, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph E. Welch, 1630 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Wellington Management Co., 1630 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Don White, 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.

B. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.

D. (6) \$956.25. E. (9) \$126.90.

A. Donald F. White, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$70.

A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$200.05.

A. John C. White, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Truck Council of America, Inc., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Douglas Whitlock III, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Whyte, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Travel Agents, Inc., 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$8.95.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Arapahoe Indian Tribe, Fort Washakie, Wyo.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

E. (9) \$14.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. KSL, Inc., 145 Social Hall Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Quinalt Tribe of Indians, Taholah, Wash.

E. (9) \$1.80.

A. John Willard, Box 1172, Helena, Mont.

B. Montana Railroad Association, Helena, Mont.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 156 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$203.76.

A. E. Raybond Wilson, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,440.

A. Richard W. Wilson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150.

A. W. E. Wilson, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

B. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$529.61.

A. Robert Winter-Berger, 123 East 75th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,850.

A. Richard F. Witherall, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$579.26. E. (9) \$579.26.

A. Lawton B. Wolfe, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Venlo Wolfsohn, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$4.50.

A. Russell J. Woodman, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation-Communication Employees Union, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 1010 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Flying Tiger Line, Inc., Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Hal J. Wright, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. John H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Football League, 280 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$10.

A. John H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Holy Corp., 1111 West Foothill Boulevard, Azusa, Calif.; General Development Corp., 2828 Coral Way, Miami, Fla.; and Cherokee Village Development Corp., Cherokee Village, Ark.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$418.30.

A. John H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Business Development Corp., 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

E. (9) \$10.

A. J. Banks Young, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$216.

A. Kenneth Young, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,001.20. E. (9) \$370.05.

A. Sidney Zagri, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,049.56.

A. Gordon K. Zimmerman, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Zimring, Gromfine & Sternstein, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the first calendar quarter 1967:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year: 19-----	REPORT PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">QUARTER</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">P</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1st</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2d</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3d</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4th</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">(Mark one square only)</td> </tr> </table>	QUARTER				P	1st	2d	3d	4th	(Mark one square only)				
QUARTER																
P	1st	2d	3d	4th												
(Mark one square only)																

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

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

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

- 1. State name, address, and nature of business.
- 2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

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

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

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

- (b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).
- (c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

- 1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.
- 2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.
- 3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

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

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

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1◀

A. Ad Hoc Committee on Paper Industries Machinery Tariffs, 404 Commerce Building, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William N. Albus, 1922 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Association of Life Underwriters, 1922 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William C. Anderson, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

A. The Atlantic Richfield Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. J. Blaine Bailey, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Ross Bass Associates, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Frank Blake, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Rev. Eugene L. Boutiller, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Campaign for Agricultural Democracy, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Fred T. Bridges Associates, 406-10 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Coopers International Union, 401 Republic Building, Louisville, Ky.

A. Lydston D. C. Cady, 836 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Central Scientific Co., 2600 South Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Committee for the Recording Arts, 9300 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.

A. David Cohen.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Howard M. Conner, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Thomas L. Copas, 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Eugene Meyer III, Katharine Graham, Frederick S. Beebe, and American Security & Trust Co., as trustees under an agreement, dated April 25, 1963, between them and Agnes E. Meyer.

A. Louis R. Damiani, 4619 Conshohocken Avenue, Philadelphia Pa.

B. National Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police, Alms Hotel, Victory Parkway at Taft Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Larry C. Davenport, 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Chicago & North Western Railway Co., 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Horace J. DePodwin Associates, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.

A. Lloyd J. Derrickson, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Mortimer B. Doyle, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William DuChessi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert G. Dwyer, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Anaconda Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Elliott & Naftalin, 1330 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Business Schools Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corp., 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Verne H. Evans, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corp., 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Vernon LeRoy Ferwerda, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United World Federalists, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Joint Committee of Printing and Publishing Industries of Canada, 117 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Canada.

A. Walter L. Frankland, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gadsby, Maguire & Hannah, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brazilian Embassy, 3007 Whitehaven Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ginsburg & Feldman, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George Grant, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Norman S. Halliday, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles A. Hamilton Associates, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.

A. F. Donald Hart, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John T. Haughey, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John Heiney, 620 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 620 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Philip D. Helmig, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Atlantic Richfield Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Howrey, Simon, Baker & Murchison, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.

A. Fred A. Hufnagel, Jr., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. O. E. Iisenburg, 500 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.

B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., 500 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.

A. Ives, Whitehead & Co., Inc., 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Walter K. Jaenicke.

B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Paul Jennings, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gene Johnson, 720 Fleming Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

B. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.

A. Francis M. Judge, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John M. Kinnaird, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Julian J. Landau, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Morton Langstaff, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Edward B. Lockett, 4407 Klinge Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Statehood Republican Party, Apartado 1207, San Juan, P.R.

A. Al Loewenthal, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Trinity Industries, Inc., 4001 Irving Boulevard, Dallas, Tex.

A. Joseph B. McGrath, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John S. McLees, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Luther L. Miller, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Jack Mills, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute.

A. Charles B. Murray, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Automotive Service Industry Association, 168 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Campaign for Agricultural Democracy, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. The National Committee for the Recording Arts, 9300 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.

A. National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, 202 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Retired Teachers Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert Oliver, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Susanne Lois Orrin, in care of UAW, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Committee on Africa, 211 East 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. David J. Pattison, 1922 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Association of Life Underwriters, 1922 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. E. George Pazianos, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Howard O. Robinson, Jr., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Royall, Koegel, Rogers & Wells, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Realty & Petroleum Corp., 16 West 61st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Hilliard Schulberg, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington, D.C., Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Inc., 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Arnold F. Shaw, 503 D Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Committee for the Recording Arts, 9300 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.

A. Jonathan W. Sloat, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert Wm. Smith, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

A. Mr. Stanley L. Sommer, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ad Hoc Committee on Paper Industries Machinery Tariffs, 404 Commerce Building, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles L. Stewart, Jr., 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corp., 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Eugene L. Stewart, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Ad Hoc Committee on Paper Industries Machinery Tariffs, 404 Commerce Building, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Eugene L. Stewart, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Stitt and Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Union Industriale Prato, Prato, Italy; American Textile Importers Association, 200 West 34th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William A. Sutherland, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. World Airways, Inc., Oakland International Airport, Oakland, Calif.

A. Evert S. Thomas, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

A. Clark W. Thompson, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. U.S. Independent Telephone Association.

A. Phillip Tocker, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John T. Tucker, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. United Business Schools Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Rein J. Vander Zee, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Installation Land Sales & Development Association of Florida, Inc., 420 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Fla.

A. Robert H. Voight, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Food Brokers Association, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John S. Walker, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hanna Mining Co., 100 Erlevue Plaza, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Charles A. Webb, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, Association of Intercity Bus Operators, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert P. Will, 487 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 1111 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Robert N. Winter-Berger, 123 East 75th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Lewis F. Wood, 1900 West 29th Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.

B. Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

A. John H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Development Corp., 2828 Coral way, Miami, Fla., Holly Corp., 1111 West Pothill Boulevard, Azusa, Calif., Cherokee Village in care of John Mack Smith, Post Office Box 830, West Memphis, Ark.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1967

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

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

O merciful God, whose law is truth and whose statutes stand forever, we beseech Thee to grant unto us, who in the morning seek Thy face, the benediction which a sense of Thy presence lends to each new day. Unite our hearts and minds to bear the burdens that are laid upon us.

To Thee we lift our hearts in prayer, bringing nothing but our need and the adoration of our contrite hearts.

Help us in all things to be masters of ourselves that we may be servants of all.

Wilt Thou crown our deliberations with Thy wisdom and with spacious thinking to fit these epic days.

As heralds of Thy love, send us forth across all barriers of race and creed, bearing to yearning hearts, as a holy sacrament, the bread of human kindness and the red wine of willing sacrifice.

Make real to us that kingdom whose radiant verities are its faith, its ideals, its visions which shine on the far horizons and its aspirations that lay hold of God and goodness without alloy.

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

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday,