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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 92^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, February 17, 1971

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Milton B. Faust, national chaplain of the American Legion, offered the following prayer:

What does the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with thy God?

Master, Lord, you know the world in which we live. You are sufficient for every need. We bow our hearts for courage to perform tasks which await us. May we see beyond present conflicts and be messengers of peace.

Gathering here after a recess, representing all States, bless each one. Keep sacred the heritage of our fathers. Bless those representing us in the Armed Forces, the POW's, the veterans in hospitals, as well as those who keep the home fires burning.

In Thee, God, we put our trust, desiring clean minds, moral courage, and spiritual guidance to serve God and country. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 531. An act to authorize the U.S. Postal Service to receive the fee of \$2 for execution of an application for a passport.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 79-304, appointed Mr. PEARSON as a member of the Joint Economic Committee vice Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, resigned.

And that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 77-250, appointed Mr. McCLELLAN as a member of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures vice Mr. Holland, retired.

And that the Vice President, pursuant to title 42, United States Code, section 2251, appointed Mr. DOMINICK and Mr. BAKER as members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy vice Mr. CURTIS and Mr. COTTON, resigned.

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COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
February 11, 1971.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: On this date, I have received a letter from the Trial Counsel, dated February 9, 1971, in the case of *United States v. 1Lt. William L. Calley, Jr.*, containing an attested copy of Court Order 19 issued by the Military Judge that requested production of certain evidence. Also enclosed was a subpoena addressed to the Clerk of the House for the production of certain witnesses' statements at 0900 A.M. on February 17, 1971, at Fort Benning, Georgia. Both the evidence and statements are matters under the control of the House of Representatives.

Since the House stands adjourned until 1200 o'clock meridian, February 17, 1971, under H. Con. Res. 135 of February 8, 1971, and since H. Res. 9 of January 21, 1971, specifically precludes the Clerk from releasing such matter, I have this date so advised the Trial Counsel. The Trial Counsel's letter of February 9, 1971, and its enclosures are herewith attached for such action as the House in its wisdom may see fit to take.

Sincerely yours,

W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.
By W. RAYMOND COLLEY.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 44 U.S.C. 2501, the Chair appoints as a member of the National Historical Publications Commission the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BRADEMAS).

FORMER CONGRESSMAN TOM YON, PASSES

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

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform the Congress of the passing of a distinguished former Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Thomas Alva Yon passed away in Tallahassee, Fla., Tuesday morning with funeral services to be held Thursday afternoon, February 18.

Tom Yon was my friend and I took great pride in the fact that a man of such stature supported me in my initial campaign for the Congress. He was a

good and affable friend and I have always felt that he made a great contribution to our State and Nation when he served in the 70th, 71st, and 72d Congresses, May 4, 1927, to March 3, 1933.

In its history, Florida has sent only 56 men to serve in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Yon was a native of my home county, Calhoun County, having been born near Blountstown on March 14, 1882. He moved with his parents to a farm in Jackson County at the age of 5 and attended rural schools there.

He was graduated from Lanier Southern Business College, Macon, Ga., in 1903 and returned to Blountstown that same year to engage in mercantile pursuits until 1906. From 1906 to 1927, he engaged as a traveling salesman from Tallahassee and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco in 1920.

He served as special and commercial agent in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D.C., from 1933 to 1940 and assistant investigator, Division of Investigation, General Accounting Office, from 1941 until his retirement in January 1946.

He then engaged in the development and sale of his Florida real estate holdings and had resided in Tallahassee.

He leaves at his passing a daughter, Mrs. W. P. Still, of Tallahassee. His nephew, Peyton Yon, is a very close friend and serves as the postmaster of that city.

I know that I speak for all of the Members of the Congress in expressing our deepest sympathy.

Congressman Yon lived a rich and full life. We are indebted for his public service and all of us who knew him will miss him.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I share in the regret expressed by my distinguished colleague from Florida (Mr. FUQUA) about the death of a longtime friend who served with distinction in Congress. Tom Yon was a predecessor of both Mr. FUQUA and myself. He represented the old Third Congressional District which comprised the 16 western counties of Florida. This was also my district during the first 22 years of my service. Consequently, I know of the high esteem with which Mr. Yon was held and the friendships which he enjoyed throughout his lifetime. He was dedicated to the interest of his district and those in the State of Florida. His interest and efforts for those around him did not end with the service in Congress, but continued throughout his lifetime. I

was proud to have enjoyed his friendship and his counsel and I want to express my deep and earnest sympathy to the surviving members of his family in their bereavement.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the passing of former Congressman Tom Yon.

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

There was no objection.

FLORIDA LEADS THE NATION IN UPPER LEVEL DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS

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

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, in Florida we take pride in the fact that our State now leads the Nation with four upper level degree-granting State-supported institutions. For the enlightenment of my colleagues, I want to comment on this exciting new development in higher education. It has been my privilege to observe the development of one such institution—the University of West Florida at Pensacola—and to have a small part in its progress. It is a joy to see the success that these dedicated people are having as they move forward quietly and efficiently with the realization of goals and objectives established just a few short years ago. The President of the University, Dr. Harold Crosby, is one of Florida's most dedicated and respected educators.

The upper level degree-granting institutions have come about primarily to meet the educational need of a new group comprising literally hundreds of thousands of students. They have completed the college parallel offerings in junior and community colleges. They have demonstrated their ability and wish to continue their education but for various reasons are not able to reach their highest potential. The problems may be job requirements, shortage of funds, lack of housing, or even the trauma of entering a 4-year program halfway through the cycle. The University of West Florida meets these needs, receives juniors transferring from 4-year colleges and like many other upper level institutions also offers master's degree programs across a broad range of disciplines so that these students and others may continue beyond the baccalaureate. Now in its fourth year of operation it has an enrollment of 3,500 including 469 graduate students in almost a dozen master's degree programs. In this amazingly short period of time it has already graduated some 2,500 alumni including 79 with masters' degrees. My colleagues will be interested to learn that Florida is the third ranking State in the Nation in community college enrollment. The State's fall enrollment of 147,709 in 27 colleges represents a 13-percent increase over last year. It

is a source of great pride to me that four of these colleges are also in my district. These four fine junior, or community colleges, working so closely with the excellent faculty at the upper level University of West Florida have opened up a bright new future for all the people of West Florida. This new pattern of higher education at two separate levels, each autonomous but interdependent, is receiving critical acclaim from across the Nation.

A very respected academician, Dr. J. Broward Culpepper, was chancellor of the State university system of Florida at the time the decision was made to expand the State university system by addition of four new upper-level institutions. Dr. Culpepper, while addressing the International Conference on the Upper Level University—Junior College Partnership at the University of West Florida, last year stated:

Normally, the decision to develop a new upper-level undergraduate institution is based upon certain assumptions, including:

1. The junior colleges and other existing higher educational institutions in the area and in the state are caring adequately for the first two years of undergraduate work. The upper-level institution is therefore designed to meet greatest pressures of need in the junior and senior classes and to avoid unnecessary duplications.

2. The junior colleges are carrying a comprehensive program which involves college-parallel work; technical, semiprofessional, and terminal programs; and continuing education offerings. Having such assigned roles, they are not to be permitted to change their objectives so as to put aside a part of their functions and to emerge as baccalaureate institutions.

3. The new upper-level degree-granting institutions will be located only in heavily populated areas of the state where there is a clear need and justification for additional upper-level educational offerings.

4. The upper-level institution is not designed to provide all university services for all people but rather to provide offerings in those disciplines and programs with heaviest enrollment where there is greatest demand. Programs having heaviest enrollment such as business administration, teacher education, and arts and sciences (those are the pre-professional and liberal arts programs) should be points of beginning. Other offerings such as technology, engineering science, and the master's degree in areas of need may be authorized when there is justification.

5. There will be continuing close planning relationships and cooperation between the upper-level institution and the junior colleges of the area in order that students making the transition from junior college to the upper-level institution may do so smoothly and without loss of academic momentum.

6. The location of the site and the construction of buildings and facilities will take into account that a large percentage of the students will commute, though it is recognized that the service area of the new institution will be sufficiently broad to warrant some housing for students.

7. The administration and the faculty clearly understand and subscribe to the purposes and the goals of the new institution. This thus eliminates the possibility of the university moving out on tangents beyond its role and scope to attempt such activities as massive research projects, specialized professional offerings, extended graduate work, and other costly services found in a large multi-purpose university.

8. Upper-level universities, like the junior colleges, tend to attract a larger percentage

of students from lower socio-economic backgrounds. These students, therefore, have greater interests in immediate occupational goals and this should be remembered in course and program planning.

9. Upper-level instruction is generally more costly than instruction in the first two years of college. This should be considered in funding an upper-level institution so that essential resources will be available to enable the institution to meet its stated purposes appropriately.

Dr. Culpepper adds:

It seems to me that there is a good deal of assurance that the students who come to the upper-level institutions are more mature. They have a greater seriousness of purpose, and this implies, or suggests, that there can be a great deal of judicious experimentation in improving programs of instruction in these upper-level institutions.

Whenever an upper-level institution is contemplated one must be careful to be sure that population surveys show that there will be an adequate number of students coming to the institutions.

Student life on campus is different in these institutions and needs to be planned in that relationship as contrasted with student life in a university having four years for the undergraduate degree. Their kinds of interests vary and these ought to be planned differently.

Not less than 46 States now have some pattern of statewide coordination of higher education. It seems to me that consideration should now be given to the need for and justification of additional upper level degree-granting institutions, especially in view of the fact that there are currently in excess of 2 million students enrolled in community and junior colleges. Also that Congress and the Office of Education are making valiant attempts to meet the need for even more junior and community colleges. Obviously, not all of the junior and community college students are, will be, or indeed should be, in college parallel programs. But even supposing one in every four is and wants to continue his education—where are they going to be able to do it? I am inclined to think that the upper level university and college concept provides a most efficient and economical answer.

IN DEFENSE OF J. EDGAR HOOVER

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

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has been called a "liability to law enforcement" and such statements get bigger headlines than any comments which might be made on the long, able, and effective service Mr. Hoover has rendered. We are accustomed to this treatment of the news. It is unfortunate that detractors of great Americans and important American institutions, as well as the more liberal elements of the press, generally look the other way when there is an opportunity for helpful or constructive criticism. Credit for good work in American government just is not their cup of tea.

J. Edgar Hoover has fought against crime and criminals throughout his lifetime. His work is heralded throughout the Nation. He has long been eligible for

retirement, but because of the caliber of his contributions, one President after another has asked him to remain at his post of duty. The plaudits he has received from the American public and from officialdom alike attest to the fact that here is a great American whose monumental works make the efforts of his detractors appear puny in comparison.

BLACK LUNG PROVISION OF THE COAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT

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

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, it is just over a year ago that the Congress enacted the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act. That act had as its principal purpose a reduction of the death, the pain, and the suffering that have been inflicted on our coal miners as the price of earning their daily bread. No longer, we in the Congress said, shall you have to work under conditions in which disaster is a daily likelihood or in an atmosphere in which your lungs are destined for destruction. The recent disaster of Hyden shows how far we still are from implementing that promise.

But we did not just legislate for the future; we also expressed in concrete terms the Nation's debt to those miners who have supplied our vital coal at a cost that no man should have to bear by himself. The Congress recognized that miners had contracted pneumoconiosis in the service of the Nation—and that the Nation should compensate them for it. That is why we passed a special program of Federal benefits for victims of black lung. We expected the program to be administered in the spirit in which it was passed—but it has not been so administered. Instead of compassion for the suffering, a Scroogelike disregard of the plight of the disabled has marked the administration of the program—an attitude entirely inconsistent with the congressional purpose in enacting the program.

Congress entrusted the administration of the black lung benefit program to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—the Department that was established to serve as the focal point for the Nation's concern for alleviating the distress of the afflicted. But the Department's administration of this program has emphasized saving the dollar, rather than the human being. I have introduced amendments to the black lung program to insure that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare administers it in the way that it was intended—so as to provide benefits for disabled miners not cost savings for the administration.

Let me be specific. The Department is setting off black lung benefits against social security disability payments. What does this mean? Let me give an actual example of a constituent of mine. He was drawing \$257 a month in social security disability payments before he was found entitled to black lung disability payments of \$98.30. HEW deducted his black lung benefits from his disability

entitlement and he actually wound up with 50 cents a month less than he had before he got black lung benefits. Is it any wonder that he thinks something must be wrong?

By setting off black lung against disability payments, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is taking away with the left hand what Congress granted with the right.

Is this what Congress had in mind? Surely, no such absurd result should be reached unless compelled by some express provision of law. Is it conceivable that Congress would grant disability benefits for black lung just in order to reduce disability payments under social security?

Of course we in the Congress did not intend that—and there is no justification for HEW's actions. The Social Security Act provides for a reduction in disability payments when a worker receives workmen's compensation payments—but black lung benefits are not workmen's compensation. Workmen's compensation is an insurance program in which the employer pays premiums and the worker draws benefits based on his prior earnings. Nobody pays insurance premiums for black lung—in fact we wrote the law just because workmen's compensation did not cover thousands of miners who had contracted it through their working life. If the matter were not clear enough on its face, let me just quote from the committee report on the black lung program. The report says:

This program of payments . . . is not a workmen's compensation plan. It is not intended to be so and it contains none of the characteristic features which mark any workmen's compensation plan.

This point was also constantly repeated by Members of both parties during the debate in the House of Representatives. I held the conference report up for several weeks in order to agree on language to make sure of this point.

The law is plain; the legislative history is plain; yet the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare continues to treat black lung benefits as though they were workmen's compensation and, therefore, deducts them from disability payments. The Department is frustrating the will of Congress—it is saving dollars instead of looking after human needs. The amendments that I have introduced will make clear that the Department can no longer continue this inequitable and illegal practice.

Offsetting black lung benefits against disability payments is the most egregious—but, unfortunately, not the only—way in which the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is undermining the black lung program. Benefits are payable under the law to any miner who is totally disabled due to pneumoconiosis, and the law authorizes the Department to prescribe standards for determining total disability. These standards are to be no more restrictive than those under the general disability program. Again the congressional intent was clear—we expected the Department to use the general standards initially and then to revise them to make them more

responsive to the situation faced by disabled coal miners.

It is over a year since the law was enacted. HEW is still applying the harshest standards for determining total disability, and miners who are disabled by any realistic standard are denied benefits because there is some theoretical work that they could perform in some other part of the country.

The disability standards applied by HEW make no sense when applied to coal miners disabled by black lung. Under the general disability criteria which HEW continues to use, one must not only be unable to engage in one's previous occupation but also unable to engage in any work which exists in the national economy. To use an old example, if a disabled eastern Kentucky coal miner is fit enough to lie on his back and solicit telephone orders for dance studios in Los Angeles or Boston, he is not totally disabled—even though he has no more prospect of getting such a job than he has of qualifying on the Olympic team as a long-distance runner. If he is disabled and cannot get work because of that disability, he should get benefits—he should not be denied the benefits that Congress intended him to get because of theoretical considerations that make sense to bureaucrats in Washington but have no meaning in actual life.

I have introduced amendments that will require the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to adopt more realistic criteria for determining when a miner is disabled and thus eligible for benefits.

This Nation owes a debt to its coal miners; and particularly to those who have sacrificed their health so that this Nation could have the energy resources without which it could not survive. Congress promised a payment on that debt when it enacted the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act. That promise must be kept and the amendments that I have introduced I hope will insure that disabled miners get the benefits they deserve—and that Congress intended them to have. Assuming, of course, that the administration will interpret the act as Congress intended. On January 22, I introduced several pieces of legislation to improve the administration of the program that should be enacted at the earliest possible date.

NATIONAL HEALTH CARE ACT OF 1971

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

Mr. BURLISON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing the National Health Care Act of 1971, a legislative proposal similar to the one I first introduced last December. Joining in this effort as co-sponsors are my colleagues RAY ROBERTS, of Texas; SHIRLEY CHISHOLM, of New York; EDWARD A. GARMATZ, of Maryland; DON FUQUA, of Florida; ALTON LENNON, of North Carolina; CORNELIUS GALLAGHER, of New Jersey; GUS YATRON, of Pennsylvania; WATT ABBITT, of Virginia; ROBERT L. F. SIKES, of Florida; TIM LEE

CARTER, of Kentucky; JAMES BYRNE of Pennsylvania; and BOB CASEY of Texas.

This bill is designed to help solve the critical health problems that face our Nation today by strengthening the organization and delivery of health care throughout the country and making comprehensive health-care insurance available to all Americans.

The bill's specific objectives are to: increase the supply of health manpower, promote ambulatory health care and benefits for preventive treatment, strengthen health planning on the State and local level, improve controls over the cost and quality of health care, develop national health-care objectives, and make comprehensive health insurance available to all.

There have been many plans and proposals brought before the Congress in the last several months aimed at improving the country's health delivery system. Some of those plans did not seem to go far enough, while others threatened to go too far and thereby wreck the parts of our system that have proved sound and workable.

This national health-care program that we advocate is a middle-of-the-road approach and strikes a balance which, I believe, will assure that every American can obtain necessary care at a total cost the Nation can afford. This is made possible through a program which combines the flexibility, innovativeness, efficiency, and managerial skills of private enterprise, the scientific and technical competence of the medical and allied health professions, financial and legislative capacities of government, and the talents and energies of the consumer at the community level.

Mr. Speaker, I invite all Members of this body to consider this bill in detail, and would urge my colleagues who see the importance and values of this measure in solving our health-care problems. A section-by-section analysis is submitted for the RECORD:

NATIONAL HEALTHCARE ACT, SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

TITLE I—FINDS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

Section 101: This section states that: (a) America confronts a critical testing of its capacity to meet for all of its citizens one of the most basic of human needs, that of protecting and maintaining personal health; (b) every citizen of the United States of America should have access to quality health care, but too many Americans find it difficult to secure quality health care when they need it, where they need it, at prices they can afford; (c) the nation needs systems of health care organization, delivery, and financing which combine the high scientific and technical competence of the medical and allied health professions; the flexibility, innovativeness, efficiency, and managerial skills of private enterprise; the legislative and fiscal capacities of government at all levels; and the potentialities of consumer and community participation in developing and maintaining such systems of health care.

Section 102: This section declares the purpose of the Act to be to improve the organization, delivery, and financing of health care for all Americans by increasing health personnel, promoting ambulatory care, strengthening health planning, establishing national standards of health care benefits, encouraging provision of such benefits through comprehensive health care insurance, and by assisting persons of low income or in poor health to secure that insurance.

TITLE II—PROVISIONS TO INCREASE THE SUPPLY AND IMPROVE THE DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL

Student loans for training in the health professions and nursing

Section 201: The medical student loan provisions of the Public Health Service Act are amended to allow a medical student to borrow the full cost of tuition, fees, and reasonable amounts for room, board, books, supplies, and other related costs. The loan will be forgiven at the rate of 20 percent a year in return for practice in an area found by the Secretary of HEW and the appropriate State comprehensive planning agency to be in need of physicians, optometrists, or dentists.

The bill authorizes \$50 million for FY 1971, \$70 million for FY 1972, and \$100 million a year for FY 1973, 1974, and 1975 for this purpose.

Loan provisions for student nurses are amended to allow loans covering the full cost of tuition, fees, and reasonable amounts for room, board, books, supplies and other related costs. Up to half of the loan may be forgiven at the rate of 20 percent a year for service in a public or nonprofit private institution or agency. Up to 100 percent of the loan may be forgiven at the rate 33½ percent a year for appropriate service in an area designated as having a substantial shortage of nurses.

The bill authorizes \$25 million for FY 1971, \$50 million for FY 1972, \$75 million a year for FY 1973, 1974, and 1975 for this purpose.

Scholarship grants and student loans for training in the allied health professions

Section 202: Scholarship grants may, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of HEW, be awarded according to the needs of the individual, up to the full cost of his tuition, fees, books, equipment and living expenses.

The bill authorizes for this purpose \$10 million for FY 1971, \$30 million for FY 1972, and \$50 million a year for FY 1973, 1974, and 1975.

Loan provisions for students in the allied health professions are amended to allow loans covering the full cost of tuition, fees, and reasonable amounts for room, board, books, supplies, and other related costs. Up to half of the loan may be forgiven at the rate of 20 percent a year for service in a public or nonprofit private institution or agency. Up to 100 percent of the loan may be forgiven at the rate of 33½ percent a year for appropriate service in an area designs having a substantial shortage of allied health professionals.

The bill authorizes \$7.5 million for FY 1971, \$15 million for FY 1972, \$40 million for FY 1973, \$60 million for FY 1974, and \$75 million for FY 1975 for this purpose.

Training for personnel needed in comprehensive ambulatory health care centers

Section 203: For purposes of training grants under the Public Health Service Act, this section amends the term "training center for allied health professions" to include junior colleges, colleges and universities which offer training in health care center administration or curriculums providing the allied health-professionals needed to operate comprehensive ambulatory health care centers.

It also establishes a new program of special project grants to help education institutions meet the cost of developing curriculums and training programs to develop the skills needed to administer and staff comprehensive ambulatory health care centers.

The bill authorizes \$10 million for FY 1971, \$25 million for FY 1972, \$40 million for FY 1973, and \$50 million a year for FY 1974 and 1975 for this purpose.

Grants to personnel in the health professions, allied health professions, and nursing for service in areas of critical need

Section 204: This section establishes a program of Federal grants to medical personnel in return for service in urban and rural areas of critical need to alleviate the maldistribution of health care personnel.

The Secretary of HEW is authorized to contract with individual health professionals, nurses, or allied health professionals who agree to provide health care services for a period of at least two years in an area designated by the Secretary, upon recommendation of the appropriate State comprehensive health planning agency, as having a critical need for those services.

The purpose of the grant is (1) to compensate the individual for providing health care services in an area where his normal compensation for services is less than equivalent health personnel receive elsewhere, and (2) to compensate the individual for his loss of time in getting established in a more lucrative area.

The amount of the grant, therefore, is that amount which, when added to the recipient's income from providing health care services for each contract year, provides a total income equal to 110 percent of the national annual median income for persons of comparable education and training, or 110 percent of his earnings from providing health care services in the previous year, whichever is greater.

In determining the precise amount of the grant, the Secretary may consider such factors as he deems relevant. He must consider, however:

- (1) the national median annual income for the applicant's profession;
- (2) the cost of living in the area of need;
- (3) the background, training, and education of the applicant;
- (4) the amount of income the applicant can reasonably expect to receive from service in the area;
- (5) the number of persons of the applicant's profession needed in the area; and
- (6) where appropriate, cost of equipment, supplies, and facilities.

The bill authorizes \$10 million for FY 1971 and \$50 million a year thereafter until June 30, 1975, for this purpose.

Effective date

Section 205: Title II becomes effective upon enactment.

TITLE III—COMPREHENSIVE AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE CENTERS

The purpose of this Title is to provide for grants to comprehensive ambulatory health care centers (as defined in amendments made by Section 309). The Public Health Service Act currently provides for grants for the construction or modernization of "out-patient facilities," but no funds are earmarked specifically for such facilities, nor are the facilities required to provide comprehensive ambulatory health care services. This Title would set up a special category of grants to comprehensive ambulatory health care centers which offer a greater range of medical services than current law now specifies for "out-patient facilities" grants.

Amendment of purpose

Section 301: This section amends the declaration of purpose of Title VI of the Public Health Service Act to recognize specifically the concept of a comprehensive ambulatory health care center.

Authorization of appropriations for construction and modernization grants

Section 302: For fiscal years commencing after June 30, 1971, an additional \$200 million is provided hereunder in grant authority to be used for the construction of comprehensive ambulatory health care facilities, or the modernization of such existing facilities. This sum is provided through a new al-

lotment category which is separate from existing allotment categories for construction and modernization of hospitals and other medical facilities. It is contemplated that a portion of the funds available for grants hereunder will be used to assist newly-constructed facilities to pay initial start-up and operation expenses during the first three years of operation of such centers.

State allotments

Section 303: Funds available for the construction and modernization of comprehensive ambulatory health care centers will be allotted to the several states on the same basis as allotments are now made for construction of hospitals and other medical facilities. Transfers from allotments for the construction and modernization of comprehensive ambulatory health care facilities to allotments for the construction of other types of facilities are not authorized. Existing law permitting carryovers of unused allotments from one fiscal year to the other is unchanged.

Priority of projects

Section 304: Priorities for awarding grants to comprehensive ambulatory health care centers would be given to proposed facilities in densely populated areas now lacking such facilities. This is to relieve pressures on general hospitals in such areas, to bring preventive and treatment facilities to populous areas not now receiving coordinated health care, and to create lower-cost facilities in lieu of expanding high-cost in-patient facilities.

State plans

Section 305: In its evaluation of the health needs of its citizens, the State health planning agency would be required to determine as part of its planning process the number of comprehensive ambulatory health care centers needed in the state and a plan for distribution of such centers. It would also have to adopt a program providing for construction of those comprehensive ambulatory health care centers identified as needed in its State plan, or for modernizing such existing facilities.

Recovery of funds

Section 306: This section would add comprehensive ambulatory health care centers to the list of types of health facilities from which recovery of federal funds may be made by the federal government from facilities which no longer qualify.

Loan guarantees and loans for modernization and construction of comprehensive ambulatory health centers

Section 307: The Public Health Service Act provides for loans, guarantees and interest subsidies for qualified agencies wishing to construct or modernize health facilities. This section adds comprehensive ambulatory health care centers to the list of types of facilities which qualify for such loans, guarantees and interest subsidies.

Definition of comprehensive ambulatory health care center

Section 308: Comprehensive ambulatory health care centers are specifically defined so as to encompass only facilities which provide a wide range of preventive, diagnostic and treatment services for ambulatory patients and thus relieve overutilization of general hospitals and make health care more accessible.

TITLE IV—PROVISIONS TO STRENGTHEN HEALTH CARE PLANNING

Subtitle A—Health Report of the President; Council of Health Policy Advisers Health Report of the President

Section 401: Beginning in 1972, the President shall make a health report to the Congress no later than July 1 of each year on the status of the nation's health needs and health care system with a program for meeting those needs.

Council of health policy advisers

Section 402: This section creates a three-man Council of Health Policy Advisers in the Executive Office of the President, its members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Employment of officers, employees, experts and consultants

Section 403: The Council is authorized to hire officers, employees and such experts and consultants as may be needed.

Responsibilities of council

Section 404: This section outlines the responsibilities of the Council in assisting the President in the preparation of his Health Report and the setting and coordination of overall health policy.

The Council is required to make an annual health report to the President not later than April 1 of each year, starting in 1972. This report shall be transmitted to the Congress as a supplement to the next Health Report of the President to the Congress. In its first report to the President the Council shall specifically review and advise the President on health programs. The Council shall develop and recommend goals for a national health policy to promote efficiency, eliminate waste and duplication in the utilization of health facilities and resources, and shall recommend specific programs to streamline and consolidate health manpower programs.

Consultation with other advisory bodies and representative groups—cooperative utilization of services, facilities and information

Section 405: The Council shall consult with the National Advisory Health Council, other advisory councils or committees as well as such representatives of the private sector as it deems advisable and shall utilize the services, facilities and information of other public and private organizations to the fullest extent to avoid unnecessary overlapping or duplication of effort.

Compensation of members

Section 406: The Chairman shall be compensated at the rate of Level II and the other members at the rate of Level IV of the Executive Schedule Pay Rates.

Authorization of appropriations

Section 407: Authorizes such sums as are needed to enable the Council to function, not to exceed \$1 million in any fiscal year.

Subtitle B—Departmental Recommendations and Reports

Statements regarding effect of departmental proposal on Nation's health care

Section 411: Every agency of the Federal Government is required to include, to the fullest extent possible, in each report on proposals for legislation or other major Federal action significantly affecting health or the health care system, the impact of the proposal on the nation's health care system, adverse effects, alternatives, the relative priority established by the Council of Health Policy Advisers, and any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources involved. Prior to making this report the responsible Federal official shall consult with and obtain the comments of any Federal agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise relative to the health impact of the proposal. These comments, with comments of appropriate Federal, State and local agencies shall be made available to the President, the Council, and the public, and shall accompany the proposal through the existing agency review process.

Agency obligations under other Federal statutes

Section 412: The preceding section (sec. 411) shall not affect the obligations imposed on Federal agencies by other Federal statutes.

Subtitle C—Comprehensive Health Planning Amendments

Part A—Definition of "appropriate comprehensive health planning agency"

Section 431: Adopts for purposes of the entire Public Health Service Act the definition of "appropriate comprehensive health planning agency" provided in section 444 of this bill.

Part B—State and areawide comprehensive health planning agencies

State agency review and certification

Section 441: In order to qualify for the comprehensive health planning grants currently provided by section 314 of the Public Health Service Act, a State plan for comprehensive State health planning must, in addition to existing requirements, provide for the project certification procedures established by this Part B.

Areawide comprehensive health planning agencies

Section 442: This section increases the funds authorized for project grants for areawide health planning to \$25 million for FY 1971, \$40 million for FY 1972 and \$60 million for FY 1973.

To be eligible for the grants the agency must be prepared to function as the "appropriate comprehensive health planning agency" for the area or region. The agency must be prepared to play a strengthened role in coordinating areawide health affairs, including the determination of health needs, capital expenditure programs, cooperative use of facilities, optimum use of available manpower, and improved management techniques. The agency must provide for consultation with the areawide health planning council and other groups, for the representation of health care facilities and physicians, for enlisting public support, and for educating the public concerning the proper use of facilities and services available.

Comprehensive procedure for review and certification

Section 443: In the case of applications for Federal grants, loans, or other financial aid involving more than \$100,000 which require certification by the appropriate comprehensive health planning agency, the application may be approved by the Secretary only after he is satisfied that the review provisions of this section have been met. The section, strengthening the role of the agency, requires that it have reasonable opportunity to review and comment on the application, and has certified to its essential need and high priority. If the "appropriate comprehensive health planning agency" is a metropolitan or other local planning agency, that agency, after reviewing the application, must have communicated its comments to both the applicant and the State agency. The State planning agency must make its own determination that the application fits in with the State's overall needs and priorities as expressed in the State plan. If two or more States are involved, each State agency must make a separate certification as to the need and priority of the project in its State.

Definitions

Section 444: In the case of a project affecting an entire State, the appropriate comprehensive health planning agency is the agency designated in the State plan. In the case of a project affecting a region, metropolitan area, or other local area, the appropriate comprehensive health planning agency is the agency or organization designated under section 442 of this bill or such other public or nonprofit private agency determined in accordance with regulations to be performing the required health planning functions.

TITLE V—PROVISIONS TO MAKE COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE INSURANCE AVAILABLE TO ALL

Title V of the bill contains provisions designed to accomplish three major objectives:

(1) To establish minimum nationwide standards for individual health care benefits;

(2) To establish a system of nationwide health care insurance, utilizing both privately and publicly financed plans, which will assure that every individual requiring medical care will have the funds required to pay the cost of the care when his need for it arises, irrespective of his economic status; and

(3) To control the cost and quality of medical care to the consumer by strengthening controls over the prices charged by institutional and individual providers of medical care that may be exercised by the public and private insurers who pay the providers' charges. Provisions to achieve the first of these objectives appear in Subtitle A, which establishes the Minimum Standard Healthcare Benefits, as well as in provisions of the remaining subtitles which implement these minimum standards by requiring that they be met as a condition to eligibility for the tax and other public financial incentives provided under those other subtitles. Provisions to serve the second of these major objectives appear in Subtitles B and C, which provide federal tax incentives for the establishment of private health insurance plans by employers and individuals, and in Subtitle D, which supplies public financial assistance, to be shared by federal and state governments, for state health care insurance plans designed to meet the needs of needy and uninsurable individuals. Provisions to accomplish strengthening controls over the cost and quality of medical care to the consumer, although woven into the fabric of all the provisions of Title V, appear mainly in the institutional rate reimbursement provisions of Subtitle D, in those provisions of Subtitle A which permit private insurers to impose limits on the charges for which providers of medical care may be reimbursed, as well as in those provisions of Subtitle A which, through the definition of minimum standard health care benefits, shift emphasis from high-cost in-patient hospital care to lower-cost types of ambulatory and preventive care.

SUBTITLE A

Minimum nationwide standard health care benefits established

Section 501: Minimum national standards for the health care of all individuals are prescribed by section 501 of the bill. The terms of the bill by which these standards are to be put into effect will make them nationwide in their application; will guarantee that the minimum standards of health care required will be at least as high or higher for needy and uninsurable individuals as for others; will assure that the standards prescribed will operate to set a minimum rather than a maximum for health care actually obtainable by an individual; will shift emphasis from the present day concentration on high-cost institutional and specialized health care to lower-cost ambulatory and preventive care which serves the comprehensive health care needs of an individual; and will permit the minimum standards to be phased in over a period of time in accordance with a schedule of priorities that will not give rise to unrealistic expectations for medical care beyond the level of medical facilities and professional talent the Nation is capable of delivering.

Nationwide application of minimum health care standards laid down by section 501 is effected by insertion in federal law, namely the Internal Revenue Code and the Social Security Act, or requirements that benefits paying for not less than the health care required under the minimum standards must be included in private or state established

health care plans as a condition of eligibility for the federal tax or other public financial assistance accorded under the bill (see I.R.C. §§ 280 and 213, added by the bill).

To assure that the health care standards prescribed under section 501 will operate only as a minimum and will not discourage an individual's initiatives to secure even higher standards of health care for which he is willing to pay, the bill contains several provisions making it clear that the standards named are only minimums and that provision of benefits for high levels of medical care will not prevent a health care benefit plan from qualifying for advantages accorded under the new law. Such provisions include the one making it clear the standards established are only minimums (I.R.S. § 213(h)); the ones specifically permitting additional benefits (I.R.C. §§ 280(c)(9)(C) and 213(g)(3)(D)); the ones permitting a qualified private health care plan to provide for a covered individual's payment of medical expenses exceeding established "deductible" and "co-payment" standards (I.R.C. §§ 280(c)(9) and 213(g)(3)); and the ones permitting qualifying health care plans to include various other "optional" provisions (I.R.C. §§ 280(c) and 213(g)(3)).

Provisions in the bill to assure that the minimum standards of health care required to be provided needy and uninsurable individuals will be no less than those required for the more fortunately situated appear in the sections that apply the definition of minimum standard health care benefits to private and publicly assisted plans alike (Social Security Act § 2002(a); I.R.C. §§ 280(c)(4) and 213(g)(1)), as well as in the benefit phase-in schedules requiring the timing of benefit implementation to be faster under publicly assisted plans for needy and uninsurable individuals (Social Security Act § 2002(a)) than under private qualified plans (I.R.C. §§ 280(c)(4) and 213(g)(1)).

Provisions in the bill to stimulate a shift in emphasis to the provision of comprehensive health care on an ambulatory and preventive care basis, and away from reliance on higher-cost in-patient institutional care appear throughout the definition of the Minimum Standard Healthcare Benefits generally (see I.R.C. § 213(h)) and particularly in provisions which bar higher co-payments for ambulatory-treatment of a given condition than for institutional treatment of the same condition.

The bill contains provisions to meet the problem of preventing the required minimum standard of health care benefits from outstripping the Nation's health care delivery capabilities. This is accomplished by provisions in the bill which assign one of three "priority designations" to each of the benefits in the Table of Minimum Standard Healthcare Benefits (I.R.C. § 213(h)(1)(A)) and by related provisions which require benefits in the several priority categories to be phased-in in accordance with a schedule prescribed in the law (I.R.C. §§ 280(c)(4)(A) and 213(g)(1)(A)). To permit the flexibility required to deal with unexpected shortfalls in development of the health care facilities and services needed to deliver the care covered by a particular benefit, the President is empowered, under restricted conditions stated in the law, to defer the scheduled time for phase-in of benefits that have not become legislative at the time he acts.

The initial Minimum Standard Healthcare Benefits for individuals covered under qualified private plans and those for individuals covered under qualified public plans include the following:

(A) For non-occupational accidents and illnesses other than pregnancy:

(1) Diagnosis and non-surgical treatment by a physician in his office or at a hospital on a non-in-patient basis—three visits per year for individuals covered under private plans and six visits per year for individuals

covered under public plans. Patient pays \$2.00 per visit.

(2) Treatment by surgery or radiation therapy by a physician in his office or at a hospital on a non-in-patient basis—unlimited visits under both private and public plans. Patient pays \$2.00 per visit.

(3) X-rays, laboratory tests, electrocardiograms, and other diagnostic tests performed in connection with care provided in (1) or (2) above—unlimited coverage under both private and public plans. No co-payment required.

(4) Birth control counseling by a physician in his office—covered only under public plans. No co-payment required.

(5) Well-baby care during first six months—six examinations covered under both private and public plans. No co-payment required.

(6) Well-baby care during next 18 months—six examinations covered only under public plans. No co-payment required.

(7) Physical therapy rendered or prescribed by a physician—covered only under public plans. Patient pays 20%.

(8) Diagnosis and treatment of any condition by a physician in a hospital or extended care facility—unlimited subject to co-payment of \$3.00 per day during the first 30 days of confinement and \$5.00 per day thereafter for individuals covered under private plans, and \$2.00 per day for the first 120 days of confinement and \$5.00 per day thereafter for individuals covered under public plans.

(9) Annual oral examination by a dentist (including prophylaxis)—applicable only to children under age 19 covered under public plans. No co-payment required.

(10) Amalgam fillings, extractions, and dentures—applicable only to children under age 19 covered under public plans. Patient pays 20%.

(11) Drugs requiring a prescription and certain life-preserving non-legend drugs prescribed by a physician—covered only under public plans. Patient pays \$1.00 per prescription.

(12) Prosthetic appliances—covered only under public plans. Patient pays 20%.

(13) Hospital services (semi-private accommodations and ancillary services while confined as an in-patient)—the first 30 days of confinement for individuals covered under private plans and the first 120 days of confinement for individuals covered under public plans. Patient pays \$10.00 the first day and \$5.00 for each additional day of covered confinement.

(14) Extended care facility services (semi-private accommodations and ancillary services while confined as an in-patient)—the first 60 days of confinement for individuals covered under private plans and the first 120 days of confinement for individuals covered under public plans. Patient pays \$2.50 per day of covered confinement.

(15) Home health agency services under a prescribed plan—those rendered during the first 90 days of the plan for individuals covered under private plans and during the first 180 days of the plan for individuals covered under public plans. The patient pays \$2.50 per day of services rendered.

(B) For pregnancies: Diagnosis, treatment, and institutional confinement for pregnancy and any complications thereof from date of conception until the ninetieth day following termination of the pregnancy—covered only under public plans. Patient pays 20%.

Co-payments by patients have been used as a deterrent to excessive utilization of certain services. However, families have been protected against having these co-payments be a serious financial burden by means of a limit on the total amount of co-payments that may be required in any one year.

In the absence of a Presidential deferral, those Minimum Standard Healthcare Bene-

fits that are initially provided individuals covered under qualified public plans but not private plans will become available to individuals covered under qualified private plans on January 1, 1976. Similarly the proposed 1976 improvements in the Minimum Standard Healthcare Benefits for qualified public plans will become effective for qualified private plans in 1979.

SUBTITLE B AND C

Qualified employee and individual health-care plans

Subtitles B and C of the bill provide significant federal income tax incentives to stimulate the extension of comprehensive health care insurance under qualifying privately financed plans maintained by employers for employees, or by individuals for themselves and their dependents.

Qualified employee healthcare plans

Section 511: The bill amends the Internal Revenue Code to restrict the federal income tax deduction otherwise allowable to an employer for any amount paid or incurred by the employer for medical care of any employee or his dependents. This deduction is restricted to 50 percent of the described expense for medical care of the employee. If the employer establishes and maintains a Qualified Employee Healthcare Plan, the restriction will not apply, and 100 percent of the described expense is deductible. This section is applicable to taxable years commencing after December 31, 1972, except that, in the case of any employer plan providing medical care for employees which was established pursuant to a collectively-bargained agreement, the restrictions on the deduction will not apply until the expiration of the agreement, or December 31, 1975, whichever occurs first.

Each Qualified Employee Healthcare Plan must provide at least the Minimum Standard Healthcare Benefits described in Subtitle A. A qualified plan must be in writing, adopted by the employer, and communicated to his employees. Substantially all active full-time employees must be eligible to be covered, and the coverage must continue upon certain terminations of employment or certain temporary absences of the employee. A coordination of benefits provision must be included in a qualified plan to avoid costly duplication of coverage. The plan also must permit eligible employees to seek coverage instead from any approved health maintenance organization in cases which specified conditions are satisfied.

Qualified individual health-care plans

Section 521: The Internal Revenue Code presently restricts an individual's deduction for his expenses paid for insurance which constitutes medical care to an amount (not in excess of \$150) equal to 50 percent of the amount actually paid. The portion of the expense not so deductible may be deducted only to the extent that it exceeds 3 percent of adjusted gross income. The bill amends the Internal Revenue Code, for taxable years commencing after December 31, 1972, to remove these restrictions and to allow 100 percent of medical care insurance premiums as a deduction, if such expenses are paid by an individual who is covered by a Qualified Individual Healthcare Plan, a Qualified Employee Healthcare Plan, or a Qualified State Healthcare Plan.

Each Qualified Individual Healthcare Plan must provide at least the Minimum Standard Healthcare Benefits described in Subtitle A. A qualified individual insurance contract must contain provisions which obligate the insurer to renew the policy, and allow covered dependents to continue their coverage under the policy after the death of the insured as if he were still alive.

SUBTITLE D

Grants to States for qualified State health-care plans for the needy and uninsurable

Section 531: The bill adds a new Title XX to the Social Security Act to provide for the establishment of publicly subsidized health care insurance plans on a state by state basis. Each state will have a health insurance pool, which all private entities in that state (both profit and non-profit) which currently indemnify the cost of health care would be required to underwrite. One or more private insurance carriers will be designated by the state to administer the state plan on a retention accounting basis. These state plans will guarantee that Minimum Standard Healthcare Benefits are made available to individuals and families who previously were unable to purchase health care insurance, either because of their low income or their extremely poor health. (secs. 2001; 2002(a); 2002(d); 2003(a); 2003(b); 2010; 2015(d) of Title XX).

In order to encourage a state to establish a plan, federal appropriations otherwise payable to the state pursuant to Titles V and XIX of the Social Security Act are conditioned on the state's having in operation a Qualified State Healthcare Plan. The benefits required to be provided by a state plan are designed to stimulate the nationwide development of improved methods for organizing and delivering health care services. (secs. 2002(a) and 2012(d) of Title XX).

Individuals or families who are eligible to receive public cash assistance under a program financed in whole or in part by federal funds will be enrolled in the state plan automatically, and without cost. Those individuals who are financially capable of procuring health insurance, but who are uninsurable because of poor health, may enroll in the state plan at their own expense; however, these individuals may not be charged more than the established rate for other individuals enrolled in that state plan. Enrollment of other individuals and families who had low incomes the previous year (less than \$3,000 for single individuals, less than \$4,500 for a family of two, and less than \$6,000 for a family of three or more) is voluntary. Such individuals and families would elect to be enrolled once each year and would be required to make modest contributions toward the cost of insuring their own health care, depending on the size of their family and the amount of their income. No assets or other means tests are required. (secs. 2003(a); 2003(b); 2005(a); 2005(c); 2006(a); 2006(b) of Title XX).

The premiums to be charged for each policy year under a state plan will be actuarially determined in each state, and for each family size risk category. The established premiums are subject to annual review by designated federal and state agencies, and if the premiums are found to be unjustifiably high within a particular state, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may direct a reduction in the federal appropriation for that state's premium cost. Each state has the primary obligation to provide the uncontributed premium cost for its plan; but if the state implements and utilizes controls which are designed to promote the delivery of lower-cost higher-quality institutional health care services, if it exempts Qualified State Healthcare Plan transactions from state taxation, and if it eliminates discriminatory state tax treatment of health care insurers, then the state will receive federal appropriations reimbursing it for a percentage of its total uncontributed premium cost. This federal percentage reimbursement is greater in poor states than in richer states. The base figure may be between 70 and 90 percent, depending on the state's per capita income, but further adjustments to this percentage may be made if institutional rates charged in any

particular state for health care services are unjustifiably high in comparison with other states. States are given the authority to review in advance the rates to be charged by health care institutions for their services, and to refuse to approve these rates for payment under the state plan. The cost and quality of health care services provided by physicians and other medical practitioners will be controlled in each state.

A professional service, otherwise covered by these state plans, shall be reimbursed only if it falls within professionally established utilization guidelines or is found to be necessary health care by a qualified peer review committee. Furthermore, no charge for a necessary service shall be reimbursed to the extent that it exceeds the prevailing charge in a locality for similar services (secs. 2002(e) (2); 2004; 2006(e); 2008, 2009; 2010(c) (3); 2012(a); 2012(e) 2014 of Title XX).

If the premiums collected and other monies received under the state plan are not sufficient to pay the claims incurred and the other costs of operating; the state plan, the private underwriters of the plan shall bear the losses to the extent of 3 percent of the premiums collected for that year. The state will bear the excess losses and will receive a federal appropriation reimbursing it for that portion of the excess losses equal to the base federal percentage for that state's premium costs (secs. 2010 and 2012(b) of Title XX).

To avoid costly duplication of coverage, enrollment is not available to those individuals or families covered under a Qualified Employee Healthcare Plan; enrollment is not generally available to classes of individuals or families who will receive substantially all of their medical care under a non-Social Security federal or state program; all eligible state plan enrollees must have Medicare Part B supplementary medical insurance coverage, the material cost of which would be borne by the state and the benefits of which would be coordinated with state plan benefits (secs. 2002(e) (3); 2003(a) (3); 2003(a) (4); 2013 of Title XX).

Specific provision is made in the bill (sec. 2012 of Title XX) to protect the federal government against having to bear such part of the cost of a Qualified State Healthcare Plan as may be attributable to a state's decision to have the plan provide greater benefits than the minimum required for qualification under Title XX.

Applicants for enrollment in the state plan must provide and certify all information required to make an eligibility determination. Any federal or state agency may be required to furnish information deemed by the administering carrier to be necessary to verify eligibility (secs. 2005 and 2011 of Title XX).

Conforming amendments to title V of the Social Security Act

Section 532: The bill amends Title V of the Social Security Act (Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services) to avoid unnecessary and costly duplication of federally subsidized health care programs. Title V presently pays for the cost of various medical items and services which will be required to be provided under Qualified State Healthcare Plans. On July 1, 1973, or upon a state's establishment of a Qualified State Healthcare Plan, whichever occurs first, payment for items and services now covered under Title V would be excluded, if they also would be covered under a Qualified State Healthcare Plan. Title V will continue to pay for items and services which are not covered by Qualified State Healthcare Plans.

Conforming amendments to title XVIII of the Social Security Act

Section 533: Individuals and families eligible for enrollment in the Medicare Part B supplementary medical insurance program

are required to be enrolled in said program as a condition for enrollment in a Qualified State Healthcare Plan. Section 1837 of Title XVIII of the Social Security Act is amended by the bill to remove existing limitations on Medicare Part B enrollment which might prevent otherwise eligible state plan enrollees from qualifying for Qualified State Healthcare Plan coverage. Each state which has a Qualified State Healthcare Plan is required to pay the premium for supplementary medical insurance benefits under Part B of Title XVIII of the Social Security Act for individuals and families who are eligible to enroll in the Part B program and who are also eligible to receive public cash assistance under a federally financed program. Section 1843 of Title XVIII is amended by the bill to allow a state to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare pursuant to which all of these indigent state plan enrollees will be enrolled under the program established by Part B of Title XVIII.

Conforming amendments to title XIX of the Social Security Act

Section 534: The bill amends Title XIX of the Social Security Act (Grants to States for Medical Assistance Programs) to avoid unnecessary and costly duplication of federally subsidized health care programs. Title XIX presently pays for the cost of various medical items and services which will be required to be provided under Qualified States Healthcare Plans. On July 1, 1973, or upon a state's establishment of a Qualified State Healthcare Plan, whichever occurs first, payment for items and services now covered under Title XIX would be excluded if they also would be covered under a Qualified State Healthcare Plan. Title XIX will continue to pay for items and services which are not covered by Qualified State Healthcare Plans.

Conforming amendments regarding "reasonable cost"

Section 535: The bill (sec. 531 of the bill and secs. 2002(e)(2); 2008; and 2009 of the new Title XX it adds) establishes standards for strengthening controls over the quality and cost to enrollees for health care services provided by physicians or other medical practitioners and for health care services rendered to state plan enrollees in health care institutions. The bill provides that these standards shall apply to determine "reasonable cost" under the existing federally subsidized health care programs established by Titles V, XVIII, and XIX of the Social Security Act.

Conforming amendments to the Internal Revenue Code

Section 536: The premiums and other monies received pursuant to the operation of a Qualified State Healthcare Plan will, to the extent feasible, be invested by the administering carrier in interest-bearing obligations and other income-yielding securities. The bill amends Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code to exempt this interest or other income from federal income taxation.

Carrier compliance

Section 537: The bill requires insurance carriers to pool their efforts and resources to insure that all individuals and families will receive higher-quality, lower-cost health care benefits. This section provides that these carriers will not be subject to federal or state antitrust legislation solely as a result of their efforts to comply with the provisions of Title V of the bill.

Effective date

Section 538: Sections 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, and 537 of the bill are to become effective upon enactment, except that Qualified State Healthcare Plans will not provide benefits before July 1, 1972, and the federal tax exemption for investment income derived pursuant to Qualified State

Healthcare Plan investments will apply only to taxable years ending after June 30, 1972.

GATEWAY NATIONAL PARK

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

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, the environmental crisis requires much more than our recognition and concern. It requires our prompt and determined actions to save what we still can for future generations to enjoy.

The proposed Gateway National Park is an opportunity to take an action to preserve a unique recreational area and show our determination to combat further destruction of our valuable resources.

A recent editorial about this subject warrants the attention of my colleagues in the House and I ask permission to insert the text of the editorial entitled "Gateway Park Must Be Saved" which appeared in the February 10, 1971, edition of the Long Island Press:

GATEWAY PARK MUST BE SAVED

The report of the death of the Gateway National Park appears to have been an exaggeration—we hope.

The report was based on the assumption that President Nixon's environmental message, delivered to Congress Monday, doomed the plan to combine Jamaica Bay, Breezy Point, Great Kills, Hoffman-Swinburne Islands and Sandy Hook into a huge, federally protected recreational area, to dispose of 1,033 acres of Fort Hancock on Sandy Hook by turning it over to New Jersey.

Considering the sorry financial state of New Jersey, this means the largest portion of the projected Gateway development could not be developed within the foreseeable future.

The hope that all is not lost, however, emerged yesterday when Russell Train, chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, and the new Interior secretary, Rogers Morton said the plan is being carefully restudied.

"The project is big and exciting," Mr. Morton assured Mayor Lindsay. "I'm very enthusiastic about Gateway, but realistic. We have to make sure it will fly."

A gloomy portent of Gateway's ability to fly, despite Mr. Train's and Mr. Morton's enthusiasm is the potential impact on the park's development of Mr. Nixon's new land use policy. Although he spoke glowingly in his State of the Union message about bringing "parks to the people where the people are," his Monday message indicated he would do this by turning over to the states more land and authority to use it.

This sounds fine, but in practice it would mean fewer parks because the states, are ill-equipped to do justice to a development such as Gateway. It is one thing to turn over to Nassau County the 161 acres at the former Naval Training Devices Center in Port Washington for park purposes. It is quite another to hand Jersey 1,033 acres of Sandy Hook that Jersey cannot possibly develop on its own.

As Rep. Joseph Addabbo, the Ozone Democrat who was one of the earliest proponents of Gateway, pointed out, a federal presence is vital in dealing with the enormous problems associated with developing our coastline, particularly where two or more states are involved.

To back that up, Rep. Addabbo yesterday reintroduced his bill to establish the Gateway park. It is up to the New York and New Jersey Congressional delegations to unite be-

hind this measure and see that Washington provides the fuel and machinery to make it "fly."

And "fly" it must, because this plan represents a crucial means of restoring the pleasure and graciousness disappearing from urban life. As John P. Keith, president of the Regional Plan Association, put it:

"Fifteen million people live within a two-hour drive of the park, 7 per cent of the whole nation. Upward of a half-million people a day would be able to use the Gateway's swimming, fishing, boating, recreational and cultural facilities at the completion of the 10-year development program proposed by the Interior Department in 1968. Fifty million people a year would avail themselves of the facilities." The cost would be \$20 million a year—40 cents per user—over 10 years, when development would be completed. Never has the federal government been able to serve so many people with recreational facilities of high quality for so little money."

WYOMING RAIL PASSENGER SERVICE

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

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, the State of Wyoming was harmed by the final report on the basic national rail passenger system submitted by the Secretary for Transportation, Mr. John A. Volpe, on January 28.

Despite the fact that Wyoming offers some of the best trackage in the United States, some of the finest passenger equipment, and the most direct route to the coast, it has been relegated to secondary consideration, as an option on the designated routes from Chicago to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

With all four connecting lines from the east coming directly to Denver, and with the designated route favoring the Denver-Grand Junction-Salt Lake City route, the obvious benefits of utilizing the Omaha-Cheyenne-Ogden trackage have been ignored.

I submit for the consideration of my colleagues, and for the special attention of the Transportation Department and the Railroad Passenger Service Corporation, the following editorial from the February 2 issue of the Riverton, Wyo., Ranger:

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING BAD RAILPAX CHOICE

The proposed routes for Railpax, the new inter-railroad passenger corporation, could by-pass Wyoming, eliminating all passenger trains from the state. The potential development indicates another side of the prospect of a rural state which has no metropolitan centers.

Railpax is designed to link cities. The Railpax routes proposed all link Chicago-Denver. Wyoming is on a possible option route from Denver to Cheyenne to Ogden, but the first designated route for Railpax is Denver to Grand Junction, Colo., to Salt Lake City.

A group of our people keeps saying, "Let's leave Wyoming just like it is." They would give Wyoming's water to Arizona, export our young people to Denver or another city to seek work. They would stop cutting timber from the national forests, which will eventually close the local sawmill and planing mill, and that will be the end of rail freight service to Fremont County.

The recent financial statements of Frontier

Airlines separate the operating costs and operating incomes of prop-jet planes which serve the smaller towns and cities, and the jets, which serve the big cities. A case may be built in the future for further trimming of local air service.

The whole picture which can be drawn from a movement to serve only the cities, with passenger trains, planes, water, and the rest has some frightening connotations for Wyoming. The interstate highway system with its by-passes of all the Wyoming towns and cities gives further impetus to the impression that Wyoming is a place to pass through, perhaps visit, but get out of as soon as possible.

Some people, whose business it is, would like to see Wyoming in an even more primitive, natural state where a few people can come to play and whose water rights will be bought up eventually by others for their private vacation preserves.

That's not the picture which appeals to the majority of Wyomingites. They should be speaking out to keep our passenger trains, our railroads, our airlines, our Wyoming water, so that the chance remains open for more of those people who love Wyoming to have a chance to make a living here and enjoy the blessings of this wonderful state.

We don't like the Ralpax designation which leaves Wyoming off the passenger system. The designation drives another nail in the Wyoming coffin in which may eventually be buried the chance for diversified development rather than the limited mineral-vacation prospects on which our lives now mainly rest.

NINETY PERCENT FEDERAL FUNDS FOR WATER POLLUTION CLEANUP

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing in the House of Representatives today a comprehensive water pollution abatement measure which would bring to 90 percent the Federal financing available for water pollution abatement projects.

Under this bill, 90 percent Federal funds would be provided for projects included in a river basin plan and in States which have enforceable water quality standards and an adequate matching grant program.

Other proposals in this legislation include:

First, \$4 billion per year would be allocated for 5 years for grants to States and localities for the construction of waste treatment facilities. The measure would generate a total of \$22 billion for waste treatment facilities over the next 5 years;

Second, to be eligible for a Federal grant, a treatment plant would be required to be part of a river basin program;

Third, funds appropriated by Congress under the grant program could be re-allocated at the end of the fiscal year from States unable to use the funds to those which can;

Fourth, \$40 million of the \$4 billion allocated annually would be available for reimbursement to States which pre-funded the Federal share of treatment projects or for localities which have severe local pollution needs;

Fifth, Federal grants would be pro-

hibited for waste treatment projects designed solely to treat industrial wastes;

Sixth, where some industrial wastes are to be treated in a community project, industry would be required to share in the cost of the project;

Seventh, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is required to develop, in cooperation with the States, an inventory of industrial and municipal pollution sources;

Eighth, the States would be required to keep data with respect to trends in water quality and on the progress being made in the construction of adequate pollution abatement facilities;

Ninth, the discharge of hazardous substances into our waterways is prohibited;

Tenth, ocean dumping is prohibited without a permit. No permit can be issued unless there is assurance the discharge would not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards;

Eleventh, the degradation of present water quality is prohibited. Water quality standards are extended to all navigable waters and tributaries;

Twelfth, the first \$100 million appropriated for pollution abatement each year must be given to help our rural areas, as is required under present law;

Thirteenth, any new building which must comply with water quality standards is required to use the latest pollution control techniques available. Closed-cycle systems would be required as they become available; and

Fourteenth, the authorization for grants to State and interstate water pollution control agencies is doubled, from \$10 to \$20 million per year, and this money must supplement not supplant State pollution funds.

Mr. Speaker, as we all know, in the 1950's President Eisenhower and the Congress financed the construction of a massive interstate highway system with a 90-percent Federal funds formula. Certainly clean water is as important to the Nation as good highways. I think the measure I am introducing today reflects that.

This legislation also reflects, I believe, much information we have learned about pollution and pollution grants to States and localities over the past few years.

We have learned, for example, that pollution control along an entire river basin is the most efficient and economical way to clean up our waters. Basinwide control could avoid haphazard systems of pollution cleanup and give us the maximum results from the completion of sewage treatment plants which we do construct.

Therefore, under this proposal all treatment plants which henceforth receive Federal grants will be required to be part of a river basin program.

We know under our present formula for the allocation of Federal funds for pollution abatement facilities that money often goes to States which do not need or cannot use it, and must stay allocated to those States for 18 months after the end of the fiscal year, even though other States are overwhelmed with additional needs and crying for additional funds.

In an effort to deal with these prob-

lems I have proposed changes in the formula so that it takes into account population, need, and efforts by the States, either through matching grants or pre-funding of the Federal share of treatment projects.

With regard to industrial pollution, Mr. Speaker, we know that a large amount of Federal grant funds awarded to municipalities in the past was for the construction of facilities to treat significant quantities of industrial wastes. In some cases, treatment plants treated only such wastes. We have learned also that when industries do not pay the full costs of treating their wastes when using these federally funded waste treatment plants, they have little incentive to decrease the amount of pollutants which they send to community treatment plants.

Therefore, under this legislation joint municipal-industrial plants could be constructed, but when some industrial wastes are to be treated in a municipal plant, industry would be required to share in the cost of the project.

Under that system, user charges, connection fees or other such techniques would be used to assess an industry a share of the operating costs, and costs of amortizing the debt, in proportion to their contributions to the total cost of waste treatment.

Such an arrangement takes into consideration both fiscal equity and the fact that joint municipal-industrial plants are often beneficial. One plant may cost less than two separately constructed plants. Nutrients needed in the treatment process which are absent in industrial waste can be provided by the municipal sewage. And, most important, such a cost-recovery system will provide industry with the incentive needed to decrease the tons and tons of pollution which they dump into our waterways each year. Only by decreasing the volume or strength of wastes which must be processed can we cut down on pollution and on the cost of treatment projects.

Mr. Speaker, the funding for the program, \$22 billion over the next 5 years, may seem large, but even this amount is somewhat dwarfed by the estimate of needs.

We have fallen behind in payments to States which have already supported pollution abatement programs as evidenced by the fact that reimbursables due all the States have jumped from \$894 million in June 1970, to \$1.5 billion by the end of that year. This included reimbursables owed to Wisconsin of \$64 million in December, up from \$30 million in September.

The National League of Cities estimates that local needs for water pollution control facilities from 1971-76 will total \$33 to \$37 billion. This includes primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment facilities and interceptor and storm sewers. The Wisconsin League of Municipalities has estimated the total needs for my own State during the next 5 years at \$816.5 million. Even now, there are 384 applications pending for municipal waste treatment facilities in Wisconsin for which the total estimated cost is \$206 million.

Thus, while \$1 billion or even \$2

billion for water pollution facilities may sound like a large sum, we should not and cannot talk about the size of our antipollution efforts without speaking also about the size of our pollution problems. And when we do this, it is obvious that we must make in the future a far larger commitment in terms of dollars than we have made in the past.

Mr. Speaker, as we all know, authorization for water pollution grants under the Clean Water Restoration Act ends in June of this year. We have an obligation to extend that legislation and to use the knowledge we have gained about pollution grants and pollution control over the past 5 years to make the new legislation better than its predecessor. The measure I am introducing today is being introduced in that spirit.

It retains those parts of the act which are effective and adds new sections which will, I believe, make the law more effective and further our efforts in halting the degradation of our waterways. I am hopeful that hearings on this and other similar legislation will be held soon so that strong water pollution control legislation will pass this Congress this year.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO REGULATE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

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

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, in the spring of 1970, the Special Studies Subcommittee of which I am chairman, held hearings to investigate the role and effectiveness of committees formed to serve and advise the President. In this complex and confusing world of advisory bodies, no one knows how many committees actually exist or who is on some of them. Some committees have names, but no members; some have not met in several years; some have difficulties with funding or with getting their reports published; and some have no provision for termination. A number of the committees investigated were dissatisfied with the reception of their reports by the President and some were concerned at the absence of action on their recommendations.

Our subcommittee was unable to determine the exact number of advisory committees within the Federal Government. Although 1,519 answered our questionnaire, we estimate that about 3,000 actually exist. Of these, approximately 198 are Presidential advisory committees which cost the Federal Government close to \$50,000,000 a year. The cost is high, but the problems on which the subcommittee concentrated were the lack of organization within this fifth branch of Government and the paucity of the results arising from committee recommendations. We were aware of an overwhelming need for restructuring the Federal committee system.

Today, I am introducing legislation designed to review the advisory bodies of the Federal Government, to abolish those no longer needed, and to revise the functions of those found inefficient.

My bill particularly defines the roles of the Congress, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and of the Domestic Council, in administering advisory committees.

According to my bill, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives will oversee the activities of each advisory committee under its legislative jurisdiction. In its supervisory capacity, the standing committees will see that there is no duplication among committees, that the mission of each committee is clearly defined and that funds adequate for operation is appropriated. They will also be sure that adequate staff and quarters have been assigned, as well as a date established for termination and for submission of the committee report.

Presidential advisory committees, which probably suffer from more disorder than their congressional counterparts, need a "mastermind" to coordinate their appointments and activities. According to my proposal, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget will appoint a Committee Management Secretariat as the administering agent. The Secretariat will review the activities and responsibilities of each executive advisory committee to determine whether it performs a useful function, whether it should be merged with another committee, or whether it should be dissolved. This review will occur annually, and the Director will make any recommendations directly to the President. In addition, the Director will determine the rate of pay for committee members, and provide advice, assistance, guidance, and leadership to advisory committees. Each committee will be required to meet at least twice a year and, unless otherwise notified, will terminate 2 years after its inception.

One of the shortcomings of the present system is that there is no guarantee of a response by a President to committee reports. According to my legislation, however, the Domestic Council will be responsible for evaluating and taking action on all recommendations made to the Presidential advisory committees. Within 1 year after the committee submits its report, the President will express to the Congress his views on the report and his proposals for action or his reason for inaction. Annually, the President will report to Congress on any changes in the composition of advisory committees.

Until now, there has been no procedure for handling committee reports after they have been submitted. They frequently disappear and are forgotten, particularly if they do not receive Presidential approval. Under my proposal, all reports—except those involving national security—will be placed on file in the Library of Congress, where they will be available to interested persons.

In order to make the committee system a more efficient and valuable element of the Government, I believe that legislation regulating the appointment, organization and activities of Presidential and congressional advisory committees is necessary. The legislation I am introducing today will bring order and logic to the confusing world of advisory committees. I invite other Members to join me in this effort.

ELECTRIC POWER WILL PLAY INCREASING ROLE IN PROVIDING SOLUTIONS TO MANY POLLUTION PROBLEMS—HON. CHET HOLIFIELD, OF CALIFORNIA

(Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in recent years many of my colleagues in the House have been paying increasing attention to this country's need for electrical power as well as to the ever-increasing problems of pollution of our environment. There have been many statements, speeches, and reports prepared by Members of Congress and by congressional committees. Few of us have given as much time to these concomitant problems as has my esteemed colleague, Congressman CHET HOLIFIELD, of California.

He has studied these problems assiduously in connection with his responsibilities as chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy during the recently completed 91st Congress. He represents an area where the need for electrical power is doubling every 7 to 8 years. The problems of air pollution, including the special problems of the Los Angeles Basin, are well known to him.

I would like to insert into the RECORD for the benefit of the Members of the House and those who may read the RECORD excerpts from an address delivered by Congressman HOLIFIELD before the Toledo, Ohio, area Chamber of Commerce on January 25, 1971. He has done more than simply recount the problems—he has put forth some cogent thoughts toward their solution:

THE POWER STRUCTURE

(Excerpts from remarks by Congressman CHET HOLIFIELD)

ELECTRIC POWER

I don't think I need belabor the crisis that exists in this country today in providing adequate electric power to meet the needs of the public. The most vivid demonstration of its critical role in the modern society was the great northeast blackout of 1965. Electric power is not, as some would have you believe, the luxury of the affluent. It is today an absolute necessity of our urbanized society. Loss of electric power directly and imminently threatens loss of human life. The loin cloth and sandal crowd would have you believe that electric power was created by a kind of devil worshipper who delights in despoiling the 17th Century pristine environment. Nothing could be further from the truth. It grew out of man's continuing efforts towards self-improvement and today is our cleanest and most versatile form of energy.

From your special perspective, electric power plays a fundamental role in the assurance of commercial and industrial health, both as to present operations and to future growth. I submit that it also will play an increasing role in providing solutions to many of our current pollution problems, such as the reduction of air pollution, the treatment of sewage, and the disposal of trash and garbage.

Over the past three decades electric power loads in this country have grown at an average rate of around 7% annually. This has meant the doubling of electric power generating capacity every 7 to 10 years, depending upon particular area needs. Projections of the future requirements reflect a continua-

tion of this growth trend which means doubling our existing capacity by 1980 and building nearly 4 times present capacity by 1990.

Such statistics have been used to scare the public. Arguments are made that continuous growth of electric power at such a doubling rate is absurd and that our problem can be solved by cutting out wasteful uses of energy. It is also argued that it is just physically impossible to meet such demands for additional capacity.

What about these arguments? It should be made clear that, particularly through the planning period of this specific estimate—1990—the load requirements are for the most part already built in. Most of the people who will require this power are already here or well on the way and the factories and services they will need are already built or planned. As to the elimination of wasteful uses of electricity this, of course, should always be sought. But when one faces the fact that two-thirds of our electric power is used in industrial and commercial activities involving the basic necessities of our society, there just isn't much margin to play with.

The argument that it is physically impossible to provide the added capacity reflects awareness of only the technology of the past. But we shall be employing advanced and developing technology. The estimated one million megawatts of installed capacity projected for 1990 will be provided by an estimated 492 plant sites. This is to be compared to the 3,000 separate plants we have now for only about one-third as much power. In other words, technological advances will enable us to generate 3 times the power from one-sixth the number of plant sites. Moreover, a nuclear plant requires only about one-quarter the land area of a coal fired plant. Of course this isn't the complete story, but I don't have time to discuss all of the factors this evening. The main point is that we can solve all of these problems and, using our best technology, improve our environment at the same time.

Unfortunately, despite clear indications for at least the last half decade that this Nation would be facing serious power shortages if reasonable provisions were not made for our foreseeable needs, this country is now confronted with an energy crisis of serious proportions. Just look at what has occurred in the last two years with regard to availability of fossil fuels. The costs of coal have more than doubled in some areas of the country, natural gas supplies have been deficient, and both cost increases and supply deficiencies have taken place in residual oil. Here in the midwest, the availability of residual oil is dependent upon allowable quotas. These facts should make abundantly clear the sensitivity of the fuel supply, and thus electric power supply, to fluctuations and exercises of political and economic power.

Clearly, we must make provisions to assure availability of all energy sources. Natural gas and oil deep in the ground, trapped in impermeable rock formations, does us no good. Coal with a sulfur content which cannot meet environmental standards does us little good unless we can find a good way to trap the pollutants. Untimely delays in constructing power generation facilities and bringing them into service certainly do us no good.

We may, sooner than we think, find ourselves in an almost untenable position in this country. We must know what our energy requirements are and prepare a national energy policy to assure that those requirements are met. This is imperative!

I recall a statement made by Dr. Lee DuBridge, former Science Adviser to the President, during the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy hearings on the environmental effects of producing electric power. Dr. DuBridge commented on one way that the United States could regain absolutely pure air and water. And I quote:

"Sometimes it is said it is perfectly possible to have completely pure air and completely pure water at an infinite cost. If we prohibit the driving of automobiles, if we prohibit the operation of power and industrial plants, if we prohibit all the things that cause environmental degradation, we would have pure air and water. The cost would be that everybody would in effect be dead."

I for one am not yet willing to pay such a price. Frankly, I am not yet ready to lie down and die.

WHENCE THIS ENERGY?

What can we expect the future electrical energy generation systems to be? Let us go down the line from the least practical, smallest output, systems to what should be the major systems of the future.

A solar system would not prove practical even in a desert region, notwithstanding the fervent hopes of those from the deep north. Geothermal sources—hot springs from the depths of the earth—can successfully produce electricity, but only on a very minor scale. New hydroelectric sources—clean, pure, and beautiful—are limited and can be obtained in this country only by flooding additional valleys. This causes certain types of people in the United States to become paranoically violent. Fossil fuels—where oh where can that low-sulfur stuff be? And so on and so on, with the public becoming more and more confused by having all of these matters mixed up.

The long range energy source picture has been studied competently and in depth. The first, most comprehensive study, entitled "Civilian Nuclear Power—A Report to the President," was prepared by various agencies of the Government and was submitted to the President on November 20, 1962. It has since been updated, but the fundamental finding still stands: After looking at all practical energy sources, there is no alternative to nuclear energy to meet our long range needs. By nuclear energy we mean fission or fusion. Facing the facts of energy life, since we are a long way from demonstrating the basic feasibility of the fusion reaction, we must concentrate on the fission reactors which we have already started to build. And we must go one step further and develop the breeder—a fission reactor—to give us a virtually limitless supply of energy. This type of reactor in effect makes more nuclear fuel than it consumes by converting non-fissionable atoms into fissionable atoms.

I must express some dissatisfaction with the rate of development of the breeders. I have mentioned this several times in other public statements and steps have been taken to improve the performance record. But we are faced with the stark fact that the Administration has refused to adequately fund the research and development effort on the breeder reactor.

THE PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW

I have been associated with the atomic energy program in this country since its inception—a quarter of a century. I have participated in all the critical decisions concerning the use of atomic energy in this country, many of which were made in a crisis atmosphere. To name a few—thermonuclear weapons, naval nuclear propulsion, MIRV, ABM, and most important for our future needs, nuclear electric power. I know that the performance record of nuclear electric generating systems will eventually dispel all the doubts held by the honestly concerned people. But these are the people who must be made aware of what is involved between having sufficient energy or insufficient energy, of the characteristics and true environmental impact of fossil fuel plants and nuclear plants, and of the true costs which will be incurred from their choices. And this can be accomplished very effectively judging from the success of the educational workshops

conducted by Oak Ridge Associated Universities in Midland, Michigan, relative to the dual purpose nuclear plant to be built there.

This is a time for action, not merely by radical groups opposed to everything that is being done, but by conscientious, informed citizens. They can offer constructive advice based on practical experience and pragmatic consideration of the issues, the alternative solutions, and perhaps most important, the side effects of each alternative.

Organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce have a responsibility to the public as well as to their membership to assure the decision-making process is not distorted by a reaction to disproportionate emphasis of one side of an issue—either side. Your first responsibility is education. You must educate yourselves and help to educate the public and public officials on the various issues confronting us all. Your organization is to be congratulated for your efforts in this regard. Keep up the good work. It is only in this way can we hope to achieve an understanding of the relative priorities of the solutions of these issues.

Traditional self-interest, which has always been recognized as legitimate in the political and economic power structures, will remain valid only so long as all of the various interests are adequately represented. You should bear firmly in mind that a solution which in the short term may solve the particular problems of commercial enterprises with which you are most concerned may in the long run cost not only the health but the very existence of the same commercial enterprises.

Let me give you just one broad example. After Sputnik was launched in 1957 this country embarked on a paranoic self-examination of its scientific accomplishments and determined that we were falling behind. A determined effort was then made to reverse that situation and great quantities of our various resources were employed to develop our scientific knowledge and manpower. That effort was successfully culminated with the stepping on the moon by Neil Armstrong in 1969. Since that time, and perhaps somewhat before, the trend was reversed. Science has become the brunt of doubt, discredit and debasement. Technology is a dirty word. And the clamor which arose primarily over the pollution of our environment had an immediate impact on the political and subsequently the economic power sectors. The portion of our financial resources dedicated to scientific research, development and engineering has been drastically eroded. The fallout has been significant in the loss of jobs, the reduction in basic research activities and, perhaps most importantly, the disillusionment of an entire generation of young scientists. In 15 or 20 years we shall reap the harvest of what we sow now and I fear that our harvest will be thorns when we go looking for the scientists and engineers that we shall most certainly need. And the most amazing thing about this entire situation is that the solution to the problems which science and technology is accused of having created will depend almost completely on further advances in the same scientific and technological fields. If there is a lesson to be learned from all of this, it is that a reflex action to secure short term solutions to particular problems may well result in long term disaster. I hope that you will keep that concept clearly in mind as you wrestle with the awesome challenges of the 70's.

But wrestle you must. Gird yourselves for the struggle. My best wishes are with you.

LITHUANIANS OBSERVE TWO ANNIVERSARIES

(Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in conjunction with the February 16 commemoration of the 53d Lithuanian Independence Day, I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter and resolution that I have just received from the Reverend John Gasunas, chairman of the East St. Louis, Ill., Chapter of the Lithuanian American Community of the USA, Inc. I commend the East St. Louis chapter for taking such an active role in the observance of this important date in the history of man's quest for freedom.

The material follows:

LITHUANIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY OF THE USA, INC.,
East St. Louis, Ill., February 14, 1971.

HON. MELVIN PRICE,
House of Representatives,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRICE: As you know, in February of each year Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent and their friends throughout the nation commemorate two anniversaries. Locally on this date we are marking:

The 720th anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian state when all Lithuanian principalities were unified into one kingdom in 1251; and

The 53rd anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Lithuania on February 16, 1918.

We should like to extend to you our appreciation for the interest you have shown in our cause in the past and request your continued support.

Enclosed is a copy of the Resolution adopted today by United States citizens of Lithuanian origin or descent residing in our community.

Sincerely,

Rev. JOHN GASUNAS.

RESOLUTION

Adopted at a meeting of Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent and their friends residing in the city of East St. Louis, Illinois, and its vicinity, sponsored by the Lithuanian-American Community of the U.S.A., Inc., East St. Louis, Illinois, Chapter, held on Sunday, February 14, 1971, in commemorating the 720th anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian state when Mindaugas the Great unified all Lithuanian principalities into one kingdom in 1251 and the 53rd anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Lithuania on February 16, 1918.

Whereas the Communist regime did not come to power in Lithuania by legal or democratic process; and

Whereas by force of arms the Soviet Union took over Lithuania in June of 1940; and

Whereas the Lithuanian people, opposed to foreign domination, are determined to work toward restoring the freedom and sovereignty which they rightly and deservedly enjoyed for more than seven centuries; and

Whereas the Soviets have deported or killed over twenty-five per cent of the Lithuanian population since June 15, 1940; and

Whereas the Government of the United States has refused to recognize the seizure of Lithuania and incorporation of this freedom-loving country into the Soviet Union and has maintained diplomatic relations with the government of the free Republic; and

Whereas the Committee of the House of Representatives, created by H. Res. 346 of the Eighty-third Congress to investigate the incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union, found that the incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia was contrary to established principles of international law; and

Whereas the House of Representatives and the United States Senate (of the Eighty-ninth Congress) unanimously passed House Concurrent Resolution 416 urging the President of the United States to direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums and by such means as he deems appropriate, to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, and to the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent pledge our support to our President and our Congress to achieve peace, freedom, and justice in the world and reaffirm our belief in the American principles of government; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States carry out the expression of the United States Congress contained in H. Con. Res. 416 by bringing to the United Nations the Baltic States question and demanding the Soviet withdrawal from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded this day to Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States; William P. Rogers, Secretary of State; Charles H. Percy and Adlai E. Stevenson III, Senators from Illinois; Melvin Price, Member of Congress; and George Bush, United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

LITHUANIAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY
OF THE U.S.A., INC., EAST ST. LOUIS,
ILL., CHAPTER,
Rev. JOHN GASUNAS, Chairman.

NO MAN CAN BE A COMPETENT LEGISLATOR

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

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, in his eloquent defense of the then new Constitution, James Madison offered to present-day proponents of the 4-year House term a compelling and relevant argument.

With great wisdom, Madison constructed a formula whose application is as timely to today's debate on the length of the term served by a Member of the House as it was during his day.

He first points out that, while the length of the term "does not appear to be susceptible of any precise calculation" it must have some relation to the "variety of circumstances with which it may be connected."

This great man then tells us that—

The period of service ought, therefore, in all cases to bear some proportion to the extent of practical knowledge requisite to the due performance of the service.

Without sufficient time—time in proportion to the job needing to be done—Madison argues that "no man can be a competent legislator."

Of course, Madison's argument was made against the proponents of an annual term. His defense was in support of a 2-year term. But his message to our time is clear—consider the circumstances and requirements "requisite for performance." "Performance" is his standard, and length of service should and must be based upon that standard.

The 2-year term, timely and relevant in an America of the late 18th century, today is a serious obstacle to the legislator sincerely attempting to fulfill all his responsibilities. The term needs to be

lengthened to 4 years if the House of Representatives is to become a 20th-century institution capable of fulfilling Madison's maxim of "performance."

I sincerely believe that the House is not performing as it should, because of, among other reasons, the antiquated and disabling 2-year term of its membership. To remedy this, I am introducing today a constitutional amendment which will lengthen to 4 years the term a Member serves.

My amendment will, if enacted, have one-half of the House elected every 2 years.

In separate legislation, I am proposing that Congress create a commission to examine and recommend methods for equitably reapportioning congressional districts after the 4-year term is instituted.

I am also proposing measures which would:

First. Set the age of 70 as the mandatory retirement age.

Second. Permit retired colleagues to serve the House as senior consultants.

Third. Authorize \$3,500,000 to enable each Member to both inform and learn from his constituency by mailing quarterly newsletters and questionnaires.

The nonconstitutional reforms I am introducing today are designed to enhance the 4-year term proposal. Taken together, they offer a substantial package of reforms aimed at streamlining the operations of the House, as well as enabling the individual Member to fulfill his responsibilities.

We should remember that the idea of institutionalizing a legislator's frequent return to his constituency originated during a time when his physical ability to do so was inconvenient and expensive. Without frequent elections it was not inconceivable for a legislator to rarely, if ever, visit his district during a session.

Fortunately, most participants at the Constitutional Convention yielded, after much acrimony, to the arguments of Madison and Hamilton. They correctly pointed out that the nature, scope, and complexity of Federal legislation would require sufficient time in order to be completely dealt with. But the physical and political realities of the times were compelling and, as a compromise between these arguments, the 2-year term was agreed upon.

Today, institutionalizing, for physical reasons, the frequent return of legislators to their districts is no longer relevant. Therefore, those who still defend the two year term argue that frequent elections keep the House "close to the people" and sensitive to their constituents' opinions.

Ironically, on the national level, the 2-year term mitigates against a Member's being sensitive. As a matter of fact, the pressure of the responsibilities of the office and the urgency of politically surviving makes a Member anything but sensitive. Frequent campaigns have become less an opportunity for dialog between Members and constituents and more an expensive exercise in packaging attractive commodities. Compressing the increasingly complicated responsibilities of the office with, in a marginal district, the expensive and demanding require-

ments for election into the space of 2 years, leaves little if any time for a Member to engage in honest, considered, and meaningful dialog with his constituency.

To a large extent, modern campaigning and the demands of holding office today have changed the relationship between the voter and those who represent him. The personal style, necessary even up to a few decades ago, has largely been replaced by campaigns tailored to fit the electronic media and computer technology. Although personally demanding upon the candidate, these new techniques have effectively created real barriers between the voter and the campaigner. Unfortunately these techniques reflect the times and must be used if a candidate is to gain the attention of the voters.

The point, of course, is that modern campaigns are less than adequate mechanisms for meaningful constituent contact. They are, however, just as personally demanding and infinitely more expensive for the candidate. The legislator today is not only increasingly dependent on the new techniques upon which he has to rely for reelection, but he is increasingly dependent upon those capable of paying the extravagant costs of these new techniques. For these reasons, the legislator who has to run for office frequently finds himself less capable of being responsive to the people he represents, because he has to be more responsive to those paying the bills.

This, I believe, is a reasonable answer to those who maintain frequent elections are necessary if a Member is to remain "close to the people." But what about the argument that 2-year elections raise issues and require Members to answer for their activities.

The availability of the media and its impact upon public life have had a profound effect in reshaping political institutions. While the media has played the most important role in depersonalizing campaigns, it has had the salutary effect of keeping the electorate informed. Daily information on the activities of Congress is available in almost every living room in America. A vigilant and independent press with immediate access to the electronic media can in 1 day report on issues and summon mass public concern requiring almost instantaneous accountability, if not action, from the Congress.

An informed electorate, better able and more interested in gaining information from the media rather than from a partisan, highly structured, and often deliberately simplistic political campaign, is honestly not served by the 2-year term. The public gains only marginal advantage, if there is any at all, from having its representative continually campaign and it loses significantly in the quality of attention and concern paid to public business.

In his article in the Federalist Papers, Madison maintains that Federal business is twice as complex and voluminous in nature and scope when compared to the business of the individual States. During his time, the lower houses of most State legislatures were elected annually. Reasoning from this, Madison suggested 2 years for the House of Representatives.

Today, the sheer volume and complexity of Federal business is such that to compare it with Madison's times would be an absurd hoax. It would be comparing a rural society to an urban one, an agricultural economy to an industrial economy. There is no basis for comparing the America of 1789 to the America of 1971. They are two different Americas. Yet, the length of service in the House is still based upon maxims two centuries old. If we are to perform well, and if we are to honestly and competently exercise our responsibilities, we must muster the courage to tell the Nation we need more time.

I believe if we do this we will create an honest base upon which to judge the performance of the House and each of its Members. I honestly believe that each Member would then be able to devote the quality of attention and energy necessary to understand and deal with the issues of the 1970's.

I also believe we will be a more honestly responsive institution, for we will have the time to listen and consider rather than just react or ignore. We will be a more independent institution—more independent of special interests now necessary to finance increasingly costly campaigns.

With the burden of incessant campaigning lifted, many capable men who presently have excluded themselves from public office may be attracted, comfortable in the knowledge they will have sufficient time to competently deal with the problems they will face. Equally important, good men will be willing to stay. The House has lost the services of excellent Members who could not afford either the time or money to wage incessant campaigns.

Let me now answer some of the other arguments used against the 4-year term. Since my proposal recommends staggered terms, the suggestion that it would work a hardship on the minority party is not at issue. Although there is merit in the argument that a President should have a Congress whose term runs concurrently with his, experience has taught us that a midterm test of national public interest is valuable. Not only does it allow the party out of power to recoup losses, but it serves as a limited referendum on the direction of public policy. The staggered term would preserve these features, while insuring a carryover of experienced Members.

The staggered term does raise the question of when does a Congress end. I can understand a minimum of concern over this matter, but those opposing the 4-year staggered term have emphasized this issue far beyond its importance. Senators are elected for 6-year staggered terms and seem to have little difficulty adapting to a 2-year Congress. I suggest a 4-year term for a Member would do little to impair his performance or the performance of the House during the present length of a Congress. However, the 4-year term may serve as a catalyst for a thorough examination into the relevancy of maintaining a 2-year life for a Congress. There are persuasive arguments for a new general session annually or an authorization session followed by an appropriations session. There are a

number of alternatives to the present system and perhaps we will find it useful to consider them. If the 4-year term becomes a reality, I suggest the present 2-year life of the Congress can conveniently be continued without undue hardship. This is particularly true if, as I propose, the 4-year term is staggered.

One argument that has persuaded many people a 4-year staggered term is unworkable asks what happens to the 4-year seat during a reapportionment. It is conceivable that a Representative elected to a 4-year term at the beginning of a decade may find, after reapportionment, that his seat has been substantially changed or no longer exists. Over the years, various suggestions have been proposed to deal with this complex question. None, however, has offered an acceptable solution. As a result, opponents of the 4-year term have summarily dismissed it as unworkable.

While I do not pretend to be an authority on this particular aspect of the issue, I can suggest an approach which may open the door to resolving the problem. Since the Supreme Court decision requiring State legislatures to reapportion on the basis of the one-man, one-vote doctrine, the various States have had to deal with the 4-year term and reapportionment. No one has suggested to the States that the 4-year term is irreconcilable with a constitutional reapportionment. Rather, the States seem to be adequately dealing with the circumstances.

In California, the State senate, whose members are elected to 4-year terms, and half of whose membership was elected in 1970, will be reapportioned this year. Many districts will undergo substantial change. A district or two in the northern part of the State may in fact cease to exist. Yet, the California Legislature feels it is perfectly competent to reconcile the 4-year terms of senators to the new districts it will draw.

The point I am making is that the Congress is about to find itself the beneficiary of a great deal of experience in resolving the dilemma of the 4-year term and decennial reapportionment. For this reason, one of the measures I am introducing today would create a commission to survey the reapportionment experience of the States and recommend to the Congress the most appropriate way to reconcile the problem.

Included among the proposed reforms I am introducing is a measure which would require a Member's retirement upon reaching the age of 70. The Member's retirement would become effective upon the adjournment of the Congress.

Of course, this measure is in no way intended to effect those currently holding office and who have reached the age of 70. Rather it is based upon the undeniable fact that without some mandatory retirement provision, opportunities for younger men are diminished, thereby discouraging them from seeking office. There is also great merit in the argument that the voters, as well as the House and its committees, benefit from fresh ideas and fresh leadership. We must also be aware that virtually every institution, whether it be business, the Catholic church, the executive branch, and

others, have already moved in this direction, creating in the public an expectation that Congress will conform to the accepted pattern. Not to meaningfully respond to that expectation would further consolidate the public's cynicism toward the Congress.

In order that the valuable experience of our senior colleagues is not lost to the House, I propose that we allow each standing committee and the leadership to retain former colleagues in the capacity as senior consultants. This would allow the House to have access to the great knowledge accumulated by the Members during their service, as well as offer an important and continuing role to those who have dedicated their lives to public service.

My final suggestion is presented with the intention of encouraging Members to stay in closer touch with their constituencies. There is a real need for each Member to periodically inform his district of his individual activities and views. There is also a need for each Member to offer his constituency a periodic opportunity to express its opinions to him. In order to fulfill these needs today, a Member must personally finance the printing of each mailing. It is rather expensive and, as a result, there is no uniform method employed, nor is there any consistency. The various districts throughout the Nation are treated to a variety of different programs, some extensive, others minimal, depending upon the financial resources of the individual Member.

In order to promote a meaningful and continuing exchange between a Member and his district, I am introducing legislation which will encourage each Representative to mail a quarterly newsletter and questionnaire to each resident in his district. The bill authorizes the House to spend up to \$3.5 million for this purpose. The authorization is arrived at by allowing each Member an additional \$8,000 to be used for the printing of four newsletters and four questionnaires during each session of Congress.

There is precedent for such a recommendation. The California legislature currently pays both postage and printing for quarterly newsletters from its Members to their districts. The program has been quite successful. I frankly believe that a relatively small expenditure that encourages meaningful contact between a Congressman and his district would be an important reform.

I invite my colleagues to provide me with the benefit of their views on each of the reforms I have introduced today. It is my hope that the reform measures I have introduced will initiate a considerable dialog, eventually resulting in passage of each of these long overdue recommendations.

WASHINGTON—THE LIGHTED CITY

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

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to see that Washington is being turned into a city of light. Federal structures are being floodlighted at night un-

der a new program designed to brighten the shadowed buildings and dark corners in the Nation's Capital, and the streets are having their nighttime faces lifted through the miracle of electricity. This is a cheery development. As I have said on several occasions our Capital City above all cities belongs to the people and they should be encouraged to make use of it.

If the people pour into the streets at night, no longer fearful of threats that might lurk in the darkness, our city will be revitalized and will become a happier place for all the citizens. On April 11, 1968, in my newsletter for the folks at home I stated:

As I was driving through this city the other night on my way home from visiting a friend, I was struck by the fact that, except for scattered motor vehicles, the streets were empty and deserted. It was not late, the weather was balmy, and you would have thought this fine spring night would bring people out of their houses and apartments. But this had not happened. The inhabitants of the Nation's Capital were huddled inside—many of them no doubt reading news stories and magazine articles about crime in the city streets.

Crime in the streets is in fact a pressing problem, but I don't think it follows that the best way to meet the problem is for honest, law-abiding citizens to stay off the streets. Just the reverse may be true. The streets belong to the people, and if people in large numbers poured out to walk and enjoy themselves on a spring night then criminals and potential criminals would have no choice but to slink back into the shadows. If families and even entire neighborhoods set out to walk around a few blocks, visiting among themselves, the criminal element would be far outnumbered. After all, there are more of us than there are of them. I'm not talking about "marches" for a cause. A march is about the most fatiguing form of walking. But pleasant, neighborly strolls not only can confound criminals but at the same time can put all the walkers in better physical shape.

The de la Garza Master Plan for combatting crime in the streets is freely offered for use by all. Let's reclaim our streets.

Those responsible for making Washington a city of light deserve to be commended. I hope the example that is being set here in this respect will be followed by other cities throughout the Nation. We can and should become a nation of light in everyway possible.

THE BRISTOL AFFAIR

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of Members of the House to a report made to me by the Comptroller General of the United States concerning the highly unusual and highly questionable contracts the Army entered into with an electronics firm in New Bedford, Mass.

These contracts with Bristol Electronics, Inc., have been almost total fowlups from the beginning.

In defense of the Army, it should be pointed out that it did not want to do business with Bristol in the first place because the firm was obviously incapable of delivering the goods. The Army was forced to do so, however, by the

Small Business Administration which, by some sort of magic, determined on the basis of the same corporate information studied by the Army, that Bristol was capable of performing the contract.

Bristol failed to perform in a rather spectacular—and costly—manner.

For instance, the contract, which was awarded in August 1965, required Bristol to deliver 8,554 radio sets by September 15, 1967. On September 30, 1967, Bristol had delivered only 92 of them. Two years later it was still behind schedule.

In light of this failure to deliver the radio sets it had contracted to produce, the Army—incredibly—handed Bristol a second contract, a fact that still has investigators at the General Accounting Office shaking their heads.

Another facet to this case that demands attention is the blatant refusal of the Small Business Administration to open its files on the Bristol matter to the GAO.

It has been found in case after case that when a Government agency has something to hide, it slams shut the file cabinets.

In this instance, the hiding of the files by the SBA may be for the purpose of keeping hidden any evidence of political pressure. Such pressure, it is known, was applied in behalf of Bristol.

Still another intriguing aspect of this story is the existence of a mystery man—a phantom—who had the power to suddenly cancel a meeting between the Army's contracting officer and the Small Business Administration, a meeting that might have saved the taxpayers a great deal of money.

The GAO reports that no one in the Pentagon can remember canceling this meeting, and that nothing in the files sheds any light on why it was canceled.

I find it disturbing and unacceptable that high Army officials possessed such bad memories, intentionally or otherwise, and that phantoms can cancel meetings between agencies. If this happened in the Bristol case, how many other times has it happened elsewhere?

I have asked Secretary of Defense Laird to advise me what can be done to prevent such situations from developing in the future, and I have asked SBA Administrator Thomas Kleppe to reassess the policy of that agency to insure that the public is allowed to know what is being done with its money in the future.

DISGRACEFUL REPORTING

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, there is an excellent article by Edward Jay Epstein in the February 13, 1971, issue of the New Yorker magazine that exposes, in detail, the incredibly miserable performance of two of the Nation's so-called leading newspapers, a number of magazines and the two national wire services in connection with an alleged police conspiracy to exterminate the Black Panther Party.

This article describes how the New York Times, the Washington Post, Time and Newsweek magazines, the Associated

Press and United Press International—among others—either deliberately deceived their readers or, more likely, were almost unbelievably naive and unprofessional in the manner in which they reported the totally unsubstantiated mouthings of a spokesman of the Black Panthers.

I do not think you will find, anywhere on this earth, a pair of more pious defenders of "the press" than the New York Times and the Washington Post. Nor do either exhibit any noticeable modesty in telling one and all how many prize winners they have on their staffs.

Yet these two publications took the lead in spreading, if not fostering, the claim that there was a national police conspiracy to rid the earth of the Black Panthers.

In the New Yorker article is the interesting explanation of how the New York Times quietly turned a mere claim into an established fact—a trick that any number of journalists are aware of, but not always discovered by many of the reading public.

The two wire services—AP and UPI—do not lag far behind in culpability. The two so-called news magazines can virtually be eliminated in this instance because no one, except possibly their editors, claims for them any serious attempt at objectivity.

This entire episode leads one to wonder what has happened to the basic rule of journalism—to have reasonable proof of a claim before it is printed. This rule apparently has been supplanted, in some editorial rooms, by one which says "ask questions only when it suits your purpose."

At any rate, the New Yorker article points up vividly the depths to which some journals and some journalists have sunk. They are a blot on the banner of the free press.

If Vice President SPIRO T. AGNEW needed a case to prove his point of too much shoddy journalism in this country he could well refer to certain publications and their efforts to degrade the police by labeling them as "exterminators" of the Black Panthers.

Mr. Speaker, I include the article for insertion in the RECORD at this point:

THE PANTHERS AND THE POLICE: A PATTERN OF GENOCIDE?

Between 4:40 and 4:52 a.m. on December 4, 1969, plainclothes police in Chicago, while executing a search warrant for illegal weapons, shot to death Fred Hampton, the twenty-one-year-old chairman of the Black Panther Party of Illinois, and Mark Clark, a member of the Party, in Hampton's apartment. Four days later, at about the same hour of the morning, the Los Angeles Special Weapons Tactics Team, dressed in black jumpsuits and black hats, moved on the Black Panther Party headquarters in that city with another search warrant for illegal weapons and, in a heated gun battle, shot and seriously wounded three more Panthers. Commenting of these events, in San Francisco, Charles R. Garry, chief counsel and spokesman for the Black Panther Party, whose membership at the time was estimated at between eight hundred and twelve hundred, declared to the press that Hampton and Clark were "in fact the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth Panthers murdered by the police," and that the deaths and the raids

were all "part and package of a national scheme by various agencies of the government to destroy and commit genocide upon members of the Black Panther Party."

Garry's assertion that twenty-eight members of the controversial black-militant group had been killed by the police was widely reported. On December 7 and December 9, 1969, the New York Times reported as an established fact, without giving any source for the figure or qualifying it in any way, that twenty-eight Panthers had been killed by police since January, 1968. (These stories were disseminated throughout the country to over three hundred newspapers and news agencies that subscribe to the Times wire service.) On December 9, 1969, the Washington Post stated flatly, "A total of 28 Panthers have died in clashes with police since January 1, 1968." In a later article, the Post declared, "Between a dozen and 30 Panthers have been killed in these confrontations." (About two hundred newspapers subscribe to the Post's wire service.)

On the basis of what had been reported about the police killings and predawn raids, civil-rights leaders expressed an understandable concern. Roy Innis, director of the Congress for Racial Equality, called for an immediate investigation of "the death of 28 Black Panther members killed in clashes with the police since January 1968." Ralph Abernathy, who succeeded Martin Luther King, Jr., as chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, attributed the death of Panther leaders to "a calculated design of genocide in this country." Julian Bond, a member of the Georgia state legislature, said, "The Black Panthers are being decimated by political assassination arranged by the federal police apparatus." And Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League, urgently requested the Attorney General to convene federal grand juries in those "jurisdictions where nearly 30 Panthers have been murdered by law-enforcement officials."

Garry's theory about "a national scheme . . . to destroy" the Black Panthers was also taken up by the press. Pointing to a "growing feeling (particularly in the black community)" that the "Federal Administration has had a hand in the recent wave of raids, arrests and shoot-outs," an article in the Times by John Kifner concluded that statements made by officials of the Nixon Administration "appear to have at least contributed to a climate of opinion among local police . . . that a virtual open season has been declared on the Panthers." Time reported, on December 12, 1969, that "a series of gun battles between Panthers and police throughout the nation" amounted to a "lethal undeclared war," and concluded, "Whether or not there is a concerted police campaign, the ranks of Panther leadership have been decimated in the past two years." In the very next issue, Time, repeating Garry's claim that "28 Panthers have died in police gunfire," asked, "Specifically, are the raids against Panther offices part of a national design to destroy the Panther leadership?" The answer was more or less left open. That same week, Newsweek began a news report entitled "Too Late for the Panthers?" with the same question: "Is there some sort of government conspiracy afoot to exterminate the Black Panthers?" The article then proceeded to portray a "guerrilla war between the gun-toting Panthers and the police," in which the Panther "hierarchy around the country has been all but decimated over the past year," and concluded that "there is no doubt that the police around the nation have made the Panthers a prime target in the past two years . . ." A few weeks later, Newsweek reported that "the cop on the beat has been joined by Attorney General John Mitchell's Justice Department, which believe the Panthers to be a menace to national security and has ac-

cordingly escalated the drive against them"—a drive that "has taken a fearful toll of the Panthers."

The Washington Post, noting in an editorial that the "carnage has been terrible" in the "urban guerrilla warfare" between Panthers and police, concluded that "recent events" had given "added currency" to the Panther charge that "there is a national campaign under way to eradicate them by any means, legal or extra-legal." Picking up the theme in his syndicated column, Carl T. Rowan observed, "We have seen this nationally orchestrated police campaign to turn the guns on the Panthers and wipe them out," and referred to an "obvious conspiracy of police actions across the country that has produced the alleged killings of 28 Black Panthers." The Nation, in an editorial titled "Marked for Extinction," asserted, "It is becoming increasingly apparent that a campaign of repression and assassination is being carried out against the Black Panthers." Even a paper as cautious as the Christian Science Monitor, after a telephone interview with Garry, cited the Panther charge of "police murder" and "genocide" and expressed "a growing suspicion that something more than isolated local police action was involved."

Confusion about the alleged murders began to set in early, and on December 21, 1969, the Times reported that Garry had put the number of Panthers killed by the police at twelve, although it later returned to the figure of twenty-eight. While an Associated Press dispatch in the San Francisco Examiner on December 9th reported that twenty-seven Panthers had been killed by police in "Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, Detroit, and Indianapolis," the United Press International wire service, on December 12th, sent out to its clients a list, provided by the Black Panther Party, of twenty Panthers killed in "cold blood" by police in Los Angeles, Oakland, Seattle, San Diego, New Haven, and Chicago. (In the list itself, however, only sixteen deaths could actually be attributed to the police.) Life, in a single issue—that of February 6, 1970—presented three figures: Eldridge Cleaver, the minister of information of the Black Panther Party, was quoted as saying that police "ambush" had led to "28 murders" of Panthers, but at another point the magazine declared, "So far, in the running guerrilla war of rooftop sniping, midnight ambush and mass shoot-outs that the Panthers and police have been waging in a number of cities . . . at least 19 Panthers are dead," adding, in parentheses, that "it is uncertain that more than a dozen have died of police bullets." While articles in the New Republic, Ramparts, and the New Statesman have, at various times, put the figure at twenty, an article in Newsday by Patrick Owens, who made a conscientious effort to check out Garry's claims, asserted that no more than ten Panthers had been killed by police.

The executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union in Illinois declared, according to the Washington Post, that twenty-eight Panthers had died in clashes with police since January 1, 1968, while the Los Angeles branch of the same organization said that it was possible to document twelve cases in which Panthers had been killed in such encounters. In a column in the Post a few days earlier, Nicholas von Hoffman had written, "The Panthers alone claim that 28 of their top people have been murdered in the last couple of years, and there is no strong prima-facie reason to disbelieve them."

Even one victim of deliberate police murder would be too many, but if twenty-eight Panthers had been murdered by the police in two years, as Garry claimed and many publications reported, it might indeed represent a pattern of systematic destruction. The implications would be so dreadful that

one would expect the figures to be checked out with the utmost scruple. Since the number of Panthers killed would seem to be an ascertainable fact, how can such widely differing figures be accounted for?

When A. M. Rosenthal, the managing editor of the *Times*, was asked about the discrepancies in his paper, he explained that the December 7th report, which stated, "Twenty-eight Black Panthers have been killed in run-ins with the police since January 1, 1968," was taken from a December 5th story by the same reporter, which said, "According to Charles Garry . . . [Hampton and Clark] were the 27th and 28th Black Panthers killed in clashes with the police since January of 1968," and which was itself based on a telephone conversation with Garry. In the December 7th story, the qualifying phrase "according to Charles Garry" had been deleted, Rosenthal said, because "the reporter probably felt the source was unimportant in the second story"—although Rosenthal, in discussing the matter, said that he personally felt that the reporter should not have turned an assertion by an interested party into a fact. The figure of twenty-eight had subsequently been reported as fact because the reporter "inadvertently referred to the first figure," and this had happened because "no flag was placed on the error." (Whitney Young's assertion that "nearly thirty Panthers have been murdered by law-enforcement officials" was based on the *Times*, according to his research assistant, and the *Times* was then able to report in a Sunday summary that the charge of a "national conspiracy" against the Panthers "has been echoed by more moderate civil-rights leaders.")

Ben Bagdikian, the national editor of the *Washington Post*, also named Garry as the source for his newspaper's assertion that twenty-eight Panthers had been killed by police—though the only "specific documentation" on the subject was the U.P.I. bulletin of December 12th. The U.P.I. bulletin, which went out to more than four thousand subscribing domestic newspapers and broadcasting stations, came from the news agency's San Francisco bureau, which, according to its manager, H. Jefferson Grigsby, obtained the list of "victims of cold-blooded murder by the police" from Panther sources. "There was no further dispatch modifying the December 12th story," Grigsby has noted. Garry's list apparently provided publications such as the *New Republic*, *Ramparts*, and the *New Statesman* with the "fact" that twenty Panthers had been killed by police (the figure was published without attribution), and *Ramparts*, in turn, furnished an organization called the Committee to Defend the Panthers—whose letterhead included the names of Norman Mailer, I. F. Stone, Ralph Abernathy, Pete Seeger, Ossie Davis, and Gloria Steinem—with what the committee called the "grim statistic" of twenty Panthers dead. Members of another committee concerned with the treatment that Black Panthers were receiving at the hands of the police—this one set up by former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg and Roy Wilkins, of the N.A.A.C.P.—were widely quoted as saying that "twenty-eight" and "nearly thirty" Panthers had been "murdered" by police, although Norman C. Amaker, the staff director of the committee, conceded that the list on which these statements were based "was compiled at the behest of their national attorney, Charles Garry."

And so it went. Although Garry was certainly an interested party in the controversy over what came to be called the war between the Panthers and the police, it is clear that his assertions were widely accepted at their face value, so even when modifications were made in the lists of casualties it was Garry's story that was being modified, and practically no independent checking was done. How, then, did Garry ar-

rive at his figures? In September, 1970, Garry explained to me that he chose the number twenty-eight when newsmen called him for a statement after the shooting of Hampton and Clark because that "seemed to be a safe number;" he added that he believed "the actual number of Panthers murdered by the police is many times that figure." When pressed for the names, however, Garry found he could "document" only "twenty police murders" of Panthers. The list of "twenty murders," which was sent to me from Garry's office, along with a warning that "the facts are not necessarily empirical," actually comprises only nineteen Panther deaths, and one of the nineteen deaths—that of Sidney Miller, in Seattle—is attributed by Garry not to police but to "a merchant who claimed he thought Miller was going to rob the store." In the coroner's records, the statement of the Seattle police is that "the deceased and an unknown person were robbing the Seven-Eleven store at 8856 35th Ave. S.W., and in the progress of the robbery the deceased was shot with a .38-calibre snub-nosed Smith & Wesson by the store owner, Donald F. Lannoye." Lannoye does not dispute the statement that he fired the fatal shot.

That leaves eighteen "documented" cases involving Black Panthers who Garry claims were murdered by police in pursuance of a conspiracy to "commit genocide upon" the Black Panthers. The way black people in general are treated by the police in our society has become a subject of increasing concern to many citizens, black and white, and, for a number of reasons—including the deaths of Hampton and Clark in Chicago—the idea of a deliberate police campaign against the Panthers may not seem far-fetched. But if there is to be an abatement of the fear and near-hysteria that seem to have developed around the question of the Panthers and the police, surely we must begin by getting the facts straight. For this reason, Garry's list of eighteen Panthers allegedly murdered by the police may be worth examining in some detail.

THE CASE OF ALEX RACKLEY

On May 21, 1969, John Mroczka, a twenty-three-year-old factory worker, stopped his motorcycle near a bridge on Route 147 outside of Middlefield, Connecticut, and while walking along the edge of a stream looking for trout saw a "set of legs" and "body" partly submerged. State police were called to the scene by Mroczka, and they recovered from the stream the body of a Negro male whose wrists were tied with gauze and whose neck was encircled by a noose fashioned from a wire coat hanger. An autopsy, conducted immediately afterward, indicated that the man had been severely burned on wide areas of the chest, arms, wrists, buttocks, thighs, and right shoulder and had also been beaten around the face, the groin, and the lumbar region with a hard object before he was shot in the head and chest. The victim, who was subsequently identified by his fingerprints as Alex Rackley, had died, a pathologist concluded, within the preceding twelve to twenty-four hours.

Just after midnight on May 22nd, New Haven police acted on a tip supplied by an informant who identified a Polaroid photograph of the corpse as a man who had been tortured with scalding water in an apartment that served as Panther headquarters in New Haven. Around 12:30 a.m., they raided the apartment and arrested Warren Kimbro, thirty-five, one of the leaders of the New Haven chapter of the Black Panther Party, and five women members. Eventually, eight other Black Panthers, including Bobby Seale, the national chairman of the Party, were arrested, and all of those arrested, except two who were remanded to a juvenile court, were charged with complicity, in varying degrees, in the kidnapping or torture or murder of Alex Rackley, a twenty-four-year-old mem-

ber of the New York chapter of the Black Panther Party.

Charles Garry immediately charged that "Rackley was killed by the police or by agents of some armed agency of the government." Holding that the murder victim was in "good standing" in the Party, he further declared, as quoted in *Newsweek*, "We have every reason to believe, and we intend to prove, when the time comes, that Rackley was murdered by police agents."

Even without proof, Garry's version of the events gained wide currency. The U.P.I.'s listing of Panthers alleged by a Party spokesman to have been killed by the police cites "Alex Rackley" simply as "tortured and killed" by the police in New Haven, Conn., in May, 1969." At Yale, where a national May Day rally was held in the spring of 1970 to support the Panthers charged in the case, William Sloane Coffin, the Yale chaplain, described the trial of the accused Panthers as "Panther repression," and said, "All of us conspired to bring on this tragedy—law-enforcement agencies by their illegal acts against the Panthers, and the rest of us by our immoral silence in front of these acts." At the same time, the president of Yale, Kingman Brewster, Jr., told striking students—who were demanding, among other things, the release of the Black Panthers awaiting trial for Rackley's murder—that he was "skeptical of the ability of black revolutionaries to achieve a fair trial anywhere in the United States," adding, "In large measure, the atmosphere has been created by police actions and prosecutions against the Panthers in many parts of the country."

At this point, the three Black Panther officers who were specifically accused of taking Rackley to the stream near Middlefield, Connecticut, where his body was found had long since admitted their participation in the killing. George Sams, Jr., a twenty-three-year-old Panther who had once held the rank of field marshal in the national Black Panther Party, pleaded guilty to second-degree murder, which in Connecticut carries with it a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment, and testified that in the early morning of May 21, 1969, he and Warren Kimbro and Lonnie McLucas, using a car that McLucas had borrowed, took Rackley, bound and gagged, from Black Panther headquarters in New Haven to a deserted spot off Route 147; there Kimbro, under Sams' direction, shot Rackley in the head with a .45-calibre pistol, and a few minutes later McLucas fired another shot into the body. Sams testified that he was acting under orders from the "national" Party personally given to him by Bobby Seale. Kimbro pleaded guilty to second-degree murder in January, 1970, and testified in open court that he fired the first shot into the back of Rackley's head after Sams said, "Now." Kimbro, however, refused to implicate Seale in the crime, testifying that he himself was asleep at the time Seale was said by Sams to have visited the headquarters. McLucas, twenty-three, a captain in the Black Panther Party and a founder of the Bridgeport chapter, gave the same general account of the killing to New Haven police detectives and F.B.I. agents two days after he was captured in Salt Lake City in June, 1969. During his own trial, at which he pleaded not guilty to the charge of conspiracy, McLucas testified that he drove Rackley, bound and gagged, along with Sams and Kimbro, from New Haven to Middlefield; after Kimbro had shot Rackley, McLucas said, Sams ordered him, McLucas, "to make sure he was dead." McLucas said he then fired a second bullet into Rackley. McLucas, like Kimbro, has not implicated Seale, although he acknowledged under cross-examination that at the time of the killing he believed he was acting under orders from "national headquarters." (McLucas was found guilty of conspiracy to

commit murder and sentenced to twelve to fifteen years in prison.)

The testimony of Sams, Kimbro, and McLucas was consistent with physical evidence that has not been contested in various legal proceedings having to do with the case—a .45-calibre pistol that the police found in Panther headquarters on the night of the raid ballistically matched the bullet and the bullet casing found at the scene of the murder, and fingerprints found on the car that McLucas borrowed that night matched those of Sams and Rackley—and also with the statements of other Panthers who were present in the apartment on the night of the killing. For example, Loretta Luckes, who had stood guard over Rackley while he was tied to a bed in the Panther headquarters for two days, described, in testimony during bail hearings, having helped to dress Rackley on the night of the murder while Sams and Kimbro stood over him with a pistol and rifle (because, one Panther said, "he might go crazy"); then, she said, "Lonnie [McLucas], Warren Kimbro, and George Sams" went "out the door" with Rackley.

It may be that McLucas, Kimbro, and Sams were acting under orders from Seale or the national Black Panther Party, or it may be, as much of the testimony in the legal proceedings to date indicates, that some wildly irrational suspicions about Rackley turned an interrogation session into torture and murder. But the fact remains that Rackley was shot not by the police but by two officers of the Black Panther Party, and since both have refused to implicate Seale, the suggestion that they might be "police agents" seems shaky at best. Perhaps Seale's trial for conspiracy now going on in New Haven will shed further light on the motive for the killing, but even at this stage of the legal proceedings it is difficult to take seriously Garry's inclusion of Rackley in his list of Panthers killed by the police.

THE CASE OF NATHANIEL CLARK

Nathaniel Clark, Jr., a nineteen-year-old Black Panther, is listed by Garry as having been "killed by a police agent" and by the U.P.I., quoting the Black Panther Party, as having been "killed by the police in Los Angeles." He was killed by his wife, who told investigating officers that she had shot her husband in self-defense with his revolver after he had, in her words, "shot up with heroin and beat me up." Because of her age, seventeen at the time, the case was remanded to a juvenile court, which adjudged the death to have resulted from involuntary manslaughter.

THE CASE OF ARTHUR MORRIS

On March 13, 1968, while out on bail on a charge of conspiracy to commit murder, Arthur Glenn Morris (also known as Arthur Coltrane) was killed by a blast from a 12-gauge shotgun in a friend's back yard. According to the friend's wife, Mrs. Henry Dally, Morris and a companion, Donald Campbell, were in the back yard talking with her husband, who had taken his 12-gauge shotgun out there with him. She heard the men arguing, then heard a volley of shots. Rushing out, she found all three men fatally shot. Apparently, there had been a shootout, in which either Morris or Campbell had shot Dally with a 32-calibre automatic (the gun found at the scene) and he had shot both men with his shotgun. None survived to tell their stories.

THE CASES OF JOHN HUGGINS, ALPRENTICE CARTER, SYLVESTER BELL, AND JOHN SAVAGE

Of the fifteen remaining "homicides" on Garry's list, four Panthers—John Jerome Huggins, Jr., Alprentice (Bunchy) Carter, Sylvester Bell, and John Savage—were actually shot to death, according to both the Black Panther Party and California authorities, by members of US, a rival black militant organization, headed by Ron Karenga, with

which the Panthers had once temporarily allied themselves in a lawsuit against the Los Angeles Police Department.

The dispute began at the University of California at Los Angeles in the fall of 1968, when Ron Karenga attempted to select the director of the Black Studies Program through the Community Advisory Board, of which he was a director. A number of Black Panthers, including Huggins and Carter, who were at that time enrolled in the black section of the "high-potential" program, vigorously opposed Karenga's attempt, despite the warning of a Karenga spokesman, who said, "This is not a decision that anybody is going to take out of our hands. . . . Anybody that is involved in this is going to have to come back to the community after dark." Leaders of US said that students who accepted Karenga's hand-picked director would be given "protection" against Panther reprisals. On January 17, 1969, some hundred and fifty members of the U.C.L.A. Black Students Union met in Campbell Hall on the U.C.L.A. campus to resolve the dispute over the directorship. Five member of the élite guard of US—known as Simbas, after the word for "lion" in Swahili—were present. Shortly after noon, in the student cafeteria, Huggins and Carter cornered a young Simba named Harold Jones, who had been accused of manhandling a female Panther earlier in the day, and began pummeling him. Suddenly another Simba, dressed in a dashiki, stepped up behind Huggins and fatally shot him in the back. A gun battle ensued, in which Carter was also shot to death before the Simbas fled.

Black Panthers who had been present at the meeting were reluctant to supply information at first, but they cooperated fully with the police and the prosecutor in identifying the assailants and finding witnesses after the prosecutor spoke to Garry, who, the prosecutor later reported, "instructed the local Panthers to help us in our investigation." Two of the Simbas, George Phillip Stiner and Larry Joseph Stiner, were brought to trial on charges of conspiracy to commit murder, were convicted, largely on the basis of the testimony of five Black Panther witnesses, and sentenced to life imprisonment. A third Simba, Donald Hawkins, was also convicted of conspiracy to commit murder, and was sentenced to an indefinite term in the detention program of the California Youth Authority. Two other Simbas indicted in connection with the same killings—Harold Jones and Claude Hubert, who are alleged to have done the actual shooting—are still fugitives. (Karenga, who was on a speaking tour of Eastern cities at the time of these shootings, was subsequently arrested and indicted in Los Angeles on torture charges in another case.)

In the aftermath of the gun battle in Campbell Hall, two more Black Panthers were killed by members of the US organization, according to both the Black Panther Party and the police. "At about 3:30 p.m. on May 23rd in San Diego, California, Lt. John Savage, Black Panther Party, was murdered by a whitewashed Karangatang, a member of the US organization led by Ron (Everett) Karenga," the Black Panther newspaper reported, and it went on, "Mr. Karenga, better known as pork chop, is leading his culturized pork chops in a futile attempt to destroy the Black Panther Party." The US member who shot Savage was eventually arraigned and pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter. A few weeks after Savage's death, another Panther, Sylvester Bell, who was selling the Black Panther newspaper in Otto Square in San Diego, was approached by three members of US, who, according to the Black Panther account of the incident, asked him, "Are you talking about us this week?" A fight broke out, during which Bell was joined by two fellow-Panthers, and one of the three

members of US drew a gun and fatally shot Bell. The San Diego police arrested three members of US and indicted them for murder. One was convicted of murder, and two others were convicted as accessories. Since Garry himself and the Panthers assisted the authorities in the identification and prosecution of some of those involved in the killings, his subsequent inclusion of these four names in his list of Panthers murdered by the police appears to be disingenuous.

THE CASE OF FRANKO DIGGS

Franko Diggs, forty, who was a captain in the Black Panther Party, was found fatally shot in the Watts section of Los Angeles on December 19, 1968. No witnesses to the shooting could be found, but the police identified the murder weapon from the bullets as a foreign-made 9-mm. automatic pistol. Almost a year later, when the Los Angeles police crime laboratory was doing routine ballistics tests on eighteen weapons seized in a raid on Black Panther headquarters early in 1969, it was found that one of the confiscated Panther automatics ballistically matched the bullet that had killed Diggs. The chain of ownership could not be established, however, so the owner at the time Diggs was shot could not be identified. According to the police, the crime remains unsolved, but Garry, almost a year after Diggs' death, added his name to the list of Black Panthers killed by police. A doubtful matter at best.

The ten remaining Black Panthers on Garry's list were in fact killed by the police—five in 1968 and five in 1969. Whether these deaths were deliberate murders carried out as part of what Garry called a "national scheme" to wipe out the Panthers depends, of course, on the circumstances under which each of the deaths occurred.

THE CASE OF LARRY ROBERSON

In summarizing the deaths of various Black Panthers, the *Times* quoted "sources in Chicago" as saying that Larry Roberson "died in jail after being wounded in [a] shoot-out during [a] police raid"—a statement suggesting that he was shot during a planned police action against a Panther office.

The picture of what happened that can be pieced together from police records, independent witnesses, and even the Black Panther newspaper is very different. At 2:01 a.m. on July 16, 1969, the Chicago police received a "citizen's complaint" that a fruit stand had been burglarized at 610 California Street, in the West Side ghetto. A radio dispatcher routinely recorded this information on a computer card used for statistical analysis of complaints and crime patterns, and dispatched the patrol car that his electronic map indicated was nearest to the scene—Car No. 1124, manned by Officer Kenneth Gorles and Daniel Sampila. According to Sampila's subsequent report, the officers arrived at the fruit stand at about 2:05 a.m. and were met by Mr. and Mrs. Burman Jenkins, friends of its owner, who pointed out a hole in the door of the stand. The two policemen, led by Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, then followed a trail of apples and oranges to a passageway, where they found two empty fruit baskets. While the police were flashing a searchlight around, the group encountered Larry Roberson, twenty-one, and Grady Moore, twenty-eight, who identified themselves as "community leaders," and were told by Sampila to "mind their own business." The group, followed by Roberson and Moore, then returned to the fruit stand, where they were met by the Reverend Edmond Jones, who owned the fruit stand, and another of his friends, the Reverend Clarence Edward Stowers, who was the pastor at the nearby Mars Hill Missionary Baptist Church. A few minutes later, the two policemen and Jenkins were shot. In a statement Stowers made later, he described what happened this way:

"Reverend Jones, Mr. Jenkins, myself, and the two officers were standing there talking

about boarding up the door. Two men walked up and started looking in the hole in the door and asking what had happened. The officers told them that everything was taken care of and they should leave. One of the men had his hand in his pocket, and the officer shined his light on the man. The man asked him why was he shining the light on him and don't be doing that. Then the shooting started. The officers had their guns in their holsters so it must have been the men that were shooting. One of the officers fell down and the other one got hit in the shoulder. I remember it was only one of the two men that was shooting. He turned and ran up the alley. I don't know where the other one went to. Well, anyway the policeman that had fallen to the ground started chasing the man up the alley and lots of shots were fired."

Jones gave a similar account of the incident:

"The policeman and Mr. Jenkins told Reverend Stowers and me that they hadn't found anything and that I could nail a board or something across the door. While we were talking two guys came across the playlot from Flournoy Street and started asking a lot of questions. The tall guy [Moore] went and looked in the door and the policeman told them that they had everything under control and for them to go about their business. The tall guy started mouthing at the policeman and then the other guy [Roberson] came up and hollered, "What's happening?" And he started shooting. One of the policeman [Sampila] fell to the ground right at my feet and the two guys started running. The policeman that had fallen by me got up and started chasing the man that was shooting at us. They ran down the alley and I heard shots."

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins agreed with this account, Mr. Jenkins adding:

"One man shouted something and started shooting . . . after the first shot one officer fell to his knees, the second shot hit officer Gorles, and the third shot hit me."

Roberson, pursued through the alley, was shot in the ankle, in the thigh, and in the abdomen by Sampila before he surrendered. According to the Chicago crime laboratory, the bullets that struck Gorles (in the left shoulder and collarbone), Sampila (in the head), and Jenkins (in the right side) all came from a .38-calibre snub-nosed Smith & Wesson taken from Roberson. This turned out to be a stolen weapon. Roberson was arrested on charges of attempted murder and was admitted to the Cermak Memorial Hospital, where he underwent surgery. Seven weeks later, he contracted jaundice and died in the Cook County Hospital.

A somewhat different version of the incident was provided by the Black Panther newspaper, which reported, in August:

"On July 17, 1969, two brothers in the Illinois chapter of the Black Panther Party were returning to their community after finishing a day of revolutionary work for the people's Party. On this particular night they noticed the pigs had nine brothers on the wall next to a storefront, harassing them. Five of the brothers were in ages ranging from 50-62 years old. The pigs claimed they were answering a burglary in process call. Can you imagine men 50-62 years old burglarizing a store in their own community? Well, after investigating the matter and coming to the conclusion that this was just another racist act of harassment committed by the pigs on the people, Larry Roberson and Grady Moore walked over to the scene where the majority of the people had gone and asked an officer what was going on. The pig then demagogically replied 'This is none of your damn business.' Br. Larry then stated 'I am a member of this community and even by your laws I have the right to know what's going on.' The crazy pig then said 'Smart bastard,

you're under arrest for disorderly conduct.' The people of the community immediately got between Larry and the pigs, and the pig drew his gun and ordered them aside while his pig partner radioed for help. Larry then (with the instructions from the people) was told to go home because the people hadn't seen him do anything, so he and Grady started away and the pig deliberately shot Larry in the leg. Grady grabbed Larry to help him to try to escape with his life. This whole area was sealed off with crazy, drunk, inhuman pigs. Larry was then cornered in an alley, unarmed and wounded. As the pig approached him, he oinked 'I'll teach you and your partner how to interfere with pig matters.' He then aimed at Larry's head. It was true that Larry was unarmed, but being a Panther and a stone revolutionary, he had educated the true power—the people. As the pig was ready to squeeze the trigger, the power of the people was demonstrated. A voice quoted Huey: 'You racist pigs must withdraw immediately from the black community and cease this wanton murder and brutality of black people or face the wrath of the armed people.' Then, the shots from the people rang out from everywhere for about 30 seconds; then it ceased. One pig shot in the head and one pig shot in the shoulder. Larry and Grady then started to make it when more pigs arrived. Larry and Grady turned and raised their hands. The pig that was shot in the shoulder raised his gun and shot Brother Larry in the stomach, thigh and leg trying to kill him. Grady evidently escaped death when the people in the community came out to witness the action. . . . Larry Roberson is proven to be a true revolutionary not by words but by deeds. He has shown his love for the people. He put his life on the line and in return the people released some revolutionary power."

The statements that Roberson was unarmed and that the "people" did the shooting were contradicted by a subsequent report in the Black Panther newspaper, which said that "determined to defend himself even after being shot, Larry managed to get his gun out and wound two of the attacking maniacs." But the Panther version and the police version actually agree in a number of significant respects: the encounter was accidental; the Panthers approached the police rather than the other way around; and two police officers were shot before Roberson was seriously wounded in the abdomen.

THE CASE OF BOBBY HUTTON

According to *Life*, Bobby Hutton, the seventeen-year-old minister of finance of the Black Panther Party, was killed and Eldridge Cleaver was wounded in an "Oakland police ambush" in 1968. The *Times* quoted Garry as attributing Hutton's death to a "police ambush."

Shortly after 9 a.m. on April 6, 1968, Officers Nolan R. Darnell and Richard R. Jensen, while on routine patrol in the area of Oakland, California, that is predominantly inhabited by blacks, stopped their patrol car on Union Street next to a parked 1954 Ford when they caught a glimpse of a man crouching at the curb side of the car. In their report, they said they suspected he might be trying to steal it. Moments later, while investigating the situation, both officers were hit by bullets fired from behind them. Afterward, forty-nine bullet holes were found in the police car, the rear window had "two large areas shot inward," and the side windows and the open door, next to which Darnell was standing at the time, had also been hit numerous times. According to medical reports prepared by Dr. William Mills, Jr., of Samuel Merritt Hospital, Darnell was wounded in the "upper right back." Jensen, apparently hit by a blast from a 12-gauge shotgun, suffered multiple wounds in the "lower right back," in the "right arm," and

in the "right ankle and foot." According to Darnell, a number of men armed with shotguns and rifles ran from cars parked behind and ahead of the 1954 Ford, some of them through an alley into the block across the street, while Darnell urgently called for help on the police radio.

An account of the incident in the Black Panther newspaper said, "Several Panthers in cars in West Oakland on Saturday night, April 6th, were approached by two pigs and menaced with guns. When the Panthers tried to defend themselves, shooting began, and the Panthers ran into a nearby house. . . . Two pigs were wounded slightly." Four Black Panthers gave statements to the police in which they said that they had been patrolling the neighborhood with guns, in three cars, "to protect Negroes against police brutality," and had just parked their cars on Union Street in order to stow their weapons in a nearby house when the patrol car pulled up, but the four disclaimed any knowledge of how the shooting began. Cleaver later said in an interview that was published in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, "I don't know how those cops got shot. There were so many bullets whizzing around maybe they shot themselves."

In any event, after the two policemen were shot, police from other parts of West Oakland and even from nearby Emeryville, responding to the radio alarm, surrounded a building on Twenty-eighth Street that the Panthers had entered, and there ensued a ninety-minute gun battle, in which a third policeman was wounded. Finally, after an exploding tear-gas canister had set fire to the building, two Panthers emerged: Cleaver, naked, and wounded by a tear-gas shell, and Hutton, fully clothed. According to police witnesses, Hutton suddenly bolted down Twenty-eighth Street, whereupon at least half a dozen policemen opened fire, fatally wounding him. Cleaver, in the *Chronicle* interview, gave a different version of the shooting of Hutton. He admitted that Hutton had fired some shots at the police, but said that he himself "took Bobby's gun and threw it out"—out the window, that is—and that they both came out unarmed. "The cops told us to get up and start running for the squad car," Cleaver continued. "Bobby started running—he ran about ten yards—and they started shooting him." The grand jury, after hearing thirty-five witnesses, concluded that the police had "acted lawfully," shooting Hutton in the belief he was trying to escape.

Eight other Panthers, including Cleaver, who were allegedly involved in the shooting of the policemen were arrested that night and ten were released on bail. Two of the eight were subsequently convicted of assault with deadly weapons; one was released to a juvenile court; one was tried and convicted for an unrelated armed robbery and sent to state prison; one, Cleaver, jumped bail and fled the country; two others, with the juvenile, are now on trial in Oakland; and other cases are still pending.

THE CASES OF STEVEN BARTHOLOMEW, ROBERT LAWRENCE, AND THOMAS LEWIS

At about 4:45 p.m. on August 5, 1968, in a predominantly Negro section of Los Angeles, three Black Panthers were fatally shot and two policemen were wounded, one critically, in a shootout at Ham's Mobil Service Station.

Fifteen minutes earlier, Police Officers Rudy Limas and Norman J. Roberge were on a routine patrol when, according to their reports, they saw a black 1955 Ford with four men in it start up a private driveway, stop suddenly, then back down the driveway. Finding the movements suspicious, the policemen began following the Ford, whose occupants, Limas noted, kept "looking back." Limas then called the police communications center on the patrol car's radio and gave the Ford's license number, to ascertain whether

it had been reported stolen. Before a reply could be received, the Ford pulled into Ham's service station and stopped by a gas pump. The police car stopped a few feet behind it, and Roberge, according to his statement, asked the driver of the Ford for his license. The driver, Roberge reported, "replied that he didn't have any driver's license," whereupon Roberge "instructed the driver to go back to the police car and place his hands on top of the police car." Roberge then ordered the three other suspects out of the Ford and over to the police car. "At this time," Roberge stated, "the suspects were standing in a row facing the police vehicle"—between the two police officers.

Limas gave the following description of what happened next: "Suddenly the guy in front of me, who I think was wearing a yellow shirt and dark pants, spun around and pointed a gun at me, and the others moved at the same time. The guy in the yellow shirt said 'O.K., m—f—' and then he shot me." According to medical reports and testimony, Limas was shot in the abdomen and the thigh, with a bullet lodging in the hip. Roberge stated, "As I walked toward the police vehicle, I saw my partner, Officer Limas, standing to the left rear of the police vehicle on the other side of the group, facing me. Suddenly I heard some shots and I was knocked to the ground." According to the medical evidence, Roberge was shot in both legs. In the gun battle that followed, Limas fatally shot "the guy in the yellow shirt" and a second suspect, who was "trying to load a 9-mm. pistol," and Roberge "emptied" his gun at a third suspect. The fourth man who had been in the car fled on foot.

There were two independent witnesses to the shooting—the service-station attendants, Shoji Katayama and Eugene Oba. Katayama, who explained that he was "standing by the pumps . . . a few feet east of the Ford," also stated in a deposition:

"A black (4-door) Ford pulled into the station, pursued by a police car. . . . There were 4 Negroes in the Ford. The driver and front passenger both got out and opened the hood of the car. The two officers immediately got out and ordered all four to the police car with their hands leaning on it. The driver of the Ford looked like to me he hesitated a while and was smoking a cigarette. As the driver with the cigarette came to the car, the Mexican officer [Limas] ordered him not to put out the cigarette [near the pumps], and at that point [I] heard a couple of shots and I looked up and saw the Mexican officer on the ground and the male Negro with the khaki shirt (Army type) with the gun in his hand. . . ."

The other attendant, Oba, had been returning to the office when the shooting began. He gave a similar account of the incident, adding only that after the first round of shots he "saw the Caucasian officer [Roberge] shooting at the Negro men."

When the shooting stopped, a few minutes later, three men were dead or dying—Thomas Melvin Lewis, eighteen, "the guy in the yellow shirt;" Robert A. Lawrence, twenty-two; and Steven Kenneth Bartholomew, twenty-one. The Black Panther Party stated that they were all Black Panthers. The fourth suspect, who was subsequently identified by his palm prints on the police car as Anthony Reno Bartholomew, the nineteen-year-old brother of Steven, later surrendered voluntarily to a judge, and was arraigned on two counts of assault with intent to commit murder. Anthony Bartholomew's lawyer, Gary Bellow, a well-known civil-rights attorney who has handled a number of Black Panther cases in Los Angeles, noted in a memorandum filed with the court, "There is no dispute that the police officers, Norman Roberge and Rudy Limas, were criminally assaulted on August 5, 1968," but went on to argue that his client had not in fact taken

part in the gun battle. Anthony Bartholomew was found not guilty.

THE CASE OF WALTER POPE

Walter Touré Pope, whom Garry listed simply as "killed by Metro Squad," was shot to death by Officer Alvin D. Moen in a vacant lot across from the Jack-in-the-Box drive-in restaurant in Los Angeles on October 18, 1969.

On that night, Officer Moen and his partner, Officer Don Mandella, were assigned to a robbery stakeout of the Jack-in-the-Box, which had been robbed fourteen times in the previous seven months. Sitting in an unmarked car, which they had parked in a lot across the street from the restaurant, the officers began their watch shortly after dark. At about 10:45 p.m., Moen later testified, he heard a noise behind him and "turned around and saw a man standing with what appeared to be a burp gun . . . pointed in my direction." Shouting, "Look out!" to Mandella, Moen, who was sitting behind the wheel, drew his service revolver. Then, according to his testimony, the man fired a shot, and Moen returned the fire. Suddenly, from the other side of the car, there came what Moen called "another loud explosion," which he identified as a shotgun blast. According to medical reports, Moen was hit in the back of the right shoulder and the back of the left hand by shotgun pellets. Although he was badly wounded, he managed to get out of the car, empty his revolver at the man with the burp gun, and then run to the restaurant for help. Mandella gave a similar account, testifying that after his partner shouted, "Look out!" two shotgun blasts were fired into the car from the passenger side as the man with the burp gun approached from the opposite side. Mandella then turned and fired three shots at the assailant with the shotgun, who fled. Picking up the microphone, he urgently requested assistance, saying that he and Moen had been "ambushed." When other policemen arrived, they found Walter Touré Pope, twenty, who was subsequently identified by the Black Panthers as their "distribution manager" for Los Angeles, shot to death beside the police car. He had a two-inch revolver tucked in his belt, and there was a .30-calibre carbine, or "burp gun," lying under his left arm. A sawed-off shotgun, both barrels of which had been fired, was found a few feet behind the police car. (Another Black Panther, Bruce Darryl Richards, eighteen, was arrested later that night at the U.C.L.A. Medical Center, where he was being treated for bullet wounds, and was charged with taking part in the assault. He pleaded not guilty but was subsequently convicted on two counts of assault with intent to commit murder.)

The only witnesses to the shooting were those who took part in it, and thus the question of who shot first may be open to doubt—although the medical evidence that Moen was hit by a shotgun blast in the back would seem to suggest that the police were approached from behind.

THE CASE OF WELTON ARMSTEAD

In Seattle, at about 4:10 p.m. on October 5, 1968, Welton Armstead, seventeen, was shot to death by a police officer in front of a house at 1706 Melrose Avenue. A few minutes earlier, Officers Erling Buttendahl and Charles Marshall, on a routine patrol, had received a radio message directing them to help Car No. 128 in a stolen-auto case at 1700 Melrose Avenue. When they arrived on the scene, they helped the policemen in Car No. 128 apprehend two of three suspects they had been pursuing. According to Buttendahl, while he was searching for the third suspect he came around the side of a house and was confronted by a man, later identified as Armstead, a Black Panther, standing next to the garage, "holding a rifle with both hands and

pointing it" at him. According to the coroner's report, the armed man was asked four times to "drop the rifle" but refused to do so; instead, with one hand he grabbed the barrel of Buttendahl's revolver, raising his rifle with the other, whereupon, Buttendahl says, he himself fired, hitting Armstead in the midsection. An inquest jury, after hearing fourteen witnesses and considering the medical evidence, ruled the shooting "justifiable homicide." Garry does not dispute the fact that Armstead faced Buttendahl with a rifle.

THE CASE OF SPURGEON WINTERS

On November 13, 1969, Spurgeon (Jake) Winters was shot to death by police on Martin Luther King Drive on Chicago's South Side. Earlier that evening, James Caldwell, a black prison guard at the Cook County Jail, had told his wife, Ruby, that he needed some money to rent a room for the night, because "some guys are looking for me and they want to kill me." The night before, he had been in a brawl outside the Rumpus Room tavern with Lawrence (Lance) Bell, a Black Panther, and had taken Bell's gun from him, and he feared a reprisal from Bell and his friends. A few hours after Caldwell parted from his wife, someone entered the building where they lived and began pounding on apartment doors and calling Caldwell's name. Looking out a front window after the pounding had stopped, Mrs. Caldwell saw what she subsequently described as "four or five men leaving my building . . . one of them . . . carrying a long gun." She then went across a connecting porch to her sister-in-law's apartment in an adjacent building, where she asked a friend, Lee Wesley, for advice. Wesley said, she later told police investigators, that she "didn't have any choice but to call the police," because "if James came back they would kill him." Wesley himself then called the police.

At 2:49 a.m., a police dispatcher received a report that there were "men on the street with shotguns," and at 2:53 p.m., according to the police computer cards and radio tapes, the dispatcher ordered the nearest patrol car, No. 226, manned by Officers John Gilhooly and Michael Brady, to 324 East Fifty-eighth Street, the sister-in-law's apartment. Three other policemen joined them at the sister-in-law's apartment, which was at the rear of the building, and all five were then taken, across the connecting porch, to Mrs. Caldwell's apartment, where, from the front window, Mrs. Caldwell and Wesley pointed out to them three men lurking in an abandoned building across the street. Leaving by the front door, the policemen crossed over to the vacant building, and Gilhooly started to go in through a gangway. Mrs. Caldwell stated, "We could hear the policeman by the gangway shouting 'Halt!' about three times. Then we heard a loud shot, and it sounded louder than a pistol shot. Then we heard some more shots . . . Then we saw the policeman come out of the gangway. He was saying 'Oh! Oh!' and he was holding his face." Gilhooly was fatally wounded, a shotgun blast having severed his carotid artery and his jugular vein; Brady had suffered minor lacerations of the forehead from the ricochet of a shotgun blast.

Mrs. Caldwell called the police to report that a policeman had been shot. At 3:04 a.m., the dispatcher put out an emergency call: "Police officer needs help." Twenty-one patrol cars in the area immediately responded.

Another policeman was wounded almost immediately by shotgun blasts, according to police reports, and one police car was "demolished" by carbine fire. One of the gunmen, who was allegedly carrying a carbine, and who was later identified as Bell, was shot in cross fire, and was captured. Meanwhile, three policemen had chased another man, carrying a shotgun, down an alleyway paralleling Martin Luther King Drive. He wounded all three and, taking refuge under the porch

of a house on the Drive, shot another policeman, Frank Rappaport, in the chest and head, killing him, and wounded another. Two policemen, including the one who had just been wounded, emptied their revolvers at him, fatally wounding him. The dead gunman was later identified as Spurgeon (Jake) Winters. In all, two policemen were killed and seven wounded or hurt. Bell was indicted by a grand jury for murder. The case is pending.

The Black Panther version of the incident was similar to the police version in a number of respects. A "special news bulletin" put out by the Illinois chapter stated:

"On November 13, 1969, Jake Winters stood face to face and toe to toe, his shotgun in his hand, with Pig Daley's murderous task force. He defied political power by blowing away racist pig Frank Rappaport and racist pig John Gilhooly and retired 8 other reactionary racist pigs before he was shot down."

The Black Panther newspaper reported the shootings this way:

"Spurgeon (Jake) Winters, 19, member of the Illinois chapter of the Black Panther party, paid the most that one can pay towards the liberation of oppressed people—his life. At 3:30 a.m., November 13, Jake was murdered in a shoot-out in Chicago where three pigs were killed and seven were wounded. The shoot-out was precipitated by an ambush made by the Standing Army of Chicago (Chicago Police Department) on an abandoned building at 5801 S. Calumet. Arriving on the scene with the armaments and men (more than 1,000 policemen equipped with a .12-gauge shotguns, M-1 carbines, .357 magnums, billy clubs, mace, tear gas, paddy wagons, helicopters, and canine units) for domestic warfare against the people in the Black colony, these fanatical pigs started their attack by opening fire on the brother in the building. Party comrade, Lance Bell, 20, was wounded by the pigs as they shot wildly in that area. . . . Jake defended himself as any person should do. In essence, he had no choice; it was kill or be killed."

There may be some room for doubt whether the police were in fact mounting an "ambush," as the Panthers claim, or were simply responding to a call originally issued in the belief that James Caldwell's life was in danger, but the Panthers and the police agree that after the police arrived at least eight policemen were shot before Winters was shot.

THE CASE OF FRED HAMPTON AND MARK CLARK

The final case on Garry's list is certainly the most important one, since it is the one that prompted Garry to speak of a pattern of "genocide." It involves the fatal shooting of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark by policemen attached to the State's Attorney's office in Chicago on December 4, 1969. While there may be varying degrees of uncertainty about some of the other deaths on Garry's list, these two unquestionably resulted from a deliberately planned raid on a Black Panther headquarters.

On December 3rd, Sergeant Daniel Groth, a twelve-year veteran of the Chicago Police Department who had been assigned to the State's Attorney's Special Prosecutions Unit, told Assistant State's Attorney Richard S. Jalovec, who was in charge of the unit, that he had received information from a "confidential informer" that a cache of illegal weapons, including sawed-off shotguns, and also riot guns stolen from the Chicago police, was stored in a Black Panther apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street. Having received information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation just the day before that the Panthers had recently moved weapons to that address, Jalovec immediately ordered Groth to plan a raid on the Panther apartment, and Jalovec prepared a search-warrant complaint.

Circuit Judge Robert Collins signed a warrant later that afternoon.

Groth and thirteen other policemen assigned to the Special Prosecutions Unit assembled at the State's Attorney's office at four the next morning. They were heavily armed: five had shotguns, one had a Thompson submachine gun, and one—James Davis, one of five black members of the raiding party—carried with him a .30-calibre carbine of his own. The raid was planned for dawn, to achieve the maximum surprise and minimum potential for neighborhood interference, according to Groth's later testimony.

The raiding party arrived at the West Monroe Street apartment in three cars and an unmarked panel truck, and Groth, Davis, and three of the other members proceeded to the front door of the apartment, which was on the first floor; six members went around to the back door; and the three remaining members were stationed at the front of the building. At approximately 4:40 a.m., Groth pounded on the apartment door with his revolver butt. There are markedly different versions of what happened next.

In the police version, which was published in the *Chicago Tribune*, Groth shouted, "This is the police! I have a warrant to search the premises!" and then, after a delay, had Davis kick the door open. The two men entered a small hallway, where they were faced with another closed door. Suddenly, the police said, a shotgun blast from inside was fired through this door and "narrowly missed the two policemen." Davis then plunged through the inner door into a darkened living room, with Groth behind him, as a "second round went right past" him. Groth fired two shots at a woman who, he said, had fired the second shotgun blast, while Davis, after also firing at the woman and wounding her, turned and shot to death a man sitting behind him with a shotgun, who was later identified as Mark Clark. Moments later, three of the members of the raiding party who had gone around to the back broke in through the kitchen door of the apartment. Despite a number of calls for a cease-fire from Groth, the Panthers kept firing shotgun blasts, according to the police version of the events, and a "fierce fire fight" ensued, in which Hampton was killed and four other Panthers and one policeman were wounded.

In the Panther version, as it was reported in the *Washington Post*, the police burst into the apartment almost simultaneously through the front and rear entrances, without first identifying themselves, and although no Panther fired any shots whatever, the police opened fire, also without warning. A Black Panther spokesman was reported in the *Post* to have said that Mark Clark was fatally wounded as he attempted to dodge police submachinegun fire, and others were wounded. Meanwhile, according to the spokesman, the police entering from the rear went immediately to Hampton's bedroom and fired into it, and Davis then went into the bedroom and fired more shots at Hampton. In *Chicago Today*, the Black Panther spokesman added that "Hampton was murdered in bed while he slept" by a policeman who "must have come in the back door and murdered him with a silencer." A few days later, a private autopsy, performed at the request of Hampton's family, concluded that hours before Hampton was shot to death he had been heavily drugged with Seconal, a barbiturate, which the spokesman deduced had been administered by a "pig agent" before the raid. The independent autopsy also concluded that the bullet that killed Hampton was missing, for the Panthers' pathologist found an entrance wound in the head but no exit wound and no bullet in the head. Lawyers for Panthers intimated that the missing bullet had been secretly extracted and disposed of by the police, because it constituted evidence of murder.

A third version was rendered by a federal

grand jury that had been specially empanelled to investigate the December 4th shootings. After having all the physical evidence recovered by both the police and the Panthers analyzed by the F.B.I. Laboratory in Washington and evaluating additional ballistic evidence uncovered by the F.B.I., and after hearing all the witnesses willing to testify, the grand jury concluded, among other things, that the Chicago police investigation of the raid was "so seriously deficient that it suggests purposeful malfeasance."

When Groth and Davis forced their way in through the inner door, according to the grand jury's assessment of the events, a 12-gauge slug was fired from inside the apartment and passed through that door as it swung open to a forty-five-degree angle. There were indications that the shotgun was no more than fifteen inches from the opening door. A 12-gauge slug found at the scene proved consistent with a shotgun that was next to Mark Clark's body and was stained with blood of Clark's type; the slug was also found to match the hole in the door. Moreover, an empty shell found nearby was "positively identified" as having come from the shotgun. Piecing together the physical evidence, the jury posited that Mark Clark, sitting behind the door, fired a shotgun blast through the door just as the police burst in. This, however, was the only shot that could be definitely traced to a Panther weapon.

The grand jury concluded that Groth and Davis apparently came in shooting, for one pistol shot had been fired through the door. Davis shot Clark, who was sitting behind the door holding a shotgun, and a woman then in the room, Brenda Harris, who was holding another shotgun. Minutes later, after the officers claimed they heard a shotgun blast from a bedroom adjacent to the living room, the wall between the living room and the bedroom was "stitched" with forty-two shots from a carbine and a submachine gun. One of these bullets passed through the first bedroom into a second bedroom, where it fatally wounded Fred Hampton in the right forehead. Another bullet, apparently from the same volley, since it was travelling at the same angle, struck Hampton in the right cheek, and another struck him in the left shoulder. This last, the only bullet recovered from his body, proved to be a .30-calibre bullet from Davis's carbine. Aside from Hampton and Clark, four of the seven other Panthers in the apartment, as well as one police officer, were wounded by police gunfire in less than twelve minutes after the raid began. Eighty-three empty shells and fifty-six bullets were recovered from the apartment by the police, the Panthers, and the F.B.I., of which all but one shotgun slug and one shell had been fired from police weapons. Although the police steadfastly maintained that at least ten or fifteen shots were fired at them by Panthers, a painstaking reconstruction by the grand jury suggests that, following the first shot by Clark, police entering from the back of the apartment mistook Davis's and Groth's shots in the front of the apartment for Panther gunfire, and the police in the front of the apartment similarly mistook the "return" fire from the rear of the apartment for continuing resistance. According to the grand jury's version, the officers very probably fired through the living-room wall under the erroneous impression that they were in a gun battle with Panthers.

The grand jury also attempted to resolve conflicts between the findings of the Panthers' private autopsy and those of the police autopsy by ordering Hampton's body exhumed and yet a third autopsy performed, by an out-of-state medical examiner in the presence of both a Chicago pathologist from the coroner's office and a pathologist retained by the Hampton family. Two points were clarified by the third autopsy. First, despite the statement of the Panthers' pathologist

that there was no exit wound for the fatal bullet that entered Hampton's forehead, this autopsy plainly showed an exit hole in front of the left ear when the sideburns were shaved. Second, the Panthers' claim that Hampton was heavily drugged with Seconal before the shooting was not supported either by this autopsy, which showed "no trace of drugs in the body," or by the report of the F.B.I. Laboratory in Washington, which had also tested the sample used in the Panthers' private autopsy. The toxicologist who performed the analysis for the Panthers told the grand jury that he had not performed the most specific test for Seconal, the gas-chromatography test, but had relied instead on a less sophisticated test, which required some "subjective evaluation." In performing the gas-chromatography test on the same sample that the Panthers' toxicologist had used, the F.B.I. found no Seconal or other drugs in the sample but did find deterioration in the blood that could have been partially responsible for a mistaken analysis.

On the basis of the grand jury's meticulous investigation of the killings, it seems reasonable to conclude that Hampton was fatally shot not while he was "drugged" or by a policeman standing over him with a silencer, as the Panthers have claimed, but by a bullet fired by a police officer in the living room which had passed through two intervening walls at a time when no Panthers were firing at police.

Are these ten cases of Black Panthers killed by police part of a nationally coordinated pattern? Although Hampton and Clark were the only Panthers killed as a direct result of a planned police raid, or even in a situation in which the police could reasonably be supposed to have had advance knowledge that they would confront Black Panthers, it still might be maintained that the police involved had instructions of some sort to kill Black Panthers whenever the opportunity presented itself. The theory broached by John Kifner in the *Times* that the Nixon Administration had, through the statements of public officials, "at least contributed to a climate of opinions among local police . . . that a virtual open season has been declared on the Panthers" seems historically inaccurate, since five of the ten Panther deaths that can be directly attributed to police action occurred before the Nixon Administration took office. And, as far as I have been able to determine, no Black Panthers have been killed by the police in the period of more than a year that has elapsed since the Hampton-Clark incident.

In all of the ten cases to which Garry's list has been reduced, at least some of the Panthers involved were armed and presented a threat to the police. Six of the ten Panthers were killed by seriously wounded policemen who clearly had reason to believe that their own lives were in jeopardy. In none of these cases, moreover, is there any positive evidence to support a belief that the wounded policemen knew they had been shot by Black Panthers. According to the evidence that is available, Bartholomew, Lawrence, and Lewis were stopped as burglary suspects; Pope approached a robbery stakeout at night; Winters opened fire when two policemen entered an abandoned building to investigate a citizen's complaint; and although it is agreed that Roberson took it upon himself to challenge the behavior of the police investigating the burglary of a fruit stand, it is not reported that he identified himself as a Black Panther.

In the four remaining cases, the fatal shots were fired by policemen who had not themselves been wounded. A further distinction might be made to take account of the fact that in two of these deaths—those of Armstead and Clark—the police state that in each instance they were confronted by an adversary with a lethal weapon and had

reason to presume that their own lives were endangered. Armstead pointed a rifle at a policeman and refused to disarm himself; Clark confronted a policeman with a shotgun, which, in fact, he had previously fired. In any event, there are two cases in which Black Panthers were killed by policemen whose lives were not being directly threatened by those men. These are the cases of Hutton, who was shot while allegedly running from the scene of a ninety-minute gun battle in which three policemen had been wounded, and Hampton, who was apparently hit by stray bullets in a reckless and uncontrolled fusillade.

Four deaths, two deaths, even a single death must be the subject of the most serious concern. But the basic issues of public policy presented by the militancy of groups like the Panthers and by the sometimes brutal police treatment of angry and defiant black people in general can be neither understood nor resolved in an atmosphere of exaggerated charges—whether of "genocide" against the Panthers or of "guerrilla warfare" against the police—that are repeated, unverified, in the press and in consequence widely believed by the public. The idea that the police have declared a sort of open season on the Black Panthers is based principally, as far as I can determine, on the assumption that all the Panther deaths cited by Charles Garry—twenty-eight or twenty or ten—occurred under circumstances that were similar to the Hampton-Clark raid. This is an assumption that proves, on examination, to be false.

THE QUEST OF LAWRENCE F. O'BRIEN, CHAIRMAN, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I am in receipt of a letter addressed to "Representative Gross, 2368 Rayburn Building." It reads as follows:

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR FRIEND: If ever there was a time to help the Democratic Party, it is now.

I could give you many reasons why you should, but they all narrow down to two: One is President Nixon

The other is Vice President Agnew.

Whichever reason you choose, please send us your membership contribution today and help make Democrats strong enough to go on and win the White House in 1972.

The future of Richard Nixon depends on it!

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE F. O'BRIEN,
Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, it may well be that Mr. Lawrence F. O'Brien will get his answer a couple of years from now in the same fashion that he did when he fought, bled, and died politically for HUBERT HUMPHREY.

A REPLY TO LIFE'S EDITORIAL ON NIXON

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

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to read George Romney's reply to Life magazine's editorial on President Nixon. I think that those of you who missed

it might be interested in Mr. Romney's reply:

A REPLY TO LIFE'S EDITORIAL ON NIXON

(NOTE: George Romney, former governor of Michigan, is Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.)

President Lincoln once said he could not answer all the attacks against him, as it would involve him in a "perpetual flea hunt."

Two weeks ago, Life meticulously published so many "fease" about Mr. Nixon and his Presidency—I asked this opportunity to bag the legal limit.

FOREIGN POLICY

Though conceding him high marks in foreign policy Life skates over—in two sentences—the President's historic arms control proposals, Soviet policy, the new footing toward Communist China, the peace initiatives in the Middle East. Instead Life zeroed in on Cambodia.

Nowhere was credit conceded for the accomplishments of Cambodia: the new American troop withdrawals; the greatly improved chance freedom in South Vietnam will survive; the dramatic decline in American war dead.

Who would have predicted 24 months ago that by the spring of 1971 almost half of America's troops would be either home or on the way?

Had this President been of a different political philosophy, those dismissing his achievements with faint praise might well be alto sopranos in the Nixon choir.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Ernest Hemingway wrote that two evils inevitably brought nations "temporary prosperity . . . permanent ruin." They are inflation and war; Mr. Nixon inherited them both.

It required both political courage and statesmanship to move away from war and inflation, up onto the high road to peacetime prosperity. Almost two million defense-related jobs had to be eliminated in the transition.

But Life's gloomy assessment notwithstanding, unemployment for 1970 was lower than any peacetime year in the '60s. Last year's downturn was the mildest in 25 years. Interest rates have declined. Price rises have dropped 25% in six months. Housing starts are moving up. Food prices have stabilized. The stock market has rocketed 200 points in eight months. Public confidence is everywhere on the upswing. A business recovery is at hand.

SOCIAL POLICY

Doing its bit to "bring us together," Life notifies 22 million black Americans that, under President Nixon, you must "be content with the ongoing progress . . . under laws on the books."

Yet, largely through this President's initiatives, millions of poor, many of them black, are exempted from income taxes; the number of Americans getting food stamps has tripled to 10 million; the number getting food assistance nearly doubled to 12 million; "black capitalism" loans to minority business have shot up to \$135,000,000. These tremendous gains are not even hinted at in the Life editorial.

"Nixon has fought only for welfare reform . . ." claims Life. Only for welfare reform!

Where have Life's editors misplaced the clippings on the 37-point environmental program; the revenue-sharing bill; postal reform; the all-volunteer Army proposal; extension of unemployment insurance to five million Americans; the D.C. crime law and the billion dollars to combat crime; the proposals to stop the flow of smut to children; the higher education bill; the mass transit bill; Social Security reforms; coal mine safety; consumer proposals; the occupational health and safety law; veterans' programs; manpower training and a dozen others?

THE NIXON STYLE

Clearly, from Life's inventory, the Nixon "style" is being weighed in the balance with the style of the retinue that arrived in Washington in 1961. But let us broaden the judgment beyond comparative style to comparative accomplishments. In my book, substance counts more than style.

The men of style who departed government in 1969 left behind a bitter legacy—a division in the country, disruption on the campuses, inflation in the economy, cost overruns in a bloated defense budget, crime in our cities, powderkegs in the ghettos, backlash in the suburbs—and two hundred coffins being ferried home each week from Southeast Asia.

What a price America paid for the overblown rhetoric of the sixties! And what did it all accomplish?

The day the men of style departed Washington—15 years after Brown vs. Board of Education—one in 16 Negro children in the South attended school in legally desegregated districts.

It was not they, but Richard Nixon, who presided quietly over the dismantling of the dual school system. He placed his faith, not in pompous rhetoric or federal power, but in the basic goodwill and dedication to law of the people of the South.

The President did not barnstorm the country promising an "end to poverty in 1976." But calmly, articulately, forcefully he proposed to the nation the most far-reaching program in 35 years to eliminate poverty from American life. He has gone to the people: to rally them at the time of the massive street demonstrations—to argue the case for a missile defense—to justify his decision to a nation alarmed over Cambodia—to explain the economic necessity for his veto of a popular health and education bill.

But, if the President truly seemed, in these appearances, a "calculating lawyer"—why, then, almost without exception have they enhanced the President's standing and rallied support for his causes?

If his appearances disappoint, why do networks and Democrats anguish aloud that the President's televised addresses give him too great a power over national opinion? Hopefully, in 1971 the American people are more interested in performance than theatrics.

Were the President genuinely "isolated," how could an informed critic like Eric Sevareid walk away from an hour's live television interview praising the President's mastery of the matters of government?

From my experience, Richard Nixon's severest critics are the pundits who know him least; his staunchest advocates those who know him best.

When the elite of the intellectual community, the media and the capital deserted President Johnson, his Presidency did not survive. But President Nixon can survive and endure their opposition—for never in his career has he had their support.

If the editorialist cannot fathom the nature and depth of Mr. Nixon's support, perhaps it is because he does not understand the American people.

On Jan. 20, 1969, America was most deeply concerned with a tragic war in Asia, campus crises, mob violence in her cities, crime on her streets. If the day Mr. Nixon departs the Presidency, America's concerns have turned to saving the environment, making government more responsive, maintaining peaceful prosperity—then history will not dwell long on comparative styles. History, rather, will write that Richard Nixon guided America through a dark night of the American spirit into the bright calm of a new day, and was, therefore, a great President.

LEGISLATION TO CELEBRATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY ON FOURTH MONDAY IN FEBRUARY

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

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to move the Washington's Birthday holiday to the fourth Monday in February.

We made a mistake, in my judgment, in setting the holiday on the third Monday. The 22d of February will never fall on the third Monday. The third Monday will never be later in the month than the 21st. Nor will it ever be earlier than the 15th.

If the fourth Monday were observed as the holiday it would coincide with Washington's Birthday once in 6 years, then in 5, and in 6, and then 11, and so on in the calendar's regular cycle.

If we are to observe a Monday holiday and call it Washington's Birthday, we should have it fall in that week when the birthday actually occurs. That week is the fourth week of February, not the third.

We should not be diverted by the argument that on the day Washington was born the calendar read February 11. In every country of the Christian world, except the United Kingdom and her colonies, the calendar that day read February 22. When the calendar in Virginia that day read February 11, that calendar was wrong.

LEGISLATION TO REGULATE DUMPING OF WASTE MATERIALS IN COASTAL WATERS, OCEANS AND GREAT LAKES AND ESTABLISH MARINE SANCTUARIES

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

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing a bill with 52 cosponsors from both sides of the aisle to regulate the dumping of waste materials of all kinds into our coastal waters, the oceans and the Great Lakes; and to authorize the establishment of a system of marine sanctuaries where dumping and all other intrusions by man will be prohibited.

Ocean-dumped wastes are heavily concentrated and contain materials that have serious adverse ecological effects. Many are toxic to human and marine life, deplete oxygen necessary to maintain the marine ecosystem, reduce population of fish and other economic resources, and damage esthetic values.

According to the Council on Environmental Quality, 48 million tons of wastes were dumped at sea in 1968. These wastes included dredge spoils, industrial wastes, sewage sludge, construction and demolition debris, solid waste, explosives, chemical munitions, radioactive wastes, and miscellaneous materials.

There are at least 250 known official and unofficial disposal sites off U.S.

coasts. Half of the ocean dumping grounds are located off the Atlantic coast while the other half is divided evenly between the gulf and Pacific coasts.

Recent dumpings off the coast of Florida have had serious ecological effects. On November 30, 1970, the U.S. Navy dumped 500,000 gallons of waste oil into the Atlantic Ocean approximately 30 to 50 miles due east of Jacksonville, Fla. And on August 23, 1970, 25,000 gallons of sulphuric acid and caustic soda were dumped into the St. Johns River at Mayport Naval Base by the Koniner Construction Co.

Decisions made by municipalities and industries in the next few years could lead to dramatic increases in the level of dumping. Because the capacity of land-based disposal sites is rapidly being exhausted in some coastal cities, communities are looking to the ocean as a dumping ground for their wastes. Faced with higher water quality standards, industries may also look to the ocean for disposal. The result could be a massive increase in the already growing level of ocean dumping.

The bill which we introduce today is the result of 3 months of extensive hearings held in the second session of the 91st Congress by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, dealing with various aspects of ocean dumping and the protection of the marine environment.

In my opinion, this bill offers several important and desirable features which are lacking in the bill proposed by the administration. In addition, my bill, unlike that of the administration, conforms closely to the recommendations of the Council on Environmental Quality as to what provisions ocean dumping legislation should contain.

It is important that we in the Congress decide the kinds and places of dumping that should be proscribed and not leave it simply to the discretion of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Furthermore, this is an area of such importance that strong legislation is required. Delegating full authority to the Administrator of EPA will result in a so-called balancing of interests that will perhaps lead to less stringent enforcement.

The legislation I have introduced has a threefold approach. First, instead of designating areas where dumping may be conducted safely, my bill concentrates on determining which areas of our marine environment are most valuable and setting them aside as sanctuaries. Second, similar to the administration's proposal, my bill also prohibits the dumping of waste material into the oceans, coastal waters, and estuarine areas, except under a permit signed by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Third, the bill proscribes absolutely the dumping of toxic, radioactive, and chemical biological warfare material.

I have chosen as a vehicle for this legislation the act of August 3, 1968, which declared as a national policy the concept that the estuarine areas of the United States are of great value to America and

must be protected and conserved for the future of this Nation. This act was chosen, Mr. Speaker, because of the need to relate the problem of ocean dumping to the broader problem of preserving certain ecosystems within the coastal zone areas. This need exists because the dumping of dredge spoil constitutes the largest single element in the growing volume of refuse being dumped into the ocean. And most dredge spoil is dumped relatively inshore, where it may contaminate the valuable shellfish and fish species generally.

The report of the Council on Environmental Quality recommended:

High priority be given to protecting those portions of the marine environment which are biologically most active, namely the estuaries and the shallow, nearshore areas in which many marine organisms breed or spawn. These biologically critical areas should be delineated and protected.

Both the act of August 3, 1968, and the report of the Council would seem to mandate that my ocean-dumping legislation would have to include a provision for setting aside as sanctuaries those areas of our marine environment which are determined most valuable.

Section 3 of the bill we introduce today authorizes the Secretary of Commerce acting through the newly established National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Council on Environmental Quality, to designate as marine sanctuaries those areas which the Secretary determines should be preserved or restored for their recreation, conservation, ecological or esthetic value. This section directs the Secretary to make an initial designation of marine sanctuaries within 2 years following the date of enactment of the legislation, and require him to submit an annual report to the President and Congress reviewing the activities under this act. Adequate funds are authorized for the conduct of studies leading to the designation of marine sanctuaries. The Secretary of Interior may not renew any license or permit for marine mining activity within an area under study for designation as a marine sanctuary, nor may the Administrator of EPA issue or renew any permit for dumping in any areas under study.

Section 2 of the bill amends section 6 of the 1968 act to prohibit disposal of waste materials without a permit issued by the Administrator of EPA, under such terms and conditions as he determines necessary to insure that the dumping or disposal will not damage the ecology of the marine environment.

The minimum guidelines which this bill sets forth for the issuance of permits corresponds with those suggested by the Council on Environmental Quality and differs markedly from those contained in the Administration's proposed bill.

"Waste material" is defined so as to include all solid and liquid industrial by-products, chemicals, sewage, sludge, dredging spoils, and debris. "Disposal" is defined as the placing, releasing or discharging by any means whatsoever.

The administration's proposal, on the

other hand, specifically excludes municipal sewage outfalls or industrial waste outfalls from the definition of dumping.

Following the recommendations of the Council on Environmental Quality, my bill proposes a phasing out of the dumping or disposal of municipal sewage or industrial waste. After January 1, 1972, no disposal could take place unless such sewage or industrial waste has received primary treatment in accordance with standards established by the Administrator. After January 1, 1974, no permit may be issued unless such sewage or industrial waste has received primary and secondary treatment; and after January 1, 1976, no permit can be issued unless primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment has been received.

This gradual strengthening of standards will allow the companies and municipalities involved leadtime to develop new processes for treatment and also eradicate a major source of ocean pollution.

The dumping of radioactive wastes, toxic industrial wastes, and chemical and biological warfare material are completely prohibited. The serious adverse effects which the dumping of these materials could and do have, coupled with interim and long-term alternatives to their dumping in the oceans leads me to believe that no rational "balancing of interests" requires the use of our oceans and coastal waters for their dumping.

In this regard, the Council on Environmental Quality concluded that "no ocean dumping of chemical warfare materials should be permitted," and "ocean dumping of industrial wastes should be stopped as soon as possible." They also called for more stringent standards regulating the dumping of radioactive materials.

Finally, the bill we introduce today recognizes the fact that stringent enforcement of these regulations is required if the purpose and spirit of the act is to be accomplished. Fines for unauthorized dumping range from a minimum of \$2,000 up to \$10,000 for the first offense, and from \$10,000 to \$25,000 for each succeeding offense. It further provides that any vessel or barge engaged in dumping in violation of the act shall be forfeited. The Administrator of EPA, the Coast Guard, and the Corps of Engineers, acting jointly, shall enforce the act. This legislation also empowers the Coast Guard to stop and search vessels in our territorial waters and in the contiguous zone to determine whether they are engaged in unauthorized dumping activities or related transportation activities.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM— 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 and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

Since my March 1970 Report on Foreign Assistance, I have proposed to the

Congress a major transformation in the policy directions and organizational structure of this important program.

The proposals are made necessary by the dramatic changes which have taken place over recent years in the conditions that surround and influence development assistance:

- The lower income countries themselves have made impressive progress and gained experience which makes it possible for them to stand at the center of the development process;
- The other industrialized nations can now afford to provide major assistance to the poorer nations, and most of them now have substantial and expanding programs in this field;
- A number of international development institutions now possess a capability to help match the efforts of the recipient countries themselves with the most effective possible blend of assistance from donor nations;
- The private sector has become increasingly active and effective in channeling investments in a fashion to stimulate growth in the lower income countries.

The Annual Report on the Foreign Assistance Program for Fiscal Year 1970, which I transmit herewith, covers a period in which we undertook to formulate and present to Congress a more effective foreign assistance program tailored to the needs of the 70's. But it was also a period in which our present foreign assistance program helped lower income nations to achieve a number of gratifying successes:

- India harvested the largest food grain crop in its history and was able to reduce food grain imports 50 percent below the previous year's level;
- Thailand approved voluntary family planning as a national policy, and Ghana adopted a major population program;
- West Pakistan produced enough wheat not only to meet its own needs but to allow shipments of wheat to East Pakistan;
- Domestic savings in Turkey, encouraged by an effective fiscal policy, rose to 18 percent of that country's gross national product and financed 91 percent of its fixed investment;
- Ten million school-age children in Brazil each day received nutritious lunches which included U.S. food-stuffs.

In the important field of technical assistance, the Agency for International Development focused its efforts increasingly on a limited number of key problems. Among these were the "second-generation" problems resulting from the "Green Revolution." Dramatically increased agricultural yields and new technology have in some instances contributed to shortages of facilities for storage, shipment and marketing and to rural unemployment. AID sought to assist in solving these problems in order to insure the ongoing success of this significant "Revolution." It also sponsored new research in important areas such as food production and family planning. A total of \$75 million was provided for the conduct of population pro-

grams, a rise of 64 percent over the previous year.

I am proud that our present foreign assistance program has achieved important successes in a field in which quick and dramatic successes are few. Development assistance, however slow it results, is an important means of cooperating with the lower income nations to help them solve their most critical problems—those of improving the quality of life of their citizens. By creating a community of nations working together to solve the problems of humanity rather than adding to them, through war and civil strife, it clearly serves a major national interest. Our new program will be designed to meet the new needs of a new decade and thereby permit us to pursue that interest more effectively, in a way which insures our being increasingly responsive to the needs of the peoples of the developing world. It will, I believe, be recognized by our people as a proud American investment in the future of all mankind, and therefore in a better world for future generations of Americans.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 17, 1971.

REVENUE SHARING

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

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, as one who supports a revenue sharing plan with local and State governments, it is disturbing to note some of the false arguments and faulty reasoning that is now being used in opposition to proposed legislation to make possible some tax relief for State and local governments.

Most perplexing of all is the canard, which is now being resurrected, that State and city governments are more corrupt and less efficient than Federal Government. Ironically, this misconception is the hardest to refute because it is based on emotion and self-interest rather than fact.

The idea that the cream has risen to the top is prevalent among bureaucrats and politicians at the national level. Unfortunately, as one who has had the opportunity to observe Federal Government in action, I must confess that I have not ever found that big government is necessarily synonymous with good government.

There are thousands upon thousands of government officials serving the States, counties, and cities, who could be brought to Washington to administer Government programs, and they would do as good a job, if not better, than their Federal counterparts. I do not suggest that we should attempt such a transposition; but, rather, as the President has asked, that we give these State and locality managers a chance to make their own decisions. That we use the tax machinery of the Federal Government to raise funds but then return them to those who are closest, and therefore most responsive to the people. I believe the result will be better government and more efficient government for America at all levels. President Nixon's proposal for revenue sharing is constructive. I am

proud to be a cosponsor. It should come to the floor of the House.

PROGRESS IN CORRECTING RAIL PASSENGER PROBLEMS IN NEW ENGLAND AREA

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

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to your attention and the attention of the honorable Members of the House the solid progress which is being made in straightening out the rail passenger problems in the New England area. I think it is safe to say that passenger fortunes vis-a-vis railway service had reached a point below which they could not drop without witnessing the complete abolition of rail service altogether. Thus, any attempt at salvaging something out of the present situation becomes a ray of hope for the future—something to be seized upon as a sign of better days to come. In this respect, the recent announcement by the Secretary of Transportation that his Department has extended its lease of Turbo-train equipment for 2 more years between Boston and New York City is welcome news indeed and the Secretary is to be commended by us all for taking this step. It removes some uncertainty at least for the next 2 years.

I am particularly happy about the Boston-New York Turbos now going into the Penn Central Station instead of Grand Central Station in New York, providing a direct physical linkup for the first time at one Manhattan terminal. Displaying unusual foresight for a bureaucracy, it is welcome news indeed to note that the Secretary has assured us that travelers between Boston and Washington now will be able to make convenient connections since the necessary schedule and platform adjustments will be made.

From now on it will be possible to leave Boston each day at 7:25 a.m. and arrive in Washington by 2:29 p.m. with but a short 17 minute holdover in New York City. The reverse trip leaves Washington at 1 p.m. and arrives at Boston at 8:04 p.m. with but a short 16 minute holdover in New York City.

There is still, of course, considerable room for improvement. The traveling time between Boston and New York is still grossly uncompetitive with air transportation. Hopefully, the Secretary will do all in his power to improve on this. The fare differential, however, is somewhat more competitive with a one-way coach fare between Washington and Boston costing \$31.75 and parlor car fare, \$38.15—with comparable airline fares costing \$39 and \$40, respectively.

As I say, the Secretary is to be commended. However, I would also like to record some disappointment that he was unable to provide in the national route system approved for his new Railpax Corp. a northern route running through New England to a major Canadian city, such as Montreal. It seems difficult to accept that the Secretary has determined

that there is no need for passenger rail service between important cities such as Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Montreal via New England. Hopefully, this oversight can be remedied at some point in the future. At present, there is a complete absence of intercity rail passenger service north and east of Boston ignoring a substantial growth, industrial, and residential, in the Boston, Manchester-Concord, Portland-Bangor extensions of the Washington-Boston Megalopolis Corridor. Highest priority should be given to a feasibility and cost-benefit study of establishing rail passenger service to meet the needs of these important areas of New England and to provide additional traffic for the mainline Boston-New York-Washington basic system route.

If the Secretary displays the same kind of imagination and concern for rail passengers in the future that he has just demonstrated in recent days, then I am sure we from New England will all feel much more confident of our region's future. To date, Secretary Volpe deserves the support and appreciation of the New England delegation.

STEIGER, MATSUNAGA JOINED BY 80 OTHERS IN SPONSORING VOLUNTEER MILITARY BILL

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIGER) is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, last year, the President's Commission on an All-Volunteer Force—the Gates Commission—reported that a voluntary military was not only feasible, but also desirable for the Nation. The report of the Commission has received broad bipartisan support, as evidenced by the diverse ideological concerns and geographical areas represented by the 82 cosponsors of the legislation we are introducing today to implement the Commission's recommendation.

Virtually all Americans—young men, their employers, and their friends and parents—have been deeply affected by the uncertainties, disruptions, and intense personal suffering caused by the draft. But the cruelest impact of conscription has been on the minority who are actually called to service. The ability to compel young men to enter the military has led to a shameful neglect of the lower enlisted grades. For example, pay for career personnel was increased by 111 percent between 1948 and 1969, but by only 60 percent for first-termers during that period.

The result has been to impoverish many of our men in uniform: Nearly 50,000 servicemen now qualify for welfare; food stamp usage is increasing in military PX's; and, in Europe, where welfare is not available, we have learned that GI's are living in unheated homes with open sewage running in their yards. We should not tolerate a system that compels our young men to leave civilian life,

and then forces them to choose between poverty and welfare. Regardless of other action on the draft, the pay recommendations of our legislation must be enacted so that military service no longer imposes a financial penalty on our men in uniform.

Currently, the average recruit earns only \$2,750 a year, while the annual wage of a Job Corps graduate is \$3,900 and the beginning pay for most unskilled blue collar work is \$6,000. The difference between military entry pay and civilian wages represents a tax-in-kind of nearly \$2 billion on those who are compelled to join the Armed Forces. Thus, the unlucky few who are drafted, or are draft-motivated volunteers, must bear a grossly disproportionate share of the national defense burden. In a democratic society, particularly in an affluent democratic society, it is intolerable that we use compulsory military service to reduce the cost of defense to the general public.

In moving toward an all-volunteer force, we are not only providing for the freedom and dignity of the individual, we are also developing a system that will enhance our defense capability. Competence, not compulsion, is the key to national security. No system can operate efficiently with a reenlistment rate of only 7 percent—the figure for today's draftees. By paying a fair wage, we will be able to attract and retain men who will remain in service long enough to become proficient at the technical machinery of modern warfare.

Our legislation insures an adequate defense capability for any contingency, by providing for a strengthened reserve and continued registration for a standby draft system. In keeping with the constitutional prerogative of the Congress to raise and support armies, our bill states that the draft may be reinstated only with the joint approval of the Senate and House. This provision will give the representatives of the people the ability to vote on the wisdom of any venture requiring large increases in military manpower.

In his message on the draft last month, President Nixon stated:

With an end to the draft we will demonstrate to the world the responsiveness of our system of government—and we will also demonstrate our continuing commitment to the principle of ensuring for the individual the greatest possible measure of freedom.

This coming Saturday will mark the passage of exactly 1 year since the Gates Commission reported to the President that action on their recommendations could establish an all-volunteer force within the span of 1 fiscal year. We owe it to our Nation, particularly to the young men in service and those vulnerable to the draft, to implement immediately the measures needed to end compulsory military service.

Mr. Speaker, I should now like to describe our proposal in somewhat greater detail. As I noted before, the pay raises we have called for should be enacted simply to eliminate poverty in the Armed Forces. Our pay proposals are also needed to develop an equitable pay structure. Air Force Times Editor Bob Schweitz re-

cently illustrated the manner in which the draft has permitted the development of a highly unfair pay structure:

From 1952 to 1965 there were no pay raises for enlisted men with fewer than two years of service. The raises for all other grades since 1952 have more than doubled those for the "under two's".

Overall, the military force has received a cumulative basic pay hike of 154.3 percent since 1952, while the junior enlisted men have received only 86 percent, including the raise effective January 1, 1971 . . .

The problem is more than one of percentages. It is also one of cold cash differences spelled out by the percentages.

For example, the January 1 raise was 7.9 percent across the board in basic pay. At the E-1 recruit level it meant a \$9.90 monthly increase. For an O-6 with 26 years, the same 7.9 percent meant a \$132 raise. Thus the raise of the O-6 alone totaled almost as much as an E-1's present basic monthly basic pay of \$134.40.

Mr. Schweitz, an acknowledged expert in military personnel matters, went on to note that there was little justification for this discriminatory practice:

The "spread" in monthly basic pay between the recruit's mere \$134.40, the supergrader's roughly \$750-975, the colonel's \$1800, and the four star general's nearly \$3000 appears entirely out of line and totally unrealistic. Yet officialdom in recent years has allowed it to take place with apparently little concern or protest.

Our legislation is designed to establish a more reasonable pay structure for the first-termer, while also providing the appropriate increases for the career force to maintain a proper incentive system.

Most importantly, our pay structure will end the need for military conscription. In testimony before the Draft Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, Defense officials noted that:

Entry pay has been so low relative to civilian pay that it has no pull as a voluntary enlistment incentive.

According to the projections of the Gates Commission, the pay recommendations in our legislation will be sufficient to attract an all-volunteer force for fiscal year 1972 force levels—a drawdown from 2.7 million men to an end strength of 2.5 million. It should be remembered that in all of its deliberations, the Commission chose the most conservative estimates of enlistment and retention potential, so as to not compromise our national security requirements. This caution was only to be expected of a Commission whose members included a former Secretary of Defense, Mr. Thomas S. Gates, and two past NATO commanders, Generals Lauris Norstad and Alfred Gruenther.

Analysis of the recruiting figures during the first year of the lottery's operation have confirmed the Commission's estimates for the supply of military manpower. A large number of men with so-called safe lottery numbers, chose to enter service anyway, even at today's low rates of entry pay. The Defense Department has estimated that fully half of today's volunteers are not draft motivated. As military pay is raised to a reasonable level, we should easily be able to meet our military manpower requirements.

Aside from increases in basic pay, our legislation contains a number of other recommendations to help attract and re-

tain the quantity and quality of personnel needed to staff an all-volunteer force. First, we have provided for a flexible ROTC scholarship program that will approximately double the number of college students receiving scholarships during the next fiscal year. Given the soaring costs of higher education, there is no doubt that this will prove to be an extremely popular program and will attract a high-caliber group to our officer corps. Second, we insure that professional services will be maintained by increasing the special pay of uniformed physicians, dentists, and veterinarians. We have also provided for a more equitable form of combat pay: The old \$65/month category is retained for those currently covered, but a new \$200/month category has been created for those men actually subject to hostile fire on a regular basis.

While we believe that our pay recommendations will be sufficient to attract an all-volunteer force, we recognize that pay alone cannot establish an efficient military personnel management program. Accordingly, there are a number of areas in which we have directed the Secretary of Defense to report to the Congress on the ways to enhance the attractiveness of a military career and improve manpower utilization.

CIVILIAN SUBSTITUTIONS

The basic guideline on civilianization was expressed in a 1954 directive from the Secretary of Defense:

Civilian personnel will be used in positions which do not require military incumbents for reasons of law, training, secrecy, rotation or combat readiness . . .

The Defense Department carried on a large civilianization program in the mid-1960's for about 100,000 positions. It has been estimated that four civilians can fill in for every five military men replaced, thus creating the potential for substantial savings. The Gates Commission suggested that 115,000 positions are currently available for civilian substitution.

Aside from the savings that might be attained, civilian substitution can be used to enhance the attractiveness of service life. As one enlisted man wrote the *Army Times*:

Besides our regular military police work, we rake and mow lawns, scrub, wax and buff floors, wash windows, wash and wax Army vehicles, clean offices and latrines we don't even use, prepare our rooms for daily inspections . . .

Secretary of the Navy John Chafee has given the best description of the source of the problem:

We get the civilians, but then we do not get the money to pay them overtime . . . Say something like garbage collection. We do not get the overtime to pay the civilians on the schedule that has to be met. Therefore, the civilians do it during the working hours, but then the military have to take it over during the unattractive hours.

Admiral Zumwalt and his fellow chiefs have taken important steps to eliminate the Mickey Mouse and make-work, but it is essential that military personnel be freed from all activities which are not related to the performance of their military specialty. In calling for a billet-by-billet analysis by the Defense Department, our legislation will provide the

means for determining the proper mix of civilian and military personnel in the Defense Establishment.

SPECIALIST EDUCATION

Given the high cost of medical education, it is likely that manning requirements in this area can be filled by a program in which physicians and dentists receive educational expenses in return for a period of obligated service. The Defense proposal for 2,000 medical scholarships is an important step in the right direction.

OFFICER TRAINING PROGRAMS

Aside from increasing ROTC scholarships, it is important that we develop ways to attract students at schools which do not have ROTC units. Possible models could be found in the Marine's platoon leader program, which focusses on summer training, or in metropolitan area centers. Also, maximum use should be made of the opportunities for enlisted personnel to advance to the officer corps.

RECRUITING

In the past, recruiting has been regarded as a low priority program. Little money was spent on advertising, and in spite of vast increases in manpower requirements, recruiter strengths were not raised from 1965-7. Recruiters were also discriminated against in that they were not made eligible for proficiency pay. Assistant Secretary of Defense Kelley has given a graphic illustration of the problem:

As long as you have something like the draft that you can always use, it is easy to go to the well and make up for your deficiencies . . . we have not demanded enough of our enlistment program.

If the services can establish their own comfortable month-to-month quota or goal, they would tend to establish that which is reasonably attainable, and therefore you don't make the extra 10 percent of effort to go out and do a superior job. We have to demand more of the enlistment program of the services. We have to make the services reach out for enlistment goals that are hard to attain, that will challenge the management fiber of the organization, that will make them put very, very good people in the recruiting business, so that the front window of the Army, Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force to the public who is considering military service is the best possible profile that you can show. And I am not sure that we are doing this good a job, frankly.

Defense has begun to improve the situation as part of its project volunteer program. Recruiter strengths are being increased, prime time advertising has been purchased, and recruiters have been provided with a form of proficiency pay. In calling for a thorough report to Congress, our legislation insures that we will be able to determine whether the Defense Department has made a proper analysis of the relationship between enlistments and the recruiting effort, and whether the Department is allocating sufficient resources to the recruiting program.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Improvements in the associate degree program will not only provide an incentive to enlistment, but will also allow for the development of a meaningful inter-

action between the military and the academic community.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES

Many military personnel now live in substandard housing. The pay increases we have recommended will solve some, but not all of these problems. It is not clear at this point whether the proper solution to the military housing crisis involves a vast increase in military construction for on-base housing, or a "variable housing allowance," which will allow more military people to live comfortably in the civilian community. By calling for a report to Congress, we will encourage the Secretary of Defense to develop a program that will outline the proper mix of military construction and housing allowances, while allowing our servicemen the maximum of freedom in choosing living arrangements.

FAMILY SEPARATION

DOD studies have shown a major cause of low-career retention rates to be long periods of family separation; part of the problem can be dealt with by providing all men, regardless of rank or length of service, with Government moving allowances. Admiral Zumwalt's order that ships can return to port at top speed, rather than at a limited speed, is the type of action which can be taken at little expense to increase the amount of time a serviceman may spend with his family.

USE OF CIVILIAN MEDICAL FACILITIES

More than one-quarter of a uniformed doctor's time is spent with dependents and retired personnel. Of course, it is imperative that we retain these services, but where they can be provided just as effectively, and with less expense by using civilian doctors, there is no need to tie military personnel to these duties.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I want to include a summary of the bill, the bill, and a comparison of this legislation with that proposed by the administration:

SUMMARY OF THE VOLUNTARY MILITARY MANPOWER PROCUREMENT ACT OF 1971

Assistant Secretary of Defense Roger Kelley: "Total (military compensation of a recruit) comes to \$2,750. Now use any comparison you wish—the \$1.60 an hour federal minimum wage which annualizes at \$3,300, the annual pay of a Job Corps graduate of \$3,900, or the common beginners' pay for unskilled blue collar work of \$6,000. Measured by any standard military entry pay is much too low—so low, in fact, that present day pay levels keep people who would otherwise volunteer from enlisting in the Armed Forces."

1. The proposed legislation attempts to correct this situation by providing a pay increase of about 50% for first term enlisted men, and approximately 28% for junior officers.

2. The legislation incorporates the personnel management reforms recommended by the Gates Commission by directing the Secretary of Defense to:

- Expand utilization of civilian personnel.
- Improve and expand specialist education programs.
- Improve and expand officer training programs.
- Improve and expand recruiting programs.
- Improve and expand educational opportunities, including associate degree programs and off duty courses.

Improve and expand housing opportunities.

Alleviate the problem of family separation for married members of the military services.

Formulate a plan for maximum use of civilian medical facilities, including a medical insurance program.

Formulate a new pay structure providing:

(1) Salary schedules, combining basic pay and quarters and subsistence allowances; and

(2) Cash contributions to a retirement system similar to that for Federal Civilian employees.

3. The legislation insures an adequate flow of officer candidates by providing for an increase in the number of reserve officer training corps scholarships, and an increase in the subsistence allowance for this group.

4. Increases hostile fire pay from \$65 to \$200.

5. Increases special pay for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians.

6. Insures national security in time of emergency by providing for continuation of registration, even if induction authority expires. The draft could be reinstated, at the request of the President, by a joint resolution of the Senate and the House.

COMPARISON OF STEIGER-MATSUNAGA BILL WITH OTHER PROPOSALS—FIRST-TERM PAY—SELECTED GRADES¹

Grade	Present	Administration proposal	Our proposal
E-1, recruit (under 4 months).....	\$134.40	\$201.90	\$301.50
E-1, private.....	143.70	201.90	310.80
E-2, private.....	149.10	222.90	320.70
E-3, private 1st class.....	180.90	244.20	336.90
E-4, corporal.....	249.90	305.10	352.80

¹ Appropriate increases are provided throughout the pay table to prevent compression of the incentive structure.

OFFICIAL DOD COST ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 FORCE LEVELS¹

	Administration proposal	Our proposal
Compensation (includes Reserve and Guard pay).....	\$1,027.0	\$2,714.2
Recruiting, ROTC, proficiency pay, Medical Corps, etc.....	493.1	410.0
Total.....	1,520.1	3,124.2

¹ In millions.

H.R. 4450

A bill to provide for the procurement of voluntary military manpower

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

FINDINGS

SECTION 1. The Congress hereby finds that—

(1) the Armed Forces of the United States can be materially improved and strengthened by increasing and improving the economic and educational benefits of the members thereof, by elevating the status of military personnel generally, and by developing and maintaining a system of military manpower procurement based on the free choice of the individual;

(2) involuntary service in the Armed Forces is a discriminatory tax-in-kind upon those persons required to serve because it falls upon a relatively small number of the total population;

(3) the military manpower requirements of the Nation can be adequately met through

the effective administration of a voluntary system;

(4) a voluntary system should be instituted and given a fair test as soon as practicable while providing necessary safeguards in the event that unforeseen circumstances create a need for additional military manpower;

(5) the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretaries of the military departments should exercise all authority available to them to promote the success of a voluntary system of meeting the military manpower needs of the Nation; and

(6) the Reserve forces should be maintained at adequate strength levels and should be better trained and equipped to meet emergency combat assignments.

CONTINUED REGISTRATION

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the delimiting date specified in section 17(c) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, the President shall provide for the continued registration under such Act of all male persons in the United States between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six years in order that the involuntary induction of persons under such Act may be reinstated without serious delay in the event the President determines pursuant to section 4 of this Act that such action is necessary and legislation authorizing conscription is enacted pursuant to such determination.

ACTION FOR REINSTITUTING CONSCRIPTION

SEC. 3. If at any time after the termination of induction of persons into the Armed Forces under the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 the President determines that the military manpower needs of the Nation are not being adequately met through a voluntary system and that conscription is necessary for the national security, he shall promptly notify the Congress of such determination, and of the facts upon which such determination is based, and submit to the Congress such recommendations for legislation as he deems necessary and desirable to provide for the involuntary induction of persons into the Armed Forces.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES RELATING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ARMED FORCES

SEC. 4. (a) The President, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments shall exercise the authority vested in them by law to provide for the military manpower needs of the Nation through a voluntary program of enlistments.

In the exercise of such authority, the Secretaries of the military departments shall, not later than three months after the date of enactment of this Act, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Defense, specifically provide for—

(1) the inducements necessary to take fullest advantage of career selection motivations in attracting persons to military careers;

(2) the improvement and expansion of the program for utilizing civilian personnel in lieu of military personnel for noncombatant service;

(3) the improvement and expansion of programs under which the education of specialists, such as doctors and dentists, is paid for by the Armed Forces in return for an obligated period of military service by the person receiving the educational assistance;

(4) the improvement and expansion of officer training programs, particularly programs to facilitate the qualifying and training of enlisted members who wish to become officers;

(5) the improvement and expansion of military recruiting programs;

(6) a more effective incentive program for recruiting personnel under which (A) successful recruiting personnel would be afforded the opportunity to earn extra pay or bonuses as well as accelerated promotions, and (B) quota systems would no longer be in effect;

(7) the improvement and expansion of educational opportunities, including associate degree programs and off-duty courses;

(8) ways to alleviate or prevent the problem of family separation for married members of the military services;

(9) the improvement and expansion of housing opportunities; and

(10) the institution of any other appropriate actions designed to upgrade the conditions of military service and the status of military personnel generally.

(b) In implementing subsection (a) (2) of this section, relating to increased utilization of civilian personnel, the Secretary of Defense shall, as soon as practicable, (1) conduct a position-by-position analysis of all military jobs within the Department of Defense with a view to determining which jobs should be performed by military personnel and which should be performed by civilian personnel, and (2) develop accurate and current data for determining whether it is less expensive to have any such job performed by military or civilian personnel. The position-by-position analysis and the development of data required under this subsection shall be completed not later than three months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) Not later than eighteen months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress a detailed report regarding the operation of the voluntary system of meeting the military manpower needs of the Nation and for the improvement of the Armed Forces, and shall include in such report such recommendations for legislation to improve such system as he deems appropriate.

INCREASE IN PAY RATES FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES

SEC. 6. The Secretary of Defense shall formulate not later than the first day of the first calendar month after which this Act is enacted a revised basic pay schedule for members of the uniformed services incorporating the increases in the basic pay of enlisted personnel and officers listed in the table below and such adjustments in the basic pay of other personnel as the Secretary deems necessary and appropriate to insure equitable pay differences between grades. The revised basic pay schedule formulated by the Secretary pursuant to this section shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar month after which this Act is enacted.

YEARS OF SERVICE

Pay grade	Under 2	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26
Commissioned officers:														
O-10	2,111.40	2,185.80	2,185.80	2,185.80	2,185.80	2,269.50	2,269.50	2,443.50	2,443.50	2,618.40	2,618.40	2,793.30	2,793.30	2,967.60
O-9	1,871.40	1,920.80	1,961.70	1,961.70	1,961.70	2,011.20	2,011.20	2,094.60	2,094.60	2,269.50	2,269.50	2,443.50	2,443.50	2,618.40
O-8	1,695.00	1,745.70	1,787.40	1,787.40	1,787.40	1,920.60	1,920.60	2,011.20	2,011.20	2,094.60	2,185.80	2,269.50	2,361.00	2,452.60
O-7	1,408.20	1,504.20	1,504.20	1,571.10	1,571.10	1,662.60	1,662.60	1,745.70	1,745.70	1,920.60	2,052.60	2,052.60	2,052.60	2,052.60
O-6	1,043.70	1,147.20	1,221.90	1,221.90	1,221.90	1,221.90	1,221.90	1,263.30	1,263.30	1,463.10	1,537.80	1,571.10	1,662.60	1,803.30
O-5	941.40	980.70	1,047.90	1,047.90	1,047.90	1,047.90	1,080.30	1,137.90	1,137.90	1,304.70	1,379.70	1,421.10	1,471.20	1,471.20
O-4	844.20	886.80	914.40	914.40	930.60	972.30	1,038.30	1,097.10	1,147.20	1,197.00	1,232.30	1,230.30	1,230.30	1,230.30
O-3	758.10	791.70	809.10	864.90	906.00	938.70	989.10	1,038.30	1,063.80	1,063.80	1,063.80	1,063.80	1,063.80	1,063.80
O-2	693.30	728.00	748.20	773.10	789.30	789.30	789.30	789.30	789.30	789.30	789.30	789.30	789.30	789.30
O-1	612.30	648.90	672.60	672.60	672.60	672.60	672.60	672.60	672.60	672.60	672.60	672.60	672.60	672.60
Commissioned officers with over 4 years active service as an enlisted member:														
O-3	0	0	0	864.90	906.00	938.70	989.10	1,038.30	1,080.30	1,080.30	1,082.30	1,080.30	1,080.30	1,080.30
O-2	0	0	0	773.10	789.30	814.20	856.50	889.80	914.40	914.40	914.40	914.40	914.40	914.40
O-1	0	0	0	672.60	698.40	722.10	743.70	766.50	790.50	790.50	790.50	790.50	790.50	790.50
Warrant officers:														
W-4	666.30	714.60	714.60	731.10	764.40	798.00	831.00	889.80	930.60	963.90	989.10	1,022.10	1,056.00	1,137.90
W-3	605.70	657.00	657.00	665.10	673.20	722.40	764.40	789.30	814.20	838.80	864.90	897.90	930.60	963.90
W-2	544.20	576.60	576.60	590.40	622.80	657.00	681.90	706.50	731.10	756.60	781.20	806.10	838.80	838.80
W-1	484.80	517.20	517.20	549.00	573.60	598.50	622.80	648.30	673.20	698.10	722.40	748.20	748.20	748.20
Enlisted members:														
E-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	756.90	774.30	792.00	809.70	827.70	843.90	888.60	975.00
E-8	0	0	0	0	0	635.10	652.80	670.20	687.90	705.30	722.10	740.10	783.60	870.90
E-7	445.80	478.50	496.20	513.60	531.30	548.10	565.50	583.50	609.60	626.70	644.10	652.80	696.60	783.60
E-6	411.30	431.70	448.80	463.20	480.30	497.40	514.20	531.30	548.10	565.50	574.50	574.50	574.50	574.50
E-5	378.90	397.80	413.10	429.00	446.10	462.90	479.70	496.80	505.50	505.50	505.50	505.50	505.50	505.50
E-4	352.80	370.50	387.90	405.30	421.20	430.20	430.20	430.20	430.20	430.20	430.20	430.20	430.20	430.20
E-3	336.90	353.40	367.80	384.00	392.40	392.40	392.40	392.40	392.40	392.40	392.40	392.40	392.40	392.40
E-2	320.70	336.60	353.70	353.70	353.70	353.70	353.70	353.70	353.70	353.70	353.70	353.70	353.70	353.70
E-1	310.80	326.40	326.40	326.40	326.40	326.40	326.40	326.40	326.40	326.40	326.40	326.40	326.40	326.40
E-1	301.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: E-1 under 4 months \$301.50; O-10C/S \$3,000; E-9M/S \$1,185.

SPECIAL PAY FOR PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND VETERINARIANS MADE PERMANENT; INCREASE IN SPECIAL PAY FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

SEC. 6. (a) Sections 302 and 302 of title 32, United States Code, are amended by striking

out "and before July 1, 1971." each time it appears in such sections.

(b) Section 302(1) of such title is amended by deleting the comma after "1947" the second time such date appears therein.

(c) Section 302(b) of such title is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The amount of special pay to which an officer covered by subsection (a) of this section is entitled is—

"(1) \$150 a month for each month of active duty if he has not completed two years of active duty in a category named in that subsection;

"(2) \$200 a month for each month of active duty if he has completed two years of active duty in a category named in that subsection;

"(3) \$450 a month for each month of active duty if he has completed three years of active duty in a category named in that subsection;

"(4) \$600 a month for each month of active duty if he has completed four years of active duty in a category named in that subsection;

"(5) \$750 a month for each month of active duty if he has completed five years of active duty in a category named in that subsection;

"(6) \$900 a month for each month of active duty if he has completed six years of active duty in a category named in that subsection; or

"(7) \$1,050 a month for each month of active duty if he has completed seven years of active duty in a category named in that subsection."

MORE EFFECTIVE USE OF PROFICIENCY PAY FOR ENLISTED MEMBERS

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary of Defense shall, at the earliest practicable date, promulgate regulations under which the Armed Forces will increase the utilization of proficiency pay authorized by section 307 of title 37, United States Code, for the purpose of attracting and retaining enlisted members who are specially proficient in military skills.

(b) Section 307 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e) and inserting after subsection (c) a new subsection (d) as follows:

"(d) Proficiency pay under subsection (a) (1) or (a) (2) of this section shall be made available to enlisted members with critical skills after such members have satisfactorily completed their training in such skill. Proficiency pay under this section shall be paid to enlisted members who qualify therefor without regard to whether they are career members or not."

HOSTILE FIRE PAY INCREASE

SEC. 8. Section 310(a) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking out "\$65" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$200."

COMBAT ZONE PAY

SEC. 9. (a) Chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by adding after section 310 a new section as follows:

"§ 310a. Special pay: duty in a combat zone

"(a) Except in time of war declared by Congress, and under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, a member of the uniformed services may be paid at the rate of \$65 a month for any month in which he was entitled to basic pay and was serving in a combat zone.

"(b) A member may not be paid special pay under this section for any month for which he receives special pay under section 310 of this title, but may be paid special pay under this section in addition to any other pay and allowances to which he may be entitled.

"(c) The provisions of section 310(c) of this title relating to determination of fact under that section shall apply in the case of the determination of fact under this section.

"(d) The Secretary of Defense shall report to the Congress by March 1 of each year on the administration of this section during the preceding calendar year.

"(e) As used in this section, the term 'combat zone' means any area which the President by Executive order designates as an area in which Armed Forces of the United States are engaged in combat."

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 5 of such title is amended by inserting immediately below

"310. Special pay: duty subject to hostile fire."

the following:

"310a. Special pay: duty in a combat zone."

EXTENSION OF TIME WITHIN WHICH REENLISTMENT BONUSES MAY BE PAID

SEC. 10. Section 308(a) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking out "within three months" and inserting in lieu thereof "within six months".

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES AND DISLOCATION ALLOWANCES FOR ENLISTED MEMBERS IN LOWER GRADES

SEC. 11. (a) Section 406(a) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by inserting "including a member in pay grade E-4 (four years or less service), E-3, E-2, or E-1," immediately after "A member of a uniformed service".

(b) Section 407(a) of such title is amended by striking out "uniformed service—" and inserting in lieu thereof "uniformed service, including a member in pay grade E-4 (four years or less service), E-3, E-2, or E-1—".

ENLISTMENTS AND DISCHARGES

SEC. 12. (a) Section 505(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The Secretary concerned may accept original enlistments in the Regular Army, Regular Air Force, Regular Marine Corps, or Regular Coast Guard, as the case may be, (1) of male persons for the duration of their minority or for a period of two years, and (2) of female persons for a period of two years. The Secretary concerned may accept an original enlistment in the case of any person for a specified period longer than two years, but not more than four years, where the cost of special education or training to be afforded such person would make a shorter enlistment period impracticable."

(b) Section 505(e) of such title is amended to read as follows:

"(e) The Secretary concerned may accept reenlistments in the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, Regular Marine Corps, or Regular Coast Guard, as the case may be, for unspecified periods and for periods commensurate with the cost of any special education or training to be received by any member, as may be prescribed in regulations of the Secretary concerned. In no case shall the Secretary concerned specify a period of more than four years of obligated service because of special education or training to be received by any member."

(c) Section 509(a) of such title is amended by striking out "Under" and inserting in lieu thereof "Subject to the provisions of section 505(e) and".

(d) The Secretary of Defense shall promptly conduct a comprehensive study to determine the term of service which should be required of enlisted members who receive various types of special education or training programs. The Secretary concerned shall, on the basis of the conclusions reached in such study, prescribe by regulation the term of service required to be performed by enlisted members who receive special education or training.

(e) Section 1169 of such title is amended to read as follows:

"§1169. Regular enlisted members: limitations on discharged

"Any enlisted member who has completed his original period of enlistment and who has been reenlisted for an unspecified period shall be discharged upon written request, except that—

"(1) the Secretary concerned may refuse to grant a discharge during any period of war or national emergency;

"(2) a member shall be required to fulfill a term of service commensurate with the cost of any special education or training re-

ceived by him, as prescribed in regulations of the Secretary concerned;

"(3) the Secretary concerned may refuse to grant a discharge to any enlisted member who has been assigned to sea duty or duty outside the United States; or

"(4) as otherwise provided by law."

RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM INCREASE

SEC. 13. (a) That section 2107 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

"(h) The total number of cadets or midshipmen receiving financial assistance at any one time under subsection (a) in the current fiscal year may not be more than 10 percent of the authorized strength of that military department in commissioned officers on active duty as prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for the fourth fiscal year after the current fiscal year."

GREATER UTILIZATION OF CIVILIAN MEDICAL FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL

SEC. 14. (a) The Secretary of Defense shall, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, formulate plans for utilization, to the maximum extent practicable, of civilian medical facilities and personnel to serve the medical needs of military personnel and their dependents. In formulating such plans the Secretary shall give consideration to more extensive use of a medical insurance program for retired personnel and their dependents and for the dependents of active duty personnel.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress the plans formulated pursuant to this section not more than nine months after the date of enactment of this Act, together with such recommendations for legislation as may be necessary to effectuate such plans.

FORMULATION OF NEW SALARY STRUCTURE FOR THE UNIFORMED SERVICES

SEC. 15. (a) The Secretary of Defense shall formulate as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act a new pay structure for the uniformed services. Such pay structure shall—

(1) provide salary schedules of pay which combine basic pay rates and present allowances for quarters and subsistence;

(2) provide for cash contributions to a retirement system similar to the civil service retirement system provided for Federal civilian employees; and

(3) take into account the amount lost as the result of the termination of separate allowances for quarters and subsistence and the amount which will be contributed to a retirement system, including the loss of any tax advantage realized under current law.

The Secretary is authorized to include such other features in any new pay structure as he determines necessary or appropriate to make such pay structure fair and equitable and to attract qualified personnel to the uniformed services.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress the new pay structure formulated by him pursuant to this section not later than three months after the date of enactment of this Act.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 16. This Act may be cited as the "Voluntary Military Manpower Procurement Act of 1970".

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 17. This Act shall become effective upon the date of enactment, except that sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar month in which this Act is enacted.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleagues, Hon. WILLIAM STEIGER and Hon. SPARK MATSUNAGA, and 75 other

Members of the House, in filing the Voluntary Military Manpower Procurement Act of 1971. Since early 1967, several Members of Congress have promoted a program for a volunteer armed force. As one among them, I recommended a 31-point program to reduce draft calls to zero within 2 to 5 years. With the President's initiative, several steps have been taken within the Department of Defense to pursue this goal.

Now Congress must do its share.

To all those who have studied this issue conscientiously, it has become clear that a volunteer armed force promotes the best interests of our citizens, the military, and the Nation as a whole. By eliminating the need for the draft, we are returning to the central principle of maximizing individual freedom for which America has always stood. In addition to removing the awesome burden of attempting to select under compulsion only a few from all the able-bodied men, the volunteer army will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of our armed services.

It is essential that we raise the pay of our first-termers in order to remove the current inequity of having to serve 2 years at wages considerably below those that could be earned at home. This reform is necessary regardless of how one feels about a volunteer military. While such a program requires an initial budgetary increase, much evidence has shown that the Nation will actually save money in economic terms because the costs of manpower are currently hidden with the in-kind nature of the payment made by first-termers.

I believe the bill which we are filing today goes a long way toward insuring a volunteer force. Closely reflecting the recommendations of the Gates Commission, the bill includes a pay increase of about 50 percent for first-term enlisted men and about 28 percent for junior officers; increases in scholarships and allowances for Reserve officer training programs; increases in special pays, such as hostile fire pay; and direction to the Secretary of Defense to undertake several additional manpower reforms.

I urge my colleagues to give this issue their closest attention.

Mr. SEBELIUS. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to join in the remarks of my colleagues in regard to the Voluntary Military Manpower Procurement Act of 1971.

I have the pleasure of being one of the cosponsors of this bill, and I believe it is a most important piece of legislation, not so much because I am committed to seeing all of the recommendations of the Gates Commission's report implemented by this year, but because I believe we must study and improve our national defense posture and increase the wages of enlisted personnel.

I must admit to reservations concerning the feasibility and desirability of immediate implementation of the proposed volunteer army. I have reservations regarding the capability of an all-volunteer army from the standpoint of our national defense and about the advisability of creating a highly professional force separate and perhaps segregated from our

civilian population. I do not believe that the program can be successfully implemented as long as we are in Southeast Asia in a combat role, but I also think our combat role in Southeast Asia will end in the near future. Therefore, this legislation is most timely and appropriate.

Despite these reservations, I firmly believe that it is time we took a good hard look at the military in our country and stopped penalizing military personnel by denying them the opportunity to earn a livable income. President Nixon has already asked for an increase in the pay of military recruits. One of the main objectives of this bill is to establish a decent level of wages for men and women when they first enter the military by providing a pay increase of approximately 50 percent for enlisted personnel and 28 percent for junior officers.

Members of the military deserve to be paid an income that will enable them to live on an equal basis with the civilian population. As the system now stands, the average recruit earns only \$2,750 a year, while the beginning pay for most unskilled blue collar work is \$6,000.

Despite my reservations regarding this legislation, it is obvious that we must reform and improve our military system. After all, we ask the military man and woman to be first in their Nation's defense and first in accepting these responsibilities. I think it is high time we make it economically possible for them to be first-class citizens as well.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to participate briefly in this special order on behalf of legislation designed to bring about an all-volunteer army. In the 91st Congress I was a cosponsor of similar legislation, and I am a cosponsor again this session. While it may not be possible to attain such an objective during a period of war, this bill commits the United States to trying to achieve it as the present war winds down. Then, as the war ends, the goal of an all-volunteer army may at last be met.

One important result of this legislation is that it encourages public discussion and debate on the need and cost of an all-volunteer army, as opposed to the present system which relies on draftees. From this constructive debate a new national policy may emerge.

Historically our Nation has had to resort to conscription only three times—during the Civil War, for a short period during World War I, and in the 30 years since the beginning of World War II. Now, as the Vietnam war is coming to an end, it is an excellent time to return to the American tradition of a volunteer army. This goal of an all-volunteer army should be placed high on our list of national priorities, so that we can end the present system, which has in many instances proven to be unfair and inequitable.

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with a number of my colleagues today in sponsoring legislation aimed at ending the draft and establishing a volunteer military service.

The draft—more than most other issues with which we are confronted—has

become the symbol of the gap between the generations and is a major source of friction in our society. Inherently inequitable, the draft imposes an undue burden of service on some whereas others are left totally free of any obligation. All too often, minority groups and the economically disadvantaged have borne the major burden of this inequitable system. Unfortunately, the Congress has failed to meet its obligation of reforming this archaic and unfair system. As a consequence, injustices have been compounded, the uniform application of national standards has not been effective and young men are still faced with an underlying uncertainty. Piecemeal administrative, legislative and judicial changes simply will not do and the draft system is quickly becoming unworkable.

We are at the point where our national priorities and military manpower requirements should be subject to close scrutiny and careful reexamination. A basic institution which must be given the closest study is the manner in which we raise and maintain our military forces. I believe the outstanding work of the Gates Commission has clearly demonstrated the efficacy of a volunteer military service. This outstanding group originally recommended that such a volunteer force be established by the middle of this year but—as so frequently happens with presidential commissions or similar bodies—its suggestions were generally ignored, even though the President has publicly expressed his desire to move toward an all-volunteer armed force.

The time for additional discussion must end and prompt and positive action must now be taken. Involuntary conscription is basically foreign to our country as military service has been voluntary for most of our history except for the 20th century. We must move away from the increasing dependence on conscription. While there may be times when conscription is the only alternative to destruction, it should be implemented only as a last resort and routine military needs can and should be met by volunteers.

Establishing a volunteer army becomes increasingly feasible. Looking at just raw figures it soon becomes apparent that the volume of potential volunteers is steadily increasing. In the early 1950's, for example, there were some 1,100,000 men of draft age and this figure will almost double by 1975.

A volunteer armed force will have a higher quality than our present force composed of so many draftees. The present draft system is designed only to provide large numbers of men whereas a volunteer system would provide an efficient military force, emphasizing quality rather than quantity. The increasing sophistication of modern military technology has restructured the nature of manpower needs and a large percentage of inductees—most of whom never become highly trained or highly skilled technicians—are not able to fully meet the armed services' requirements, even though today's educational level in the military is substantially higher than

what it was 10 or 15 years ago. The military has frequently demonstrated its ability to train personnel in various fields of advanced technology. Although it will have to cope with private industry competition, I believe the military services should be able to recruit educated men needed to handle current advanced military hardware.

Mr. Speaker, one of the basic tenets of the report issued by the Gates Commission and the legislation we are introducing today is that a decent wage level should be established for the men and women serving in the Armed Forces. The volunteer military service is viable and can be sustained if our military men and women are given an increased and living wage, plus increased educational opportunities, better housing and other benefits not now available to them. If a man is being asked to risk his life he should at least be paid the minimum wage. Today an entering Army private makes just slightly more than a Rumanian peasant on a collective farm. The current military pay structure simply is not acceptable.

One of the major objections raised to a volunteer army is the budgetary increase caused by the rise in costs of the pay and benefits needed to attract volunteers. However, this increase should be offset by the decreased need and costs of training facilities and the elimination of the huge costs and inefficiencies of higher turnover offered by career service. The Army, for example, presently has an annual turnover rate of approximately 17 percent. The men who are leaving must be replaced with others whose training for the various positions they must fill often lasts beyond one year. I believe that by using men who enjoy their work and are suited to their jobs, the efficiency of the Armed Forces will be greatly increased and the number of men needed for each job will be significantly reduced.

There are other pertinent issues, Mr. Speaker, which I will not take time to discuss at this point but will raise at such time as hearings are held on this legislation. But there is one important point to which I want to address myself before concluding.

Some express the fear that a volunteer army would predominantly become composed of minority groups. This, in my opinion, is spurious. Numerous minority group and economically disadvantaged people presently find very rewarding and satisfying careers in the military. However, as a member of and spokesman for a minority group, I can assure skeptics that blacks and Puerto Ricans want to enlist in a voluntary army no more than they want to be induced and serve involuntarily and I foresee no significant change in the present rate of enlistment. My sentiments are amply supported by the Presidential Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force which said the evidence indicates that an all-volunteer force will not differ significantly in composition from the present mixed force of volunteers and conscripts. Poor, uneducated blacks and Puerto Ricans are outnumbered by poor, uneducated whites by more than two to one. If

increases in pay and benefits are going to attract primarily the poor and uneducated in the first place—as some contend—both white and non-white should be fairly equally drawn to a military career. It must also be remembered that the percentage of nonwhites in the entire country is little more than 10 percent. Finally, powerful factors would work in a volunteer army toward keeping the present proportion where it is in the draft army and pay raises will attract whites as much as nonwhites, just as both are drawn into police forces for similar compensation. Other attractive forces for both groups will be better conditions and educational opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, the current draft law expires in less than 5 months. The Congress must take some meaningful action on this issue. I urge that this legislation be given prompt and careful consideration and that hearings be scheduled at the earliest possible date.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, in November 1967, I published, with Congressman ROBERT T. STAFFORD, CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR., GARNER E. SHRIVER, and Senator RICHARD SCHWEIKER, the book "How To End the Draft: The Case for an All-Volunteer Army." Since then, there has been a growing awareness of and acceptance of this concept across our Nation.

Last year, the President's Commission on an All-Volunteer Force—the Gates Commission—completed its study and reported that a volunteer armed force was not only feasible—it was highly desirable.

It has been apparent for some time, Mr. Speaker, that our Nation has the wherewithal to accomplish this change, thereby creating more efficient, better motivated, more economical Armed Forces.

Our military would be more efficient in dramatic ways. In a conversation last week, Mr. Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, informed me that the British Army derives as much service from two enlistees as it formerly did from three conscripts. A 33 percent saving in manpower is no small accomplishment, Mr. Speaker. And a 33 percent waste of manpower is no small problem. I have every reason to believe we can expect comparable manpower "savings" from the Volunteer Military Manpower Act of 1971.

We are all familiar with stories of drafted lawyers becoming cooks, electricians trained to be mechanics, plumbers trained to be electricians. The legislation introduced today should go a long way in changing this situation.

The Volunteer Military Manpower Act of 1971 will also create a better motivated Armed Force. For years, our young men, their loved ones, and their employers have suffered the disruption and the uncertainty of the draft. Those who are called up must experience significant disruption by their careers, their education, and their families, accompanied by significant financial hardship.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Kelley indicated a genius for understatement when he said:

... Total (military compensation for a recruit) comes to \$2,750. Now use any comparison you wish—the \$1.60 an hour federal minimum wage which annualizes at \$3,300, the annual pay of a Job Corps graduate of \$3,900, or the common beginners' pay for unskilled blue collar work of \$6,000. *Measured by any standard military entry pay is much too low—so low, in fact, that present day pay levels keep people who would otherwise volunteer from enlisting in the Armed Forces.*

It has recently been disclosed that nearly 50,000 servicemen qualify for public welfare; food stamps are a common sight at military PX's; families of some GI's are living in substandard, appalling poverty.

I should think, Mr. Speaker, that the pay increases proposed in today's legislation would help ameliorate the despair, cynicism, and poor motivation that many of our young servicemen must certainly feel.

The Volunteer Military Manpower Act of 1971 would also make our military more economical, Mr. Speaker. It takes thousands of dollars to train a man to be a reliable infantryman; it takes much more to train him in radar or to be a helicopter pilot. And all this training is lost after 2 or 3 short years, with no transfer of experience or training to the new recruit. One reason for opposition to this legislation, Mr. Speaker, is the expense incurred in a transfer to an all-volunteer army. While the initial "transfer cost" is more than that of continuing things the way they are, the eventual effect would be more economical.

The legislation introduced today provides for pay increases, improved use of facilities, allowances, and career development, improved training programs, and improved utilization of manpower. The option of resuming the draft in a national emergency is, however, reserved.

Mr. Speaker, opponents of this legislation have raised the question of our defense, and claimed that this change would imperil our military strength. This is erroneous, to say the least. I think it is important to note that the military has joined the list of supporters of the Gates Commission report. This legislation provides for a highly motivated citizen-army of volunteers, in contrast to a poorly motivated citizen-army of conscripts. It encourages efficient Armed Forces at a lesser cost to our Nation. If anything, Mr. Speaker, this bill represents a serious effort toward strengthening our Nation's defense and morale.

I am proud to add my signature and active support to the Volunteer Military Manpower Act of 1971.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days during which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter on the subject of my special order of today.

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

There was no objection.

A BILL TO REQUIRE ADVANCE PUBLIC NOTICE BEFORE HUD CONSIDERS ANY APPLICATION FOR SUBSIDIZED HOUSING LOANS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FISHER) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time today in order to call attention to a bill I have introduced, to amend the 1968 Housing Act by requiring that before subsidized loans under sections 235 and 236 are considered by the housing authority, a notice of such pending application shall be publicized. That would enable all interested citizens to express their views.

My bill also requires that before any subsidized housing loan is granted it must be determined that local schools would not thereby be unduly burdened; that the location of the structure would not adversely affect local property values; that there would be no substantial disruption of a developed neighborhood; and that the local governing body must first approve such a project.

It seems to me that local citizens and taxpayers are entitled to be heard under these circumstances. After all, in case of subsidized loans every taxpayer must chip in to help pay the bill. That alone gives them a vested interest in the project, its location, and an undue burdens the project could be expected to have on the local community.

I do hope the Committee on Banking and Currency, which has jurisdiction over housing laws, will carefully consider this problem and the urgent need for remedial legislation.

ACT OF 1968 INVITES TROUBLE

Mr. Speaker, it will be recalled that the 1968 Housing Act was a lengthy, omnibus measure, loosely drawn, and hurriedly considered by the Congress. Some of the highly subsidized features were added by Senate amendments.

Only recently a House committee, based upon a brief study of subsidized loans granted in a number of cities, found evidence of improprieties and fraudulent practices. And this was the result of a very limited study of loans under section 235. Because of lack of guidelines, controls, and necessary preliminary studies as applied to the entire act, it must be assumed other subsidized loan programs are equally as vulnerable.

In the city of San Antonio, a recent loan for the construction of what is known as Nimitz Apartments, was granted without any advance notice, and without any regard for the impact upon schools, utilities, and property values, by bringing into a developed community hundreds of new families as tenants.

In fact, when this loan was first revealed, I lodged a protest with HUD and insisted upon a public hearing. But I was told the loan, without any notice, had been finalized several months earlier and that \$180,000 of the loan money had already been advanced.

In the neighborhood where the Nimitz Apartments project is to be constructed, local schools are already overcrowded,

and some utilities which serve the community are reported to be already overburdened. It stands to reason that all of these facts should be taken into account before such loans are approved.

Mr. Speaker, I was one of those who voted against the enactment of the Housing Act of 1968 when that measure was approved in the House on July 10, 1968, recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 114, part 16, pages 20561-20562. I felt then, and I feel now, that the law contains far too many loopholes, and not enough guidelines and controls to protect the legitimate rights and interests of taxpayers. Experience has shown that concern to have been well founded.

It will be recalled that the 1968 act was referred to at the time as a revolutionary measure and was described even by the ultra-liberal Washington Post as a "housing bonanza."

But it is now the law of the land, and it behooves the Congress to carefully examine loans under Turnkey III, sections 235 and 236, and a score of others, and enact the necessary amendments which would carry out the objectives and at the same time prevent abuses and protect those who may be adversely affected. In doing this, it should be kept in mind that the location of a project should be of a major consideration. There is plenty of room for such projects, but there are desirable locations and undesirable locations. In other words, the entire picture should be explored before any such subsidized loans are granted, and none should be granted where the project could be expected to impose an improper impact upon local citizens.

We all sympathize with the needy, but in the name of charity when has it become necessary for Uncle Sam to subsidize and underwrite a house for low-income purchasers or tenants, of the \$24,000 class? It does not make sense to use a 2-ton truck to do the work of an ordinary pickup vehicle. Many Americans work and save for years in order to afford to live in a \$20,000 home, and many of them are happy to settle for a house of less value than that.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT NIXON

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

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, today I have written a letter to President Nixon as follows:

FEBRUARY 17, 1971.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee which recommends appropriations for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, I have for several years had the opportunity to question and to hear the greatest medical experts available and it has become abundantly clear to many of us on the Committee that the health care problems in this country are not only getting worse but also that they will not be overcome in the foreseeable future unless there is substantial change in the method of delivering health services in this country. It has become obvious that under the state laws that now exist

and the medical practice acts, as well as the various kinds of limitations on training physicians, there is no possibility that everyone who needs medical services in this country can be provided those services by a specialist physician and that a Family Nurse Practitioner or others must render preventive health services if they are to be available for most people.

For several years we have financed demonstration programs which have shown that far better medical care can be made available through greater use of allied professional and medical personnel and that as a result, not only the quantity of care but also the quality of care can increase by proper use of such personnel.

As you know, the problems of licensure and certification involve the laws and medical practice regulations of all of the 50 states. In almost every case these state laws and regulations permit educational obsolescence, provide barriers to change educational requirements as needed, restrict the delegation by a physician of tasks that others could perform, restrict the use of new equipment, prevent some qualified physician from delivering a lot more in the way of health services and make it almost impossible to have a national program for educating allied, professional and paramedical health personnel so that the supply of such personnel can be shifted to where the demand occurs. However, a national system of licensure and certification must be developed with the cooperation and support of the various groups involved in the delivery of health care and be acceptable to the consuming public. I also believe the attitudes of most members of the medical professions have now changed greatly and they would welcome some national leadership in this area.

The need for doing something concerning our national health problem has become so great that various groups are now proposing many programs, most of which would not solve the basic problem cited above. The people of this country are so eager for a solution that they are willing to try almost any kind of a program and I fear that unless the central problem is solved, some expensive non-solution will be adopted and the American people 10 years from now will find that they are no better off than they were in 1971.

It is for all the above reasons that I strongly urge you to immediately call a national emergency meeting on health care composed of representatives from various health occupations, professions, organizations, health care institutions such as hospitals, and adequate representation by the public and the government and that this commission be directed to recommend definite courses of action to overcome these problems.

I believe the group among other things should report on the following:

(1) recommend whether, and if so, how model projects should be established demonstrating how more high quality medical care can be made available by reorganizing the methods of delivering health services, the use of nurse practitioners, health technicians and other allied health personnel;

(2) identify and define the specialties which could extend the ability to deliver medical services;

(3) define the responsibilities of personnel in each of the specialties;

(4) determine the courses needed or the method of providing uniform minimum requirements for the courses needed for each of the specialties and to recommend the titles of degrees to be granted for the various specialties;

(5) establish education equivalency measures and job performance tests;

(6) develop ways of assuring that health personnel may continue their education with the educational program so organized that credit would be given for courses taken and work accomplished toward advanced degrees;

(7) determine the most desirable method licensing individuals and institutions for the delivery of medical care;

(8) determine how state licensing procedures can best be coordinated with a national testing examination for allied health personnel;

(9) determine the feasibility and the enactment of national standards for licensing personnel; and

(10) determine whether greater public representation on an existing state license board is desirable and, if so, how this can best be obtained.

Since inadequate health care results in suffering and inability to fully enjoy life, any delay which can be avoided is intolerable. I believe it has now become abundantly clear that the only way that this national problem can be dealt with is at the Presidential level, and that the stakes involved are so great that an emergency continuous meeting under the highest national leadership is needed at this time. You could press for a solution and agreed course of action in much the same way your mediators press for solutions to a nationwide labor dispute or other matters of great importance. I respectfully and sincerely urge you to take this course of action.

Sincerely,

NEAL SMITH,
Member of Congress.

As a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee which handles health appropriations, I have for several years advocated as strongly as I could the need for greater use of allied professional and paramedical personnel and reforming our system of delivering health services.

SHORTAGE OF PHYSICIANS

Everyone agrees that we have a great shortage of physicians and manpower available to deliver adequate health care. It should be obvious that under the State laws which now exist and the medical practice acts, as well as the limitations on training physicians, there is no possibility of everyone who needs medical services securing the services of a physician to provide not only remedial health services but also preventive health care. In the United States we only have 151 physicians for each 10,000 of the population and they are distributed in such a way so that many millions of people are for all practical purposes without adequate preventive health care. One hundred and nine whole counties in the United States have no physician whatever and 153 only have one.

Rural areas and low-income areas are suffering from medical care deprivation but also middle-income people who do not object to paying the cost of a call at the doctor's office must take at least one-half day off from work to do so and after considering this inconvenience and loss of income from such loss of time, they, as a practical matter, do not secure preventive medical care.

Thus, the limited time of the specialists is tied up even more because they must give highest priority to time-consuming remedial care. It is clear by now that there is no possibility within the foreseeable future of educating enough physician specialists to fill the demand for all kinds of professional health services. Therefore, we must turn to the use of allied professional personnel and paramedical personnel so that the physician's time can be utilized more effi-

ciently and his ability to deliver preventive care extended very considerably.

SERVICES NURSE PRACTITIONERS COULD RENDER

For several years Government-financed demonstration programs our committee has supported have shown that clinics, even in rural areas several miles from a doctor's principal office or in a ghetto area, can be manned by an assistant to the physician who has been taught to discern the abnormal and treat it with or without telephone consultation with the physician's main office, to handle routine examinations and treatments, and to screen the patients who should come back on a particular day when an M.D. will be present, or to send the patient immediately with a priority where warranted to the physician's main office.

These clinics under a family nurse practitioner with the telephone consultation of a physician available can provide well child and well baby care including making observations and checking for abnormalities. They can note growth and development of the child and routine evaluation of adults and other children, all of which can be studied in the office of the physician, where he can detect anything indicating a need for personal observation. Such nurse practitioners can provide immunizations and counseling concerning the feeding of children and methods of maintaining regular health.

They can screen patients and initiate therapy in some instances. They can cooperate with the public health agencies where an epidemic is underway or a mass immunization program needed. They can track down those who react positively to tuberculosis tests and even provide house calls for the invalid and chronically ill patients who could be treated either by the nurse practitioners on the spot or with the help of a telephone call to and instructions from the physician when necessary. They would be capable of making observations relating to pregnancy, diabetes, congestive problems, and make interim reports on the condition of patients who are under continuing and direct care of physicians. They could call on these patients more often than the physician would have time to; and, therefore, when a patient needed immediate hospitalization or care of a physician they could determine this and provide that care on a priority basis.

In the local clinic, the family nurse practitioner could culture organisms from a sore throat, conduct prenatal examinations, examine, clean and disinfect punctures, give first aid and they could through a special telephone hookup, initiate an electrocardiograph examination for the physician's office or health care institution which may be many miles away and otherwise unavailable to the patient. Through this modified delivery system, the overworked physician could tremendously expand his availability to deliver health care to the family and go a long way toward remedying the serious present imbalance between supply and demand which simply cannot be remedied by just any amount of money alone.

INCREASE OF QUALITY OF CARE

With this substantial change in our method of delivering health services in this country, the same number of doctors could deliver far more medical care and have their time used more effectively so that those who need them the most can receive better quality medical care.

STATE LICENSES

Currently each State licenses the health professions within that State and in almost every case they permit educational obsolescence and provide barriers to changing the educational requirements as needed as well as permitting the delegation by the physician of a task that someone else could perform. Traditionally licensing of physicians, nurses and health personnel has been the function of each of the 50 States and these laws or medical practice regulations have, in most cases resulted in a rigid definition of the scope of practice and prevented health functions from being assumed by personnel below the level of a physician which, with new equipment and the availability of new types of personnel, could have been performed by someone other than a physician. While it is imperative that physicians in all States be permitted to delegate more tasks to allied health personnel, it is also necessary to have both public and professional acceptance of the use of such personnel and that there be some kind of uniformity of the standards for each of the health occupations so that quality of health services can be preserved or enhanced while increasing the quantity available. While preventing some qualified physicians from delivering a lot more in the way of health services, they also do not adequately solve the problem of the unethical or incompetent practitioner.

BOARD REPORT

I believe the group, among other things, should report on the following:

First. Recommend whether, and if so, how model projects should be established demonstrating how more high quality medical care can be made available by reorganizing the methods of delivering health services, the use of nurse practitioners, health technicians, and other allied health personnel;

Second. Identify and define the specialties which could extend the ability to deliver medical services;

Third. Define the responsibilities of personnel in each of the specialties;

Fourth. Determine the courses needed or the method of providing uniform minimum requirements for the courses needed for each of the specialties and to recommend the titles of degrees to be granted for the various specialties;

Fifth. Establish educational equivalency measures and job performance tests;

Sixth. Develop ways of assuring that health personnel may continue their education with the educational program so organized that credit would be given for courses taken and work accomplished toward advanced degrees;

Seventh. Determine the most desirable method of licensing individuals and institutions for the delivery of medical care;

Eighth. Determine how State licensing procedures can best be coordinated with a national testing examination for allied health personnel;

Ninth. Determine the feasibility and the enactment of national standards for licensing personnel; and

Tenth. Determine whether greater public representation on an existing State license board is desirable and, if so, how this can best be obtained.

OTHER PROPOSALS

I have noticed many people groping for and proposing various courses of action in the hope of relieving this critical situation. However, none of them seem to go right to the heart of the problem. Too many would try to solve this merely with money—when money alone simply cannot solve the problem. Paying each of the limited number of physicians now in the health profession twice as much money will not increase the quantity of services, but rather, there must be a change in the methods of delivering services.

For several years and especially the past several months, I have looked everywhere for a program that will offer some hope of overcoming the principal problems connected with changing State medical practice acts, developing educational programs for allied health personnel, and providing a method whereby the licensing problems can be overcome in the least possible time. I have finally decided that the only way this can be done is by the President calling an emergency meeting and pressing continuous negotiations for a solution in much the same way that our mediators press for solutions to a labor dispute or other matters of great national importance. Unless this is done, various groups will continue to propose nonsolutions or wait for someone else to do something. The President has ample authority to call such a meeting and I strongly urge that he do so.

ATLANTIC UNION RESOLUTION

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

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, 5 years ago the statesman who is now President of the United States "strongly urged" the Congress to adopt the Atlantic Union resolution. Today virtually the same resolution is being reintroduced in the House by a bipartisan group of 71 Members from 25 States, and every region of our own Federal Union.

In it we propose that, with no further delay, we try this—to quote Mr. Nixon's 1966 endorsement—this:

Resourceful tool for coping with the problems of * * * incredible change * * * going on in the world around us.

Five identical concurrent resolutions are being introduced. The chief sponsors are DONALD M. FRASER, Democrat of Minnesota, MORRIS K. UDALL, Democrat of Arizona, JIM WRIGHT, Democrat of Texas, F. BRADFORD MORSE, Republican of Massachusetts, and myself.

All except Mr. UDALL are here today to take part in this discussion.

The text of the Atlantic Union resolution follows:

Whereas, the interdependence of the nations of the Atlantic Community has steadily grown with the increased mobility of capital and goods, while the revolutionizing speed of scientific, technological advance has outstripped the North Atlantic Treaty and made it necessary to forge new bonds to maintain the unity of these nations, so essential to international prosperity, peace and freedom;

Whereas, the defense of the nations of the Atlantic Community against not only war but monetary crash and depression continues to be a mutual concern;

Whereas, the citizens of these free nations are already united also by a common devotion to democratic traditions and the rule of law;

Whereas, this common heritage enables and requires them, when facing such challenges as those now confronting them, to meet and explore together how best to enlarge and extend the rule of law to provide for effective democratic government and regulation of their common concerns;

Whereas, our Original States, when beset by divisive dangers under their Articles of Confederation, sent delegates to the 1787 Convention, who traced the trouble to the confederal structure and to replace it invented the federal system, which has effectively safeguarded member States from domination by one another, equitably apportioned among their sovereign citizens voting power on common concerns, assured each State of independent government of State affairs, met other challenges like those now facing the Atlantic allies and not merely worked but proved that free people can thus work marvels;

Whereas, a joining together for such purposes of the democratic nations of the Atlantic Community to create an Atlantic Union within the framework of the United Nations would reduce the cost of the common defense, provide a stable currency for world trade, facilitate commerce of all kinds, enhance the welfare of the people of the member nations, and increase their capacity to aid the people of developing nations: Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That (1) The Congress hereby creates an Atlantic Union delegation, composed of eighteen eminent citizens, and authorized to organize and participate in a convention made up of similar delegations from such North Atlantic Treaty allies as desire to join in this enterprise, to explore the possibility of agreement on:

(a) A declaration that the goal of their peoples is to transform their present alliance into a federal union;

(b) A timetable for the transition to this goal; and

(c) Democratic institutions to expedite the necessary stages and achieve the objective in time to save their citizens from another war or depression, and let them enjoy, as soon as possible, the greater freedom and higher moral and material blessings which federation has brought free people in the past;

(2) The convention's recommendations shall be submitted to the Congress for action by constitutional procedure;

(3) Not more than half of the delegation's members shall be from one political party, and all shall be citizens of high stature and wide influence, representing together a broad range of experience in the various major challenges facing this undertaking, and so conscious of its importance and urgency as to be willing to give it personally the necessary priority and time;

(4) (a) Six of the delegates shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, after consultation with the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, six by the President of the Senate, after consulta-

tion with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and six by the President of the United States.

(b) Vacancies shall not affect its powers and shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection.

(c) The Delegation shall elect a chairman and vice-chairman from among its members.

(d) All members of the Delegation, like the drafters of the United States Constitution, shall be free from official instructions, and free to speak and vote individually in the Convention.

(5) The Delegation shall cease to exist at the expiration of the three-year period beginning on the date of the approval of this Resolution.

LIST OF COSPONSORS

Joseph P. Addabbo (D-NY)
 Glenn M. Anderson (D-Calif)
 Thomas L. Ashley (D-Ohio)
 Herman Badillo (D-NY)
 Nick Begich (D-Alaska)
 Mario Biaggi (D-NY)
 Edward P. Boland (D-Mass)
 Richard Bolling (D-Mo)
 Garry Brown (R-Mich)
 Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass)
 James C. Corman (D-Calif)
 Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-Mich)
 John D. Dingell (D-Mich)
 Harold D. Donohue (D-Mass)
 Florence P. Dwyer (R-NJ)
 Don Edwards (D-Calif)
 Joshua Ellberg (D-Pa)
 Marvin L. Esch (R-Mich)
 Frank E. Evans (D-Colo)
 *Paul Findley (R-Ill)
 Edwin B. Forsythe (R-NJ)
 *Donald M. Fraser (D-Minn)
 Bill Frenzel (R-Minn)
 Richard H. Fulton (D-Tenn)
 Sam Gibbons (D-Fla)
 Gilbert Gude (R-Md)
 Edith Green (D-Ore)
 Seymour Halpern (R-NY)
 Julia Butler Hansen (D-Wash)
 Michael Harrington (D-Mass)
 James F. Hastings (R-NY)
 William D. Hathaway (D-Maine)
 Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif)
 Ken Hechler (D-WVa)
 Henry Helstoski (D-NJ)
 Frank Horton (R-NY)
 James J. Howard (D-NJ)
 Joseph E. Karth (D-Minn)
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 Edward I. Koch (D-NY)
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 Paul N. McCloskey, Jr. (R-Calif)
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 Bertram L. Podell (D-NY)
 Melvin Price (D-Ill)
 Graham Purcell (D-Tex)
 Albert H. Quile (R-Minn)
 Tom Railsback (R-Ill)
 Thomas M. Rees (D-Calif)
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 Howard W. Robison (R-NY)
 Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-NJ)
 Edward R. Roybal (D-Calif)
 Fernand J. St Germain (D-RI)
 James H. Scheuer (D-NY)
 Herman T. Schneebell (R-Pa)
 Fred Schwengel (R-Iowa)
 Robert T. Stafford (R-Vt)
 William A. Steiger (R-Wis)
 Charles M. Teague (R-Calif)
 Robert O. Tiernan (D-RI)
 *Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz)
 Jerome R. Waldie (D-Calif)
 *Jim Wright (D-Tex)

* Principal cosponsors.

HISTORIC EXPEDITION

This resolution calls for an exploratory expedition. Many of us believe it will open an even greater future for mankind than has our awe-inspiring and already-productive exploration of the moon.

Certainly it will cost only an infinitesimal fraction of the amount already invested in the space expeditions.

It would explore the possibility of uniting the nations of the Atlantic Community permanently into a Federal structure similar to our own Federal Union. In reality, it seeks to bring our political institutions out of the age of the sailing ship and into the rocket age.

Twelve days ago, we witnessed the safe landing of our astronauts on the moon. So incredibly precise and reliable our technology has become that we accepted the third pinpoint landing on the moon almost as a commonplace event. Although it was truly awe-inspiring, the success was nonetheless expected. Once mankind took the first step on the moon, the second and third could not be far off.

"In the age of the rocket, dreams become reality with a speed which is difficult to imagine." Those were also the words of Mr. Nixon written in 1966. They might have been uttered today in recognition of the great scientific accomplishments of our astronauts. Surely they sum up the lightning progress of our scientific endeavors.

In fact, these words by Private Citizen Nixon referred to the powerful idealism of a new political order among the countries of the Atlantic community, and the practicality of a change in international institutions as revolutionary as the technology that made possible the moon walks.

In his statement, made to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Nixon drew the line sharply between the great progress in the fields of science and technology, and the lack of progress in our political and social institutions which guide and shape that technology.

The nations of the world have developed the capability to destroy one another completely, but we have yet to build a political system which can prevent a world holocaust. We have the ability to walk among the stars, but not the social institutions which can make it safe to walk the streets and roads of this planet.

Conceivably, the convention would explore the possibility of applying the genius of our own U.S. Federal system to the broader Atlantic community. A federation of these major nations of western civilization would be formidable indeed. It would result in a political institution large enough to deal successfully with the supranational problems that now confound us.

Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in 1966, Mr. Nixon succinctly stated the case for the resolution. He said:

The Atlantic Union Resolution is a forward-looking proposal which acknowledges the depth and breadth of incredible change

which is going on in the world around us. I urge its adoption.

Is the United States ready for such a venture? That same question was asked by George Washington back in 1787 as the Constitutional Convention began its meetings in Philadelphia. Brushing it aside, General Washington pressed on, exhorting the Convention to "raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair."

So, we too must press forward.

Scientific development and technology rush head-on quite irrespective of national boundaries. So does world economic development. The multinational corporation is commonplace. Social phenomena, such as the youth culture, are no respecters of the Nation-State. Poverty and disease have never known the confines of nationality. In recent years the environmental problems of air and water pollution have plagued the west.

THE CHOICE BEFORE NATO

The choice before the NATO countries as we face each of these social, political and economic situations is whether each country will deal individually with every problem in a piecemeal fashion strictly limited by the requirements of the Nation-State, or whether a common approach can be taken. If we choose the former method, we simply put off the day of national reckoning, for without government on a scale to match multinational, intercontinental problems, societies simply cannot continue to function smoothly, and perhaps may cease to function at all. The problems are already supranational. It is up to us to develop the supranational institutions to deal adequately with them.

The time for this initiative is now. Former President Eisenhower, who was a supporter of Atlantic Union, once told me at Gettysburg, "We deal with the urgent questions, and leave the important ones for tomorrow."

Today we deal with the urgent questions, such as the Middle East, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. Will we be bold enough to deal with Atlantic Union—now, in good time—or will we put it off until tomorrow—the tomorrow that must wait until mankind suffers some new worldwide agony?

I am convinced the exploration of a supranational political system capable of uniting the free people of the North Atlantic Community effectively will return far more real dividends than we can gain from exploring space. In stating this, I do not minimize the value of space exploration. It is worthwhile, and in my view has already yielded great dividends.

Similarly, I view the potential dividends from this resolution far greater than we can expect from the billions invested in the proposition that the best way to strengthen freedom against dictatorship is to go to war to save South Vietnam from communism.

Indeed the exploratory expedition this resolution contemplates would not risk the life of one single person on earth, American or otherwise.

Promising and time-tested though it is, the Federal answer to our supranational problems to this date has not been explored at all with any other nation.

How strange that we should not yet have done so, when we know from our own history the basic weakness of the alliance system—note our dismal experience with an alliance, the Articles of Confederation—and the great strength of our own federal system, which has yielded new rewards in liberty and equality to each succeeding generation.

ADOPTION COMMITS NO ONE

Let me stress, first of all, the exploratory character of the proposed Atlantic Convention. This resolution does not commit anyone to forming or entering an Atlantic Union or federation or any type of organization or agreement. It commits us and the other participating nations only to exploring—and of course, reporting back its agreed findings for action by each nation in the Convention—and it limits the exploring to only three areas.

The first and crucial one is to explore whether the participating allies wish to agree to declare that the goal of their peoples is to transform their present military alliance into a federal union. There are various kinds of federal unions—ours, Canada's, Switzerland's, to mention three varieties. But they all have in common these three essentials:

First, the powers of government are divided between those which all agree are purely national or state affairs and those which are common affairs of them all.

Second, the contracting parties or sovereigns are, in the last analysis, the individual citizens of each nation in the Union, rather than their national or even Federal Government. It is the citizens who elect the legislature and executive of their Federal Government and continue to elect those of their Nation. The laws made by the Federal Government operate, like those of the national government, upon the citizens. The purpose of the Federal Government is, again, the same as that of any democratic national government—to guarantee the citizens more power over, or more independence and freedom from, any government, rather than to give any government more power over the citizens, or become more independent of or free from their control.

Third, since the nations or states in any federation vary considerably in population, the federal system always includes safeguards. For example, the U.S. Legislature consists of a differently structured House and Senate, and the balance of power between them together with the requirement that both must agree before a bill becomes law serves not only to preserve the independence of each State from all others, as regards its purely state or national affairs, but also to prevent any large State, or group of smaller ones, from dominating others. These safeguards have proved capable of assuring a viable, workable system far more effective than any alternative system.

There are, of course, other characteristics that all Federal unions share, but those three may suffice at this time to indicate what is meant by the number one aim of the Convention—to explore the possibility of agreement to set as a goal the transformation of the present

alliance into a Federal union. This is crucial, for obviously if no such agreement can be reached by this Convention, then it cannot explore the other two fields. Assuming, as I and many others would, that it can reach this agreement, it then may explore the remaining areas.

The second area is to explore the possibility of agreement on a timetable for the transition stages to this eventual goal. Clearly, such transformation from alliance to federation cannot be wrought at one stroke with regard to any of the common affairs which the Convention agrees to recommend the people should transfer to the Federal Government. The powers it recommends for federation are bound to be few; the classic ones would include common defense, common foreign policy, common currency, a common market, common postal and other communication systems, and a common citizenship—in addition to the national citizenship the people of each nation retain. To federate these few is obviously a big order; no one can foresee how many of them the Convention might be able to agree upon. One can see, however, that some of these powers could be transferred with less transition time than others. For example, a common foreign policy should not take so long as creating a common market; control of atomic and rocket weapons—once there was agreement to federalize them—would not encounter such inherent time-consuming transitional difficulties as would transforming national infantry divisions into a federal army. If the Convention cannot agree on a tentative timetable for each of these powers, it could surely agree to a timetable for setting up some democratic institutions and dump into their lap the problem of working out deadlines—or rather, lifelines of timing—for the transition in each field recommended for the Federal Government.

This brings us to the third area of exploration—that of working out these institutions for expediting the transitional stages and saving us all from the wars, depressions, and other calamities that we are exposed to by the tendency of democracies to do too little too late.

Such are the three areas to which the Convention's exploration is limited. Where it does agree, all it can do, I repeat, is to recommend, that is, report its findings back to the governments and peoples of the participating nations, for them to approve or reject.

SUBJECT TO NATIONAL APPROVAL

Not only does the resolution limit this Convention to exploring, and recommending, but it includes strong safeguards to assure that none of the delegates to it from the United States—or from any other nation that wishes to follow its example in this respect—can commit their government. It provides that they speak and vote in the Convention as individual citizens, not as a unit, not as delegates acting under the instructions of their government. This should not only reassure those who might fear that the delegates might "sell us all down the river," it should also reassure those who are weary of the exercises in futility and timewasting that many dip-

lomatic conferences come to be. This resolution, by freeing the delegates from having to act within the rigid confines of official instruction, while requiring them to be "citizens of high stature and wide influence, representing together a broad range of experience in the various major challenges facing this undertaking," gives the best possible guaranty that the exploration will be bold yet prudent, comprehensive yet deep, and their common findings will result from a careful sifting.

This approach to an admittedly tough but vital problem is not new. Although it has not yet been used in the political field of inter-democracy organization in our century of world wars and world depressions, we have resorted to it when war faced us with the dire prospect that the Nazis would win by devising the first atomic bomb. Our Government did not try to meet this challenge by repeated exhortations to our scientists. No, its one instruction to them was to get that bomb, and get it first—find the best and fastest way.

The triumph of that commonsense approach unhappily has not yet moved us to a similar approach to the challenge of uniting the free Atlantic community.

And yet this approach—which our resolution would have us try now—is not new in this very field. We who sponsor this resolution did not invent this approach, or get it from the atomic scientists; we got it from the Philadelphia Convention in 1787. For that convention was composed of delegates who spoke and voted as eminent individuals, free from instructions from their State governments. Had it been organized like the Continental Congress, where each delegation was under instructions—a Congress that John Adams correctly defined as a "diplomatic assembly"—had the 1787 Convention followed that model it is all too certain that it would never have produced what so many have called a "miracle"—our Federal Constitution.

What this resolution would do, Mr. Speaker, is nothing more—and nothing less than this: It would have us explore—after all the disastrous failures of our century—the Federal answer to the challenges which face us, and explore it by the Federal Convention approach that first found this "Mother Lode" for freedom and peace. It would explore the vast, time-tested possibilities offered by the type of interstate, or international or interdemocracy organization that for generations has worked the best for the freedom and peace and prosperity of the people it has united. It would have us look for solution into the system of Federal union which our Founding Fathers invented. That system has proved as effective in the heart of Europe, in Switzerland, where it has united in enduring peace, the Germans, French, and Italian peoples who, outside its frontiers, have fought tragic wars against one another.

In our country it has united on a vast scale a citizenry composed of many nationalities, races, and religions, and it has grown from 13 impoverished, squabbling States to 50, stretching from here far beyond our continent, across the ocean to Hawaii.

THREEFOLD CHALLENGE

The challenge we face in uniting the Atlantic community, Mr. Speaker, is threefold: It is to unite proud, ancient nations freely, unite them effectively on a huge scale, and unite them on an open-end dynamic basis where, by the admission to it of other nations, who desire this and are willing and able to meet its standards, this Union of the free can grow greater, and give increasing moral and material strength to wider, deeper, fuller freedom. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the Federal Union system has already proved that it meets all three of these challenges far better than any of the alternatives which have monopolized our attention for the 71 years of this century—only to leave us more endangered than we were before.

This federal system deserves not only to be explored now, but to be explored by the kind of capsule that first reached this fantastically fertile and productive "moon"—the Federal Convention approach.

Is it not strange, Mr. Speaker, that our own Federal way to peace and freedom, and our own Federal Convention approach to it—both of them as American as George Washington and Benjamin Franklin—are both our most neglected benefactors?

Surely it is high time to turn to them, as the Atlantic Union resolution would have us do.

Some will object, no doubt, that before we authorize this exploratory expedition, which will cost maybe all of \$100,000 or \$200,000, we must be sure it will bring back concrete advantages—the kind of solid rocks that are deemed most valuable at present. Well, let us look at the proposition from that angle.

Take the problem of inflation.

UNION TO FIGHT INFLATION

Inflation is the scourge of the wage-earner and housewife not only throughout our country but throughout the Atlantic community. I need not dilate on either the dangers in it, or the citizens' desire that it be curbed, or the fact that nowhere in the free community are official remedies for it proving effective, despite all the repeated hopes expressed for them. We all know that inflation is not just a recent thing; the older we are the more acutely we remember how long the purchasing power of the dollar has been shrinking.

How would Atlantic Union help check this?

Let us face the fact that in all democratic countries, their free systems do lead to the formation of powerful pressure groups whose concern is to advance the interests of their members. Much of this is laudable and a necessary part of democracy. But it can get out of hand and become dangerous to all concerned—as in what is called the wage-price spiral.

Nearly all these pressure groups—whether business, labor, farmers, doctors, or veterans—to mention only a few—seek to get more real income for themselves. There are several ways of doing that—one is by increasing the prices of what they sell, or their wages or salaries or fees for their work. Another is by reducing their costs, their expenditures.

Most of them rely on the former method; few on the latter. And so we have demands for trade quotas to keep out competition, featherbedding by labor, all sorts of things that add to everyone's cost of producing and living—rather than demands or proposals for getting more by cutting costs—the method which benefits everyone.

In our time the main cost-cutting factors which help to keep the wage-price spiral and inflation in check are such inventions as modern machinery, mass production, standardization and mass distribution methods that give more value for less per unit cost. Most of our modern political inventions—such as quotas and exchange controls work the other way; they add artificially to cost, and to inflation.

But time was when political inventions were a powerful factor in cutting everyone's costs, putting the economy on a sound basis. A prime example of this is the invention of the Federal Union system. We forget that the necessity that mothered this great political institution was war and inflation. When the Thirteen States were organized as the alliance of the Articles of Confederation—each with its own armed force, its own currency, its own trade barriers against the others—what was the situation after the victory at Yorktown? The States were afflicted with depression, many with galloping inflation. To quote John Fiske's "Critical Period of American History":

By 1786, under the universal depression and want of confidence, all trade had well-nigh stopped, and political quackery, with its cheap and dirty remedies, had full control of the field.

Trade disputes threatened war among New York, Connecticut, New Jersey. There were 11 territorial disputes among the 13 States; several led to bloodshed and threatened war. The currency issued by various States became worthless, misery was widespread, armed mobs broke up courts. The peak came in Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts in the winter of 1786-87. All this spread fear among patriots that they would lose the liberty they had won during the Revolution. Shay's Rebellion triggered this into the decision taken by the Continental Congress in this very month of February in 1787, on February 21, to be exact—to call the long proposed Federal Convention to meet during the month of May to explore how best to change the structure of the Confederation so as to produce an "adequate" Government, capable of handling the challenges of the time. The decision, incidentally, was not easy. On the first test, the proposal was defeated by a tie vote of 3 to 3, with two other States evenly divided and two more lacking proper representation. The Massachusetts—impelled by the rebellion it had just suffered—reposed the motion in slightly different form, and won.

As we all know, the resulting Philadelphia Convention suffered crisis after crisis, and the Federal Constitution it recommended to the States after a hundred days of debate was bitterly opposed by many, and was ratified by very narrow majorities in Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia. This great political inven-

tion replaced those 13 armies, 13 currencies, and 13 sets of trade barriers with a Federal defense force, a Federal dollar, and common market; and it replaced the alliance with an effective democratic Federal Government.

What was the immediate result, once this first Federal Union went into effect on March 4, 1789? Within a couple of years the new dollar was so solid that the same States and people who under the Confederacy could no longer borrow anything either at home or abroad were able under the new Federal Government to borrow in the money markets of Europe at the lowest rate of interest any country got. Within the first 10 years of the new Union the foreign trade of the 13 States quadrupled. The Union inherited from the Confederation a debt of about \$75,000,000. Then it paid \$15,000,000 for the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, and \$5,000,000 for Florida, and borrowed \$98,000,000 during the War of 1812. Even so, thanks to Federal Union, the American people were able to reduce the Federal debt so rapidly that by 1835 there was no debt left, and the Union was distributing a surplus of \$28,000,000.

How to account for this astounding change? The Confederation had the very same people, the same leaders, the same human nature, the same natural resources, as the new Federal Union. Yet under the old alliance system there was galloping inflation, depression, misery, armed rebellion. How can you account for the astounding change from failure to success except by crediting it to the only basic change that had occurred—the shift from the alliance to the Federal system? The change from the old political structure that maximized costs and minimized confidence, to the new political invention which minimized costs and maximized faith and confidence?

Nor was this success a fleeting phenomenon—as have been so many of the inventions of diplomacy, the nonfederal international machinery in which such great hopes are often placed.

This bold American experiment in establishing a free movement of men, goods and money between sovereign States, plus the stability and other advantages of a common currency and a common Government for common affairs, and the economies of a common defense force—this political invention resulted in increasingly incalculable cost-cutting as our Federal Union united more and more people—partly by free immigration—and more and more territory from which new States were admitted to it.

Our expansion of the area profiting so much from this Federal free movement of men, money and goods came to a halt in our century. Virtually no more territory has been added since 1900 to our Union. We rightly do not seek more territory for ourselves—but surely it is time to seek the great territory for this cost-cutting system that we and our NATO allies may gain by federating the Atlantic community as our Founding Fathers federated the 13 States along our shore of the Atlantic.

They began their audacious experiment when the Industrial Revolution was just

beginning with its cost-cutting spinning jennies, steam engines and other machines—opening the century of steam and electricity. Where the Founding Fathers at the 1787 Convention paused in their labors to go down to the Delaware River and see John Fitch's early attempt to make a steamboat, we see and hear in our living rooms by TV, Americans picking up rocks on the moon. We stand at the opening of the computer-rocket-atomic era, facing vaster opportunity, and vaster dangers, than did our far-sighted forebears. What shall our answer to the challenge be?

True, Mr. Speaker, we are still far from the galloping inflation and economic depression experienced by the 13 States in the Winter of 1786-87. True, the State Department on March 10, last year again, as usual recommended that "no further action be taken on" the Atlantic Union resolution, declaring—as it has done ever since the original Kefauver Atlantic Union resolution which Senator Nixon cosponsored in 1951—that "we believe it would be premature for the United States to initiate the measures contemplated" in the current resolution. But dare we follow its advice even a year longer?

OMINOUS OMENS

There are continuing ominous omens. After that advice from the State Department, we saw our greatest railway—the Penn Central—go bankrupt. Now we see the same thing happen in England to Rolls-Royce. Last summer and fall three of the bigger brokerage houses on Wall Street—the largest bearing the name of Dupont—faced failure and were saved only by drastic measures, at the last hour—one, in the last 5 minutes. Why such drastic measures? On January 24 the New York Times Sunday financial section front-paged an interview with Felix Rohatyn, chairman of the "Crisis Committee" the Stock Exchange setup, which it describes as the:

"Pivotal . . . central figure" in the struggle to "keep Wall Street afloat," and the "man who carried the ball." It quotes Mr. Rohatyn as saying about his committee: "Everybody seemed to come to a decision that we just couldn't let a major (brokerage) firm go bankrupt. We just had to make the decision that if we did let one go under there would be a panic. * * * If there was a panic, we just couldn't put it back together. I must say that this left me with a sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach."

That is how thin-ice near we came to potentially another 1929 Wall Street crash only a few months after the complacent advice from the State Department to our Foreign Affairs Committee, in the view of the man who grappled with this peril day and night for weeks, even months.

Is it any wonder, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Rohatyn is a strong supporter of the Atlantic Union resolution?

True again, thanks to these drastic measures to shore up those three brokerage firms because of their hundreds of thousands of clients across the country who would have been hard hit by the bankruptcy of even one of them, that crisis passed. True, the market is now again going up and up. But can we be sure that this flush on the Wall Street cheek is the flush of health—not the

flush of fever? Can we be sure that it does not reflect fear of greater inflation? Let us hope so—but let us not put all our most precious eggs in that basket.

I spoke a moment ago of how near we came only a few months ago about what might have become another 1929 Wall Street crash. But I am not alone in fearing that a Wall Street panic now would have far worse repercussions than the one of 1929.

Consider the riots which the racial problem has already produced in our major cities from coast to coast. Consider the turmoil we have had on our campuses, and the student turmoil in Paris and elsewhere in European Atlantica. How much more explosive all this might well become if we and the Atlantic community should suffer another depression which would inevitably spread like wildfire through the free world. Which do you think would profit from such a depression—free government or dictatorship, free enterprise or communism?

Shall we risk waiting for a national catastrophe to lead us to explore the Atlantic Federal answer? We can be sure that if it comes, it will be nothing so small as Shay's rebellion that spurred our Federal Founding Fathers to action in a slower moving time.

We face other dangers. There is Vietnam. There remains the threat of nuclear confrontation in the Mideast. I have talked before of the Atlantic Union answer to the war dangers; I will not go into that now again.

There are still other challenges we face together with our allies—exploding population amid dwindling resources and rising pollution, for example. My colleagues will deal with this and other aspects of this issue. I have wanted to center my time on the inflationary and economic problems that we face and the hope that Atlantic Union brings. Before I leave this subject, let me add one more point.

We face many urgent domestic needs that require vast sums of money. So do our Atlantic allies. Atlantic Union offers a much safer way of providing the necessary funds than running huge budget deficits, and risking bigger ones. In the October–November 1969 *Freedom & Union* magazine, its editor, Clarence Streit, revealed an off-the-record interview he had with General Eisenhower, then Commander in Chief at SHAPE, in Paris on April 26, 1951. He quotes the general as saying:

I don't see how anyone can get away from it—in union there is strength. It seems as simple as that to me. I believe that if we got effective political union in the Atlantic we could cut our defense costs by half.

General Eisenhower was, of course, giving a rough but intelligent guess—clearly he meant that we could save enormously on defense by Atlantic Union. Clearly we could save by his estimate more than \$30 billion annually on defense, while strengthening defense by the priceless, costless strength that, as he said, lies in union. Think of how such a saving would lessen the inflationary pressure—and provide the means for badly needed work in other areas.

OBJECTIONS TO UNION UNSUBSTANTIAL

What are the objections? The main ones are the chronic ones of the State Department. My colleague from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER) will deal with them. Here I would add only this: One of those objections is that the Europeans are not interested in even exploring federation with us. Recent personal experience casts all doubts aside. At the North Atlantic Assembly of NATO Parliamentarians last November, I submitted to the Political Committee a resolution on this subject, after making it very clear that what I had in mind was a convention to explore Atlantic federation. After 2 days discussion by this Committee, the members voted 18 to 5 in favor of my proposal. Significantly, two of the three French members voted for the proposal, the other abstained. The strongest support came from Germans of both political parties, and from British Labor members. Only a parliamentary technicality kept the resolution from being adopted on the floor of the Assembly. Had a vote been taken, I am confident it would have passed by a substantial margin.

That letter last March from the State Department also says:

Experience shows, and it is our view, that such progress—that is, to closer unification across the Atlantic—is best achieved through a series of small, pragmatic steps.

Mr. Speaker, I have dwelt at some length today on how our Founding Fathers changed from alliance to federation. Certainly, it was not by small steps, but by the exploratory Federal convention move which our resolution would have us try now. The 1787 Convention followed a number of proposals for union, starting 33 years before with Benjamin Franklin's Albany plan in 1754, and after a number of steps, most of which were—like the Declaration of Independence and the creation of the Continental Congress—not small and pragmatic but quite revolutionary.

I find no hint of the need to wait for more small, pragmatic steps in the statement President Nixon made 5 years ago urging Congress to approve this resolution in 1966. He said:

It is fitting that the United States, the world's first truly federal government should be a main force behind the effort to find a basis for a broad federation of free Atlantic nations.

Although the accomplishment of the ultimate goal of the Resolution may well be impossible to attain for many years, recent events of history and numerous scientific and technological advances of the past 20 years point the way in this direction. It would be foolish for us to ignore the fact that science and history are even now fatefully combining to accomplish the same goal. Perhaps, by anticipating the further shrinking of the world, the dialogue which this Resolution contemplates will provide a resourceful tool for coping with the problems of a world which in 20 years will have undergone even more drastic changes than have occurred since World War II.

I have been deeply disturbed of late by the trend of events in Europe. The renewed nationalism of France has for the moment halted the pace at which the nations of Western Europe were moving toward becoming a unified and federated community. By adopting a measure such as the Atlantic Union

Resolution we could give new impetus to the spirit of federalism in Western Europe.

To be sure the concept of an "Atlantica" is at present only a dream, but in the age of the rocket, dreams become reality with a speed which is difficult to imagine. The Atlantic Union Resolution is a forward-looking proposal which acknowledges the depth and breadth of incredible change which is going on in the world around us. I urge its adoption.

Who will venture to answer that statement? Is it not even more unanswerable now than it was 5 years ago? And it starts by stressing, not endless small, pragmatic steps in a time of "incredible change" but the leadership which "it is fitting that the United States, the world's first truly Federal Government," should give to "the effort to find a basis for a broad federation of free Atlantic nations." It starts with the emphasis on our own Federal history—an example I have sought to follow today.

Some may say that the Atlantic Convention approach will take too long to help with the urgent problems I have dealt with. Let me reply by citing our own history again. Shay's Rebellion triggered the decision on February 21, 1787, to call the Federal Convention to meet in the month of May of that year.

It took almost 2 years before the Federal Constitution it drafted was put into effect. Let, despite the delay, and the acrimonious debates that filled those 2 years, there was no more armed rebellion. Instead, the economic, financial, and general domestic situation began slowly to improve immediately after the crucial decision to call the Convention was taken. Such is the favorable psychological power of the hope that a great constructive move gives people.

We can surely trust that the hope and faith which the decision of the Congress to call the Convention to explore Atlantic Union will inspire, will begin as instantaneously to improve our present situation—military, political, and, especially, economic and financial. If this decision cannot have that immediate powerful effect, surely nothing less can—least of all another small, pragmatic step.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to my distinguished colleague from Texas, JIM WRIGHT, who has long favored the Atlantic Union approach to our national problems and who is a chief sponsor of the Atlantic Union resolution.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, today along with a number of our colleagues I have introduced a resolution calling for a convention of the North Atlantic democracies to explore ways of achieving a closer working union among us.

Surely the time has come for those of us who live in the mature and developed democracies surrounding the North Atlantic to begin exploring ways in which we may jointly tackle the burgeoning problems which are rapidly becoming too great for any one of us or any one group of us to cope with alone. Much has been and will be said about the regional problems of defense and economics which face us now and seem sure to become more perplexing unless new and better political institutions are devel-

oped. These are problems which simply will not yield to a unilateral approach.

But today I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to another of these problems which in these times no single country, no matter how great, can hope to solve alone. It has to do with the ever-increasing numbers of people in the world, the ever-increasing depletion of the world's resources, and the accelerating degradation of our common environment. No one country is solely responsible for the increase in world population or for the increase in the pollution of land, water, and air. Obviously, therefore, no one country, no matter what it does, can make even a major contribution to the solution of this international dilemma.

The industrial democracies around the North Atlantic are responsible for the consumption of 80 percent of the world's annual production and cause about 80 percent of the world's pollution. If we can find an effective way to attack these problems together, there is much that we can do for the future of the human race; but it cannot be done through any existing institution.

Obviously, we are interdependent. The great preponderance of all of our international trade is with each other. If any one of the Atlantic countries were to decide to take all of the costly measures which would be required to clean up its own water and air, and its neighbors did not choose to do likewise, the virtuous country would immediately find itself not only struggling in futility but operating at a great competitive disadvantage compared to its neighbors. If the industries in one country are required to assume many additional costs to abate pollution, it might well be that their products could not compete with those of another country which still permitted unlimited pollution. If one country is to undertake the expense of ending pollution, its trading partners must be required to do likewise; and it is impossible to do this under any international arrangements or institutions now existing.

The convention called for in this resolution seems, to me, to be the best search party that we could assemble. Certainly, all of us around the North Atlantic can together do many things far better than we can do them separately. We can also do them far cheaper. These economies and this increased efficiency are not available to us now because we do not have the joint political and economic institutions that will make them possible. Probably we do not even know just what these institutions ought to be. We do know, however, the direction in which we should move. The convention provided for in this resolution should be able to throw a great deal of light where we need it most.

It is only a first step, but if mankind is to survive in any kind of comfort and dignity, such a first step must be taken. And, if we cannot start in our own Atlantic community, which shares so much in common purpose and common tradition, then surely there is no other place available to us.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER) has

long been a leader in the cause of Atlantic Union. As in the past, he is a principal sponsor, and he has labored long in the effort to build support for Federal Union.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join again the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY) and a large bipartisan group of Members in introducing the Atlantic Union resolution.

Two years ago, in June 1969, when the resolution was introduced in the 91st Congress, I noted that I had supported the concept of Atlantic Union for over 20 years. It is my hope that, through the efforts of this Congress, we will move beyond the concept of Atlantic Union and take additional steps toward making political union a reality.

Mr. Speaker, a major reason that additional steps have not been taken is that the executive branch has been reluctant to speak out on this subject or has opposed the idea.

During the 1950's the State Department's opposition to various Atlantic Union resolutions was due primarily to bureaucratic caution at the working level. John Foster Dulles cosponsored one resolution as a Senator, initially opposed it as Secretary of State and, then, after it was changed to provide that the U.S. delegation be named by the Vice President and the Speaker rather than by the President, gave it his support.

In 1960, Secretary of State Christian Herter advised Chairman MORGAN of State's approval of the pending resolution. Congress adopted Senate Joint Resolution 170 on September 7. It became Public Law 86-719 of the 86th Congress. In conformity with that act the Atlantic Convention of NATO Nations was held in Paris, January 8 through 20, 1962.

The bipartisan U.S. delegation was jointly chaired by former Secretary Herter and former Under Secretary William Clayton. Its report to the Congress is contained in House Document 433 of the 87th Congress, second session, June 18, 1962. It says:

One of the principal recommendations adopted by the Convention calls upon the governments of the NATO countries to draw up plans within 2 years for the creation of an Atlantic Community suitably organized to meet the political, military, and economic challenges of this era. To this end they should, within the earliest practicable period, appoint members to a Special Governmental Commission on Atlantic Unity. The Commission should study the organization of the Atlantic Community, particularly in the light of the recommendations of this Convention, and it should be instructed to propose such reforms and simplifications of existing institutions, and such new institutions as may be required.

From then until their deaths, Mr. Herter and Mr. Clayton repeatedly urged the State Department to implement that recommendation by appointing the Special Governmental Commission.

In 1962 John Kennedy was President and George Ball his Under Secretary of State. Secretary of State Rusk left supervision over European and Atlantic affairs to Mr. Ball. The letter, who had been Jean Monnet's lawyer in the United States before coming into the Government, believed passionately in complete

federal unity of the Common Market countries as a prerequisite to further progress toward Atlantic unity.

While Mr. Ball was Under Secretary he personally, and other officials of the State Department under his direction, expressed opposition to various Atlantic Union resolutions on the grounds that adoption might dilute and lessen pressure for full European unity.

The goal of Mr. Ball's policy was the establishment of an "equal pillar" of united Europe, an "equal partner" with the United States, capable of speaking with us with an "equal voice."

Mr. Herter, Mr. Clayton, and others countered that it was unrealistic to expect in the foreseeable future the formation of any "United States of Europe" comparable in unity to the United States of America, that such a "U.S.E." could not be assumed to be in the U.S. interest regardless of how much of Europe it included, who controlled it, or what its orientation might be, and that in any event U.S. interests required immediate development of closer United States-European relations without waiting for the fulfillment of problematical European unity.

Another reason for State Department opposition in the 1960's was an unwillingness to explore greater unity with Europe without knowing the end result. This was countered, unsuccessfully, by the contention that the end result of any exploration cannot be known. There would be no final commitment by this or any other government until the results were known and approved by constitutional processes.

A third argument was that "the time is not auspicious." This was agreed, but a counterargument was made that in the absence of U.S. leadership and initiative the time would become progressively less auspicious. The passage of time has confirmed this.

General De Gaulle did great damage to the course of both European and Atlantic unity, but in the process he performed one service. He made many Americans think harder about whether European unity, regardless of its form, membership, orientation, or leadership, would necessarily be in the U.S. interest.

There were also signs that the Common Market was tending toward economic autarchy, particularly in agriculture, rather than becoming the outward-looking, expanding unit contemplated by the Treaty of Rome. It may still get back on the rails but in the meantime it has given Americans considerable cause for thought.

Since George Ball's departure from the State Department in 1966, State has continued to oppose the various resolutions, but with less fervor.

On March 10, 1970, H. G. Torbert, Jr., Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, replied to Chairman MORGAN's request of June 16, 1969, for the Department's views on House Concurrent Resolutions 283, 284, 285, and 286:

We favor closer relations among Atlantic nations by improving relationships with existing institutions, notably NATO and the OECD. We consider the efforts being made

on both sides of the Atlantic toward their development to be pragmatic steps toward the achievement of the ideas that motivated House Concurrent Resolutions 283, 284, 285 and 286.

European sentiment in favor of cooperation with the U.S. in virtually all fields is stronger than ever as witnessed by their receptivity to the President's initiatives in NATO. At the same time, the Europeans are focusing their attention on the strengthening and enlargement of European institutions, a process which is a necessary step toward strengthening our partnership with Europe. Though there has been considerable progress toward tightening the bonds that both unite Western Europe and increase cooperation across the Atlantic, experience shows, and it is our view, that such progress is best achieved through a series of small, pragmatic steps.

This Administration has made clear, however, that it will not lay down any blueprints for the Europeans to follow. This position stems from an appreciation of the nature of our current relations with Europe.

For these reasons, we believe it would be premature for the U.S. to initiate the measures contemplated in the forward-looking Atlantic Union resolutions. The Department recommends, therefore, that no further action be taken on the resolutions at this time.

The restrained objections expressed in this letter are three: First, that "strengthening and enlargement of European institutions is a necessary step toward strengthening our partnership with Europe"; second, that progress can best be achieved through "small, pragmatic steps"; and third, that passage of such a resolution would be "premature."

With respect to the first point, the nature and extent of future European unity is not clear. Today, opinion is focused on the United Kingdom-European Economic Community negotiations. Whether these negotiations succeed or fail, the United States will face a new situation in Western Europe. We should be currently considering our course of action in either eventuality. It is hard to see why further developments in European unity should be a "necessary step" toward strengthening our own relations with Europe.

Concerning the second point, "small, pragmatic steps" are essential. Such steps, however, are much easier to achieve if they are on a path toward a specific goal. No government is now prepared to enter into a new federal union, but there is increasing realization on both sides of the Atlantic that no nation is "sovereign" in today's world. Some joint exercise of sovereignty is essential to enable any government to carry out its responsibilities to its people. There is increasing recognition that federal principles have proved both their worth and their adaptability to changing circumstances.

Progress toward unity in Europe has been and is being achieved through small, pragmatic steps, each of them difficult and controversial. It is doubtful whether these steps would have been taken had not European unity been established as a goal, first by the Hague Conference in 1948 and later by the Treaty of Rome in 1957.

Whether or not passage of the present resolution is "premature" is a matter of judgment. There can be no doubt that

United States-European relations today are far less close than they were in the 1950's. They deteriorated seriously during the 1960's. The tide may be reversed in the 1970's, especially when the Southeast-Asian-war-caused drain of our human and material resources is ended.

U.S. leadership and initiative is essential. No one else can supply it. If unity is as good for the Europeans as we have been telling them it is for the last 25 years, it would be well for the United States to explore whether a certain amount of unity of Europe with us might not be more in our interest than a great deal of European unity without us. Congressional initiative in voting for such exploration would be a dramatic stimulus to improved United States-European relations. The time to take action is now.

Mr. FINDLEY. The gentleman's comments are both perceptive and appreciated. They are an extremely valuable contribution.

Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Massachusetts on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Congressman F. BRADFORD MORSE, has also been a longtime supporter of Atlantic Union.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with so many of my colleagues in support of the Atlantic Union Resolution—a resolution proposing the exploration of federation as a means of advancing the mutual interests of the Atlantic democracies and of solving our common problems, military, monetary, economic, environmental, and technological.

The legislative history of this concept dates back over 20 years. Since 1949, resolutions proposing a convention of NATO nations to explore the federal answer to the problems facing them all have been sponsored by many Members of the Congress and have been endorsed by many of our own leaders and prominent citizens, including President Richard Nixon, and as well, officials of many other of our free-world Atlantic allies. In 1962, in fact, after the Congress approved a greatly modified version of the resolution, such a convention met in Paris and adopted a declaration expressing the conviction that—

Our survival as free men, and the possibility of progress for all men, demand the creation of a true Atlantic Community within the next decade.

The passage of time has not vitiated the potential of a broad federation of free Atlantic states. On the contrary, the last decade, with its technological and scientific progress and the concomitant developments with regard to the arms race and nuclear proliferation problems, has made it an even more persistent and urgent mission to explore new channels of cooperation that will help the Atlantic nations work together effectively in the solution of the needs of today's world. As President Nixon said in his address to the North Atlantic Council in 1969:

We must build an alliance strong enough to deter those who might threaten war; close enough to provide for continuous and far-reaching consultation; trusting enough to accept a diversity of views; realistic enough to deal with the world as it is; flexible enough to explore new channels of constructive cooperation.

The United States is clearly in a position to initiate such an effort, and I am delighted by the broad and bipartisan support the resolution has received in the House.

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

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

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today we should take note of America's great accomplishments and in so doing renew our faith and confidence in ourselves as individuals and as a nation. In 1954, after many years of research throughout the country, Dr. Jonas Salk of the University of Pittsburgh perfected a vaccine for paralytic polio and soon at health clinics and schools across the Nation thousands of children were inoculated against this dreaded crippler. Then in 1962 Dr. Albert Sabin of the University of Cincinnati developed an oral vaccine. Widespread use of these vaccines has reduced the number of polio cases in the country from 14,000 in 1955 to 34 in 1967.

LITHUANIA CRIES OUT FOR SELF-DETERMINATION

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. RARICK) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, February 16 marked the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Lithuania, the 53d since the restoration of Lithuania as a sovereign and self-governing state. Next week Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent and their friends in all parts of our great Nation will observe the 720th anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian state when Mindaugas the Great unified all Lithuanian principalities into one kingdom in 1251.

It is right and proper that the American people express our admiration and praise for the invincible spirit of the Lithuanians manifested in their past valiant deeds in defense of their freedom and for their perseverance and unwavering struggle to regain their liberty again as a free nation.

We must not allow the truth concerning the enslavement of Lithuania and the other captive nations to be forgotten. The facts must be retold frequently in the press and by teachers of history in the classrooms. The truth will motivate the free people of this still great nation and of the world to take positive action to bring about the restoration of a new day of independence for the people of Lithuania.

The history of the Lithuanian people is one of long oppression and domination. From 1795 to 1915, Lithuania was occupied by the Russians until overrun by German armies in World War I. The defeat of Germany, coupled with the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, brought about favorable conditions for Lithuanian independence. By 1917, Lithuanian public opinion pressured the German Government to authorize the gathering

of a congress of delegates which proposed an independent Lithuania.

On February 16, 1918, Lithuania was proclaimed an independent state, based on democratic principles.

When German troops evacuated in 1919, the Red army again occupied Lithuania.

In 1920, the Soviets signed a peace treaty with Lithuania, recognizing it as an independent nation and pledging renunciation forever of all rights of sovereignty.

The expansion of powerful countries leading to World War II soon found Lithuania occupied once again. In 1939, the Germans were yielded the city of Klaipeda—Memel—and the same year a mutual assistance treaty was forced upon the little nation by Russia. Lithuania was coerced to grant air bases and to admit Soviet military garrisons despite a treaty of nonaggression signed in 1926. In 1940, a rigged election produced a puppet congress which requested the incorporation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union. That same year Russia declared Lithuania to be a republic of the U.S.S.R.

From that day to present Lithuania suffers as an oppressed land. Her people have been uprooted and hauled off by the tens of thousands to Siberian slave-labor camps—the language, customs, religion, and culture suppressed and destroyed.

In Lithuania, as in other countries taken over by the Communists, those most likely to oppose the tyranny of a Communist state—landowners, lawyers, salesmen, clergy, and so forth—were quickly liquidated. Torturous methods were used in order to intimidate into submission others whom the Russians planned to utilize as slave laborers. A bit, more painful than those used on horses, was put in the mouths of the persecuted so they could not scream in their agonies. Scalding water was poured over their faces while they were still alive. Persons, some not yet in their teens, were abused sexually. Many committed suicide rather than submit to the atrocities. Anyone whose loyalty to the Soviets was suspect, even those who had helped the Communists gain power, were slaughtered since the Soviets wanted no troublemakers around. Thousands were arrested during the early hours of the morning in their homes. Wives and husbands were separated never to see each other again. All these atrocities and many yet more horrible are attested to—with photographic evidence—in the congressional hearings to investigate the incorporation of the Baltic States into the U.S.S.R.—November and December 1953—A. Vytenis' "The Red Star," Petruitis' "Lithuania Under the Sickle and Hammer," E. J. Harrison's "Lithuania's Fight for Freedom;" and many other works.

Lithuania today haunts civilization as a classic example of the results of Communist inhumanity. A genocide criminally inflicted by Bolshevik Russia—a signator to the Genocide Convention—against a small nation which has been totally devoured and exploited by the Soviets.

The United States has never recognized the Soviet incorporation of either Lithuania or of the other two Baltic States: Estonia or Latvia. Lithuania continues to maintain an Embassy in Washington, D.C.

The position of our Government in refusing to recognize the illegal occupation of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia and in displaying with words a desire for their right to self-determination is right and just. It is well to recall a resolution adopted by the second session of the 89th Congress calling for the restoration of freedom to the Baltic States. I insert House Concurrent Resolution 416 at this point:

H. CON. RES. 416

Whereas the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation; and

Whereas all peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, cultural, and religious development; and

Whereas the Baltic peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been forcibly deprived of these rights by the Government of the Soviet Union; and

Whereas the Government of the Soviet Union, through a program of deportations and resettlement of peoples, continues in its effort to change the ethnic character of the populations of the Baltic States; and

Whereas it has been the firm and consistent policy of the Government of the United States to support the aspirations of Baltic peoples for self-determination and national independence; and

Whereas there exist many historical, cultural, and family ties between the peoples of the Baltic States and the American people: Be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the House of Representatives of the United States urge the President of the United States—

(a) to direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums and by such means as he deems appropriate, to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and

(b) to bring the force of world opinion to bear on behalf of the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples.

As a great Nation which believes in freedom and justice and which supports the aspirations of peoples for the right to self-determination, it would seem fitting that the United States should adopt a positive program to restore freedom to the Baltic States.

In order to implement House Concurrent Resolution 416, I introduced last year a resolution with the purpose of having the question of human rights violations in Soviet-occupied Lithuania placed on the agenda of the United Nations Organization. This purpose was not realized.

The enslaved people cry out for help and seek the principles of freedom and independence. The Soviets are unable to suppress the aspirations of the Lithuanian people for freedom and the exercise of their human rights as demon-

strated by the recent hijacking of the Soviet aircraft to Turkey by Pranas and Algirdas Brazinskas, by the unsuccessful but heroic attempt of defection to the U.S. Coast Guard cutter *Vigilant* by Simas Kudirka, and by the announcement of the Soviets on January 14, 1971, that Vytautas Simokaitis received the death penalty for an attempt to flee to Sweden with his pregnant wife by commandeering a Soviet aircraft in Lithuania.

It is ironic that the United Nations Organization, as well as the United States, have imposed an economic boycott of the free country of Rhodesia because it does not abide by the so-called one-man, one-vote theory of democracy, yet will not place the matter of the human rights violations, including genocide in Lithuania, on the agenda of the United Nations for discussion. Nor will either call for economic sanctions against Russia as was done to Rhodesia.

Mr. Speaker, in observance of the Lithuanian day of independence, I have reintroduced a resolution with the hope that other freedom-loving Members will join in cosponsoring. I urge the adoption of this resolution and that the Congress demand the Soviets withdraw from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. The text of the resolution follows as well as the text of an essay entitled "Lithuania's Fight for Freedom—Thirty Years of Soviet Oppression" by Mr. V. P. Volertas, president of the national executive committee of the Lithuanian American Community of the USA, Inc.:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 61

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President, acting through the United States Ambassador to the United Nations Organization, take such steps as may be necessary to place the question of human rights violations, including genocide, in the Soviet-occupied Lithuania on the agenda of the United Nations Organization.

LITHUANIA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM THIRTY YEARS OF SOVIET OPPRESSION

For too long too many people throughout the world have been unaware of what happened to the people of Lithuania. The Kremlin is fond of saying that Russian imperialism died with the czar. But the fate of Lithuania shows this to be a cruel fiction. The Communist regime did not come to power in Lithuania by legal or democratic process. The Soviets invaded and occupied Lithuania in June of 1940, and the Lithuanian people have been suffering in Russian-Communist slavery for more than 30 years.

Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent, numbering over 1,000,000 in the United States, and their friends in all parts of the country will commemorate two very important anniversaries during the second part of February, 1971: (1) They will observe the 720th anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian state when Mindaugas the Great unified all Lithuanian principalities into one kingdom in 1251; and (2) They will mark the 53rd anniversary of the establishment of the modern Republic of Lithuania on February 16, 1918. But this celebration of Lithuania's Independence Day will not be similar to American celebration of the Fourth of July. It will contain no note of joy, no jubilation.

lant tone of achievement and victory. On the contrary, the observance will be somber, sorrowful, underlined with the grim accent of defeat and tragedy. For Lithuania has lost its independence, and today survives only as a captive nation behind the Iron Curtain.

The Lithuanians are proud people who have lived peacefully on the shores of the Baltic from time immemorial. Lithuania has suffered for centuries from the "accident of geography." From the West the country was invaded by the Teutonic Knights, from the East by the Russians. It took remarkable spiritual and ethnic strength to survive the pressures from both sides. The Lithuanians, it should be kept in mind, are ethnically related neither to the Germans nor the Russians. Their language is the oldest in Europe today.

After the Nazis and Soviets smashed Poland in September of 1939, the Kremlin moved troops into Lithuania and annexed this republic in June of 1940. In one of history's greatest frauds, "elections" were held under the Red army guns. The Kremlin then claimed that Lithuania voted for inclusion in the Soviet empire.

Then began one of the most brutal occupations of all time. Hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians were dragged off to trains and jammed into cars without food or water. Many died from suffocation. The pitiful survivors were dumped out in the Arctic Siberia. The people of Lithuania have never experienced such an extermination and annihilation in their long history through centuries as during the last three decades. Since June 15, 1940, Lithuania has lost more than one-fourth of the country's population. The genocidal operations and practices being carried out by the Soviets continue with no end in sight.

Since the very beginning of Soviet-Russian occupation, however, the Lithuanians have waged an intensive fight for freedom. This year marks the 30th anniversary of Lithuania's successful revolt against the Soviet Union. During the second part of June of 1941 people of Lithuania succeeded in getting rid of the Communist regime in the country: freedom and independence were restored and a free government was re-established. This free, provisional government remained in existence for more than six weeks. At that time Lithuania was overrun by the Nazis who suppressed all the activities of this free government and the government itself. During the period between 1940 and 1952 alone, more than 30,000 Lithuanian freedom fighters lost their lives in an organized resistance movement against the invaders. The cessation of armed guerrilla warfare in 1952 did not spell the end of Lithuania's resistance against Soviet domination. On the contrary, resistance by passive means gained a new impetus.

The persecution of Solzhenitsyn, the clamp on Rostropovich and other dissenters in the Soviet Union received a great deal of publicity in the free world's press. Very well publicized were the Simas Kudirka—Coast Guard tragedy, the Hijacking of a Russian jet liner by Brazinskas and his son, death sentences imposed on two Jews and a young Lithuanian, Vytautas Simokaitis, for trying to escape the Communist tyranny. But this is only the tip of the iceberg of desperation in the Soviet empire. In slave labor camps in the Soviet Union millions of people are still being held. Many dissenters are being confined to psychiatric institutions and being murdered by the Kremlin thugs. It is an established fact that a brilliant Lithuanian linguist, Dr. Jonas Kaziauskas, 40 years old, was murdered in a psychiatric hospital in Moscow three months ago. His only "crime" was that he had received an invitation to

come to the University of Pennsylvania (in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) as a guest professor for this very spring semester of 1971.

The Government of the United States of America has refused to recognize the seizure and forced "incorporation" of Lithuania by the Communists into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Our Government maintains diplomatic relations with the former free Government of Lithuania. Since June of 1940, when the Soviet Union took over Lithuania, all the Presidents of the United States (Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Richard M. Nixon) have stated, restated and confirmed our country's nonrecognition policy of the occupation of Lithuania by the Kremlin dictators. However, our country has done very little, if anything, to help the suffering people of Lithuania to get rid of the Communist regime in their country.

At a time when the Western powers have granted freedom and independence to many nations in Africa, Asia and other parts of the world, we must insist that the Communist colonial empire likewise extends freedom and independence to the peoples of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and other captive nations whose lands have been unjustly occupied and whose rightful place among the nations of the world is being denied. Today and not tomorrow is the time to brand the Kremlin dictators as the largest colonial empire in the world. By timidity, we invite further Communist aggression.

The United States Congress has made a right step into the right direction by adopting H. Con. Res. 416 that calls for freedom for Lithuania and the other two Baltic republics—Latvia and Estonia. All freedom-loving Americans should urge the President of the United States to implement this very important legislation by bringing the issue of the liberation of the Baltic States to the United Nations. We should have a single standard for freedom. Its denial in the whole or in part, any place in the world, including the Soviet Union, is surely intolerable.

DEBATE OVER THIS NATION'S PRIORITIES AND THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY SHOULD BE LISTED

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, there is much debate over this Nation's priorities and the order in which they should be listed. In the field of health, however, I think that the overwhelming number of Americans will rank cancer as the object of highest national concern.

For that reason, many of us in the Congress have long supported a national goal of conquering this killer.

That goal, I feel, will be at least partially realized this year due in part to the administration's willingness to propose adequate funding. The President, in his message on the state of the Union, said that he proposed to ask for an additional \$100 million for cancer research and this will be added to the \$232 million which we appropriated last year.

By setting forth this financial help, the President has set the fight against cancer as a national priority. I feel that my colleagues will quickly pass the appropriation to make this a reality.

I am, however, concerned with the

manner in which this fight against cancer will be conducted. There has been much discussion about the wisdom of creating a separate Cancer Authority to direct our efforts. This super agency would, by definition, be established outside the existing Cancer Institute which is now under the umbrella of the National Institutes of Health.

I feel that many of those who have proposed such a super agency fail to realize the work which has been conducted and which is right now being conducted by the National Cancer Institute.

I fear that many who have joined in backing this proposal for a super agency have not realized that in creating such an authority, we would indeed be setting cancer research back and would also be creating a bureaucracy which is totally unnecessary and undesirable.

We are now doing research in cancer. What is needed is more funds to do more work and to enable our researchers to do it faster than would otherwise be possible.

But to create a new agency and take the National Cancer Institute out of NIH would be disruptive, costly, and in the end, I feel, might delay research on a cancer cure many months. Indeed, the slippage might end up costing us as much as a year.

To create a separate agency would, I have been told, create the need for 450 additional personnel. Second, the cost of this would run about \$13 million. That \$13 million, I feel, would be better spent on research.

The added \$100 million which we are proposing for cancer research has given us a priority, or a visibility, as some would say. To create a new agency just for the sake of visibility would be a cosmetic gesture, one unworthy of our effort to cure cancer.

We have the priority, and this will give us the visibility. What we need now are results, not a cosmetic touch to detract from the purpose of curing cancer.

I would also add that I feel that by taking the National Cancer Institute from out of the NIH, we would be placing the entire National Institutes of Health in jeopardy. The NCI is the largest of all Institutes.

When we talk of establishing a separate agency, we also must realize that in doing so we would be cutting off the existing and very important intradisciplinary aid that now contributes to the fight against cancer.

Every Institute within NIH which conducts biological investigations contribute to the fight against cancer. A new agency would not be able to readily cross the lines within NIH.

I hope that the fight against cancer which we are now joining in will not be diminished by an unknowing effort to create an image of action.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GALLAGHER (at the request of Mr. ADDABBO) for the balance of the week on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

Mr. FINDLEY, for 30 minutes today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FISHER (at the request of Mr. BURLESON of Texas) for 15 minutes today and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa, for 30 minutes today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

Mr. PRICE of Texas, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. McCLOSKEY, for 60 minutes, on February 18.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. GRASSO) and to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. RARICK, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RONCALIO, for 60 minutes, on February 18.

Mr. HANNA, February 18, for 30 minutes, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous material.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. SIKES in five instances.

Mr. MONAGAN.

Mr. MADDEN, and to include extraneous material.

Mr. BEVILL, and to include extraneous material.

All Members and to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of Mr. FINDLEY's special order.

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

Mr. FORSYTHE in four instances.

Mr. SHOUP.

Mr. STEELE in 10 instances.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mr. MORSE in three instances.

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. SCHMITZ in two instances.

Mr. BUCHANAN.

Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia.

Mr. HOGAN in five instances.

Mr. SCHERLE in five instances.

Mr. MINSHALL in four instances.

Mr. QUILLEN in four instances.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania in five instances.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN in two instances.

Mr. FINDLEY.

Mr. GUDE.

Mr. PELLY.

Mr. ZWACH.

Mr. DERWINSKI in three instances.

Mr. WYATT in two instances.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD.

Mr. PRICE of Texas in two instances.

Mr. VANDER JAGT.

Mr. SEBELIUS.

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

Mr. MINISH.

Mr. EILBERG.

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. LONG of Maryland in two instances.

Mr. WALDIE in five instances.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas in six instances.

Mr. BADILLO in two instances.

Mr. CARNEY in two instances.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington in two instances.

Mrs. MINK in six instances.

Mr. SIKES in 10 instances.

Mr. ABOUREZK in three instances.

Mrs. CHISHOLM.

Mr. PODELL in three instances.

Mr. ROONEY of New York.

Mr. RODINO.

Mr. REES in three instances.

Mr. ROE.

Mr. FOUNTAIN in two instances.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI in two instances.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI in two instances.

Mr. RARICK in four instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of California in four instances.

Mr. NIX in two instances.

Mr. RANGEL.

Mr. BINGHAM in two instances.

Mr. KOCH in three instances.

Mr. FRASER in two instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee in two instances.

Mr. BENNETT in two instances.

Mr. O'HARA in two instances.

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee in four instances.

Mr. HAWKINS in two instances.

Mr. WOLFF.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON.

Mr. MILLER of California in five instances.

Mr. ASPIN in 10 instances.

Mr. ZABLOCKI in two instances.

Mr. NATCHER.

Mr. PATTEN.

Mr. YATRON.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

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

S. 531. An act to authorize the United States Postal Service to receive the fee of \$2 for execution of an application for a passport; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 18, 1971, 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:

254. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his report to Congress on progress in negotiations in the railway labor dispute and recommendations for resolution of the dispute, pursuant to Public Law 91-541 (H. Doc. No. 92-48); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

255. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to protect the public health and welfare and the environment through improved regulation of pesticides, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

256. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 2107 of title 10, United States Code, to provide additional Reserve Officers' Training Corps scholarships for the Army, Navy, and Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

257. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report on the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps flight instruction program for fiscal year 1970, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2110(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

258. A letter from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide scholarships to selected persons for education in medicine, dentistry and other health professions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

259. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing), transmitting reports of (1) military construction projects placed under contract in fiscal year 1970 in which the current working estimate exceeded the amount authorized by Congress by more than 25 percent; and (2) individual projects in which the project scope was reduced in order to permit contract award within the available authorization, pursuant to section 703(d) of Public Law 91-142; to the Committee on Armed Services.

260. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting a report on Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for July-November 1970, pursuant to section 10(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

261. A letter from the Secretary, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting reports on the administration of the export expansion facility program for the quarters ended September 30 and December 31, 1970, pursuant to Public Law 90-390; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

262. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, to lower the mandatory retirement age for Foreign Service officers who are career ministers; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

263. A letter from the Acting Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to facilitate the preservation of historic monuments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

264. A letter from the Acting Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 204(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as

amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

265. A letter from the Acting Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to dispose of property owned by the United States, for use in lease construction agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

266. A letter from the Acting Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report on the scope of the specialized or technical services provided to State or local governments by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration during calendar year 1970, pursuant to title III of Public Law 90-577; to the Committee on Government Operations.

267. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish a national land use policy; to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make grants and encourage and assist the States to prepare and implement land use programs for the protection of areas of critical environmental concern and the control and direction of growth and development of more than local significance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

268. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the annual report of the Office of Coal Research for 1971, pursuant to Public Law 86-599; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

269. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report on negotiated sales contracts for the disposal of materials during the period July 1 through December 31, 1970, pursuant to 76 Stat. 587; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

270. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the first section of the Federal Power Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

271. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend the act of September 30, 1965, as amended by the acts of July 24, 1968, and October 13, 1970, relating to high-speed ground transportation, by removing the termination date thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

272. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

273. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to control the generation and transmission of noise detrimental to the human environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

274. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

275. A letter from the Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend subsection (d) of section 2 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, relating to the terms of office of the members of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

276. A letter from the Secretary of Com-

merce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 6 of title 35, United States Code, "Patents", to authorize domestic and international studies and programs relating to patents and trademarks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

277. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to carry into effect a provision of the Convention of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property, as revised at Stockholm, Sweden, July 14, 1967; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

278. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 35 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 63) and sections 631 and 634 of title 28, United States Code, to permit full-time referees in bankruptcy to perform the duties of a U.S. magistrate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

279. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Bankruptcy Act to abolish the referees' salary and expense fund, to provide that fees and charges collected by the clerk of a court of bankruptcy in bankruptcy proceedings be paid into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, to provide salaries and expenses of referees be paid from the general fund of the Treasury, and to eliminate the statutory criteria presently required to be considered by the Judicial Conference in fixing salaries of full-time referees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

280. A letter from the national corporation agent, Legion of Valor of the U.S.A., Inc., transmitting the financial statement of the legion for the period August 1, 1969, through July 31, 1970, pursuant to Public Law 224, 84th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

281. A letter from the president and chairman, Little League Baseball, transmitting the annual report and certified audit of the organization for fiscal year 1970, pursuant to section 14(b) of Public Law 88-378; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

282. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for certain maritime programs of the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

283. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend Public Law 89-701, as amended, to extend until June 30, 1973, the expiration date of the act and the authorization of appropriations therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

284. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to regulate the dumping of material in the oceans, coastal, and other waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

285. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a revision in the cotton ginning report dates; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

286. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

287. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

288. A letter from the Administrator, En-

vironmental Protection Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 8 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

289. A letter from the Director, National Science Foundation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for activities of the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

290. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 5055 of title 38, United States Code, in order to extend the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to establish and carry out a program of exchange of medical information; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

291. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide an extension of the interest equalization tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

292. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on opportunities for improving training results and efficiency at the East Bay Skills Center, Oakland, Calif., under the Manpower Development and Training Act, Department of Labor, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

293. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report the balance-of-payments benefits achieved by the Department of Agriculture through an increased agricultural barter program; to the Committee on Government Operations.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABBITT:

H.R. 4328. A bill to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H.R. 4329. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to establish an equitable survivors' annuity plan for the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 4330. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 4331. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ASPINALL (by request):

H.R. 4332. A bill to establish a national land use policy; to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to encourage and assist the States to prepare and implement land use programs for the protection of areas of critical environmental concern and the control and direction of growth and development of more than local significance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 4333. A bill to amend the Indian Long-Term Lease Act; to the committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 4334. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other

purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 4335. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital of 400 beds at Clark County, Nev.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 4336. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the occupational tax on coin-operated gaming devices for similar new taxes imposed by a State where the operation of such devices is legal; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 4337. A bill to establish a national land use policy; to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to encourage and assist the States to prepare and implement land use programs for the protection of areas of critical environmental concern and the control and direction of growth and development of more than local significance; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 4338. A bill to require local consultation in Federal construction projects; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H.R. 4339. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 4340. A bill to revise the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 4341. A bill relating to the transportation and gas distribution facilities operated by New Orleans Public Service, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana and operating in the city of New Orleans, La., and all the shares of whose common stock are owned by Middle South Utilities, Inc.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 4342. A bill to provide for the control of mosquitoes and mosquito vectors of human disease through technical assistance and grants-in-aid for control projects; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 4343. A bill to create a marine resources conservation and development fund; to provide for the distribution of revenues from Outer Continental Shelf lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4344. A bill to provide increases in annuities granted under the Panama Canal Construction Service Annuity Act of May 29, 1944, and thereafter to provide cost-of-living increases in such annuities; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 4345. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for expenditures for reconversion of structures in a slum clearance program or rehabilitation project; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4346. A bill to grant an additional income tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is blind or otherwise permanently and totally disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4347. A bill relating to the Federal income tax treatment of losses sustained as the result of Hurricane Camille; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4348. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for certain costs of construction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURLINSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. LEN-

NON, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. YATRON, Mr. ABBITT, Mr. SIKES, Mr. CARTER, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. CASEY of Texas):

H.R. 4349. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the Social Security Act to provide a comprehensive program of health care for the 1970's by strengthening the organization and delivery of health care nationwide and by making comprehensive health care insurance available to all Americans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON:

H.R. 4350. A bill to establish the Juan Manuel de Ayala National Recreation Area at the Golden Gate headlands in California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4351. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the system of computation of retired pay for certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 4352. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of pay for prevailing-rate employees of the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Mr. BELCHER, Mr. EDMONDSON, Mr. JARMAN, and Mr. STREIB):

H.R. 4353. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay certain judgments in favor of the Iowa Tribes of Oklahoma and of Kansas and Nebraska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK:

H.R. 4354. A bill to amend section 127 of title 23 of the United States Code relating to vehicle width limitations on the Interstate System, in order to increase such limitations for motorbuses; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 4355. A bill to amend the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 to require a public notice and public hearing concerning any application, with certain findings, involving interest-reduction payments (or mortgage insurance) with respect to such project, as applied to sections 235 and 236; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GERALD R. FORD:

H.R. 4356. A bill to provide for the enforcement of support orders in certain State and Federal courts, and to make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GERALD R. FORD (for himself and Mr. VANDER JAGT):

H.R. 4357. A bill to amend the Community Mental Health Centers Act to permit staffing grants to be made to certain mental health centers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FORSYTHE:

H.R. 4358. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of compensation of wage board employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FREY (for himself, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. LENT, Mr. WYATT, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. STEELE, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. MORSE, Mr. FISH, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. LENNON, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. BRESSTER, Mr. SCHWENDEL, Mr. QUJE, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois):

H.R. 4359. A bill to amend the act of August 3, 1968 (82 Stat. 625), to protect the ecology of estuarine areas by regulating dumping of waste materials, to authorize the establishment of a system of marine sanctuaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FREY (for himself, Mr. REES, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. MINSHALL, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. ESCH, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. SHOUP, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. ANDERSON of California, and Mr. COLLINS of Illinois):

H.R. 4360. A bill to amend the act of August 3, 1968 (82 Stat. 625), to protect the ecology of estuarine areas by regulating dumping of waste materials, to authorize the establishment of a system of marine sanctuaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FREY (for himself, Mr. MANN, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. KEITH, and Mr. GROVER):

H.R. 4361. A bill to amend the act of August 3, 1968 (82 Stat. 625), to protect the ecology of estuarine areas by regulating dumping of waste materials, to authorize the establishment of a system of marine sanctuaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4362. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend, in whole or in part, economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country from entering the United States unlawfully, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. GRASSO:

H.R. 4363. A bill to assure an opportunity for employment to every American seeking work; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 4364. A bill to provide a maximum age for persons to be seated as a Member of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HARSHA:

H.R. 4365. A bill to clarify the liability of national banks for certain taxes with respect to personal property; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 4366. 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. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 4367. A bill to provide for special programs for children with specific learning disabilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 4368. A bill to provide for educational assistance for gifted and talented children; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 4369. A bill to provide for child-care programs and services including developmental preschool programs to families with children who may need such services; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 4370. A bill to amend the Fur Seal Act of 1966 by prohibiting the clubbing of seals after July 1, 1972, the taking of seal pups, and the taking of female seals on the Pribilof Islands or on any other land and water

under the jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 4371. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the present dollar limits on the amount allowable as a child-care deduction, to eliminate all income limits on eligibility for such deductions, and to increase the maximum age of a dependent child with respect to whom such deduction may be allowed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 4372. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of pay for prevailing-rate employees of the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

H.R. 4373. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend, in whole or in part, economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs, produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country from entering the United States unlawfully, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4374. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the duties on stainless steel sheets and on articles made from such sheets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. DORN, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. McCORMACK):

H.R. 4375. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that individuals be apprised of records concerning them which are maintained by Government agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. ABUREZK, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BELL, Mr. BRASCO, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. ESCH, Mr. FRASER, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mrs. GRASSO, and Mr. HALPERN):

H.R. 4376. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in relation to expenses for care of certain dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HAWKINS, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RED of New York, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. TIERNAN, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 4377. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in relation to expenses for care of certain dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H.R. 4378. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for standards for the manufacture of certain products to protect the quality of the Nation's air and navigable waters; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MAYNE:

H.R. 4379. A bill to modify ammunition recordkeeping requirements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 4380. A bill to authorize a program for the development of a tuna fishery in the central and western Pacific Ocean; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. MINK (for herself, Mr. BURTON, and Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey):

H.R. 4381. A bill to amend Public Law 874 of the 81st Congress to create within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a National Overseas Education Board having responsibility for the elementary and secondary education of certain overseas dependents; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MONAGAN (for himself and Mr. SISK):

H.R. 4382. A bill to establish a temporary Emergency Guidance Board to facilitate economic recovery with minimum inflation by establishing price and wage guidelines and encouraging voluntary adherence thereto; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MONAGAN (for himself, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. MYERS, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. ROSENTHAL, and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 4383. A bill to authorize the Office of Management and Budget to establish a system governing the creation and operation of advisory committees throughout the Federal Government which are created to advise officers and agencies of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. NIX:

H.R. 4384. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend, in whole or in part, economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country from entering the United States unlawfully, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 4385. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the life and work of a man of peace, Martin Luther King; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 4386. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of pay for prevailing rate employees of the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. OBEY:

H.R. 4387. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 4388. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 4389. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the requirement that extended-care services follow hospitalization in order to qualify for payment thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4390. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include drugs requiring a doctor's prescription among the medical expenses with respect to which payment may be made under the voluntary program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4391. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the special monthly benefits which are payable thereunder to uninsured individuals at age 72 shall be payable without regard to the time at which such age is attained; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4392. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 60 to 50 the age at which a woman otherwise qualified may become entitled to widow's insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4393. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the reduction in disability insurance benefits which is presently required in the case of an indi-

vidual receiving workmen's compensation benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4394. A bill to provide that individuals entitled to disability insurance benefits (or child's benefits based on disability) under title II of the Social Security Act, and individuals entitled to permanent disability annuities (or child's annuities based on disability) under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, shall be eligible for health insurance benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERKINS (by request):

H.R. 4395. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that monthly social security benefit payments shall not be considered to be income for the purpose of determining eligibility for a pension under that title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.R. 4396. A bill to create a national system of health security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PODELL (for himself and Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 4397. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for annual reports to the Congress by the Comptroller General concerning certain price increases in Government contracts and certain failures to meet Government contract completion dates; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H.R. 4398. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the continuation of the investment tax credit for small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4399. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the valuation of a decedent's interest in a ranch, farm, or closely held business may at the election of the executor be determined, for estate tax purposes, solely by reference to its value for such use; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. PELLY, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. KLUCZYNSKI, Mr. GRAY, Mr. CLARK, Mr. KEE, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, and Mr. LEGGETT):

H.R. 4400. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. SIKES, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. SLACK, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HULL, Mr. FRYOR of Arkansas, Mr. CONTE, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. WYATT, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. SISK, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. ROYAL, Mr. ULLMAN, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, and Mr. CORMAN):

H.R. 4401. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MULLOCHAN, Mr. MORSE, Mr. O'KONSKI, Mr. PIRNIE,

Mr. RARICK, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUBBLEFIELD, and Mrs. SULLIVAN):

H.R. 4402. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. WALDIE, and Mr. MOSS):

H.R. 4403. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. HICKS of Washington, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. KEITH, Mr. KING, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. MCKAY, Mr. MEEDS, and Mr. MIKVA):

H.R. 4404. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BRADEMANS, Mr. BURTON, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. DENT, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. EDWARDS of California, and Mr. FOLEY):

H.R. 4405. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra-high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FUQUA, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. HARVEY, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HAWKINS, and Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia):

H.R. 4406. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra-high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. REES, Mr. CARTER, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. VANIK, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. FRASER, and Mr. BERGLAND):

H.R. 4407. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. WHITEHURST, and Mr. MINISH):

H.R. 4408. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 4409. A bill to provide a moratorium in which the payment of interest on U.S. obligations will be suspended, to provide that for this period interest-bearing obligations will be refunded with 20-year, non-interest-bearing obligations, and to provide that the savings to the United States will be used to reduce the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4410. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, to help small businesses by providing a corporate tax exemption on the first \$100,000 of taxable income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RHODES (for himself and Mr. STEIGER of Arizona):

H.R. 4411. A bill for the relief of the Arizona Power Authority, an instrumentality of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BARING, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. CELLER, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CORDOVA, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. DENT, and Mr. DERWINSKI):

H.R. 4412. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend, in whole or in part, economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs, produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country from entering the United States unlawfully, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RODINO (for himself, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. DORN, Mr. DULSKI, Mrs. DWYER, Mr. EDMONDSON, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FISH, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 4413. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend, in whole or in part, economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs, produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country from entering the United States unlawfully, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RODINO (for himself, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HICKS of Washington, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. HUNT, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KING, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LENNON, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. MCCLURE, Mr. McDONALD of Michigan, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MILLER of California, and Mr. MINISH):

H.R. 4414. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend, in whole or in part, economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs, produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country from entering the United States unlawfully, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RODINO (for himself, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MOSS, Mr. NIX, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. PELLY, Mr. PRINIE, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. RARICK, Mr. REUSS, Mr. RHODES, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROE,

Mr. RONCALIO, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROUSH, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. SCHNEEBELI, and Mr. SEIBERLING):

H.R. 4415. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend, in whole or in part, economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs, produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country from entering the United States unlawfully, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RODINO (for himself, Mr. SHRIVER, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. VANIK, Mr. WAGGONNER, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WYMAN, Mr. YATRON, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. HENDERSON, and Mr. MURPHY of Illinois):

H.R. 4416. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend, in whole or in part, economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs, produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country from entering the United States unlawfully, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RODINO (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CORDOVA, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DENT, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. GRIFFIN, and Mr. HALPERN):

H.R. 4417. A bill to provide for the mandatory civil commitment of certain narcotic addicts, to provide for more facilities for treating, supervising, and controlling narcotic addicts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO (for himself, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. HICKS of Washington, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MILLER of California, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. PELLY, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. RARICK, Mr. RHODES, Mr. ROE, Mr. RONCALIO, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCHNEEBELI, and Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia):

H.R. 4418. A bill to provide for the mandatory civil commitment of certain narcotic addicts, to provide for more facilities for treating, supervising, and controlling narcotic addicts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO (for himself, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. MURPHY of Illinois):

H.R. 4419. A bill to provide for the mandatory civil commitment of certain narcotic addicts, to provide for more facilities for treating, supervising, and controlling narcotic addicts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RONCALIO:

H.R. 4420. A bill to designate the Gros Ventre Wilderness, Teton National Forest, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 4421. A bill to provide for the development of a uniform system of quality grades

for consumer food products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 4422. A bill to require that certain drugs and pharmaceuticals be prominently labeled as to the date beyond which potency or efficacy becomes diminished; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 4423. A bill to make prohibitions against the advertising of prescription drug prices an unfair act or practice in commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 4424. A bill to require that certain durable products be prominently labeled as to date of manufacture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 4425. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require the disclosure by retail distributors of unit retail prices of packaged consumer commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 4426. A bill to require that durable consumer products be labeled as to durability and performance life; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 4427. A bill to require that certain processed or packaged consumer products be labeled with certain information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 4428. A bill to require that certain short-shelf-life durable products be prominently labeled as to the date beyond which performance life becomes diminished; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. ADDABO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BRADENAS, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. BURTON, Mr. CAREY of New York, and Mr. CARNEY):

H.R. 4429. A bill to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs in the Executive Office of the President and a Consumer Protection Agency in order to secure within the Federal Government effective protection and representation of the interests of consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Mr. CELLER, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. COTTER, Mr. CULVER, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DENHOLM, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DENT, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. DOW, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, and Mr. FASCELL):

H.R. 4430. A bill to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs in the Executive Office of the President and a Consumer Protection Agency in order to secure within the Federal Government effective protection and representation of the interests of consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. GRAY, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. HANLEY, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr.

HELSTOSKI, Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. JACOBS, and Mr. JOHNSON of California):

H.R. 4431. A bill to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs, in the Executive Office of the President and a Consumer Protection Agency in order to secure within the Federal Government effective protection and representation of the interests of consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Mr. KARTH, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KLUCZYNSKI, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LINK, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. McFALL, Mr. McCORMACK, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MINISH, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, and Mr. NEDZI):

H.R. 4432. A bill to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs in the Executive Office of the President and a Consumer Protection Agency in order to secure within the Federal Government effective protection and representation of the interests of consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Mr. NIX, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PIKE, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REES, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ROBINO, Mr. ROE, Mr. RONCALIO, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, and Mr. JAMES V. STANTON):

H.R. 4433. A bill to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs in the Executive Office of the President and a Consumer Protection Agency in order to secure within the Federal Government effective protection and representation of the interests of consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Mr. STOKES, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. VANIK, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. YATES, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. ZABLOCKI):

H.R. 4434. A bill to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs in the Executive Office of the President and a Consumer Protection Agency in order to secure within the Federal Government effective protection and representation of the interests of consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. KLUCZYNSKI, Mr. METCALFE, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, and Mr. PUCINSKI):

H.R. 4435. A bill to provide during times of high unemployment for programs of public service employment for unemployed persons, to assist States and local communities in providing needed public services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 4436. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to include as creditable service for civil service retirement purposes service as an enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 4437. A bill to establish a senior citi-

zens skill and talent utilization program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 4438. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, to amend the definition of "employee" to include certain agricultural employees, and to permit certain provisions in agreements between agricultural employers and employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H.R. 4439. A bill to provide increases in certain annuities payable under Chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 4440. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to investigate, plan, and construct projects for the control of stream-bank erosion; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 4441. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide minimum annuities for employee annuitants and spouse survivor annuitants; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 4442. A bill to modify the decrease in Federal group life insurance at age 65 or after retirement; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 4443. A bill to amend chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, to eliminate the survivorship reduction during periods of nonmarriage of certain annuitants, (and for other purposes); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 4444. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the first \$5,000 received as civil service retirement annuity from the United States or any agency thereof shall be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4445. A bill to amend part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include prescribed drugs among the items and services covered under the supplementary medical insurance program for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4446. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore to individuals who have attained the age of 65 the right to deduct all expenses for their medical care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 4447. A bill to extend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to Guam; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 4448. A bill to amend the Uniformed Services Pay Act of 1963 to revise the rule for recomputation of retired or retainer pay to reflect later active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 4449. A bill to limit membership on national securities exchanges; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin (for himself, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. ADDABO, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DENT, and Mr. DONOHUE):

H.R. 4450. A bill to provide for the procurement of voluntary military manpower; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA (for himself, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. DOW, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. FISH, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GOLD-

WATER, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. GUDE, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. HORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. McCLORY, Mr. MAILLIARD, and Mr. MAZZOLI):

H.R. 4451. A bill to provide for the procurement of voluntary military manpower; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA (for himself, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. O'KONSKI, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. POWELL, Mr. QUIE, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROBISON of New York, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. RYAN, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHWENDEL, and Mr. SEBELIUS):

H.R. 4452. A bill to provide for the procurement of voluntary military manpower; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin (for himself, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON, Mr. STOKES, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. VANIK, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 4453. A bill to provide for the procurement of voluntary military manpower; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 4454. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to include qualified drugs, requiring a physician's prescription or certification and approved by a formulary committee, among the items and services covered under the hospital insurance program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SYMINGTON:

H.R. 4455. A bill to amend the bankruptcy laws to increase the maximum compensation allowable to receivers and trustees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SYMINGTON (for himself, Mr. BURTON and Mr. EILBERG):

H.R. 4456. A bill to establish a senior citizens skill and talent utilization program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 4457. A bill to make it a crime to move or travel in interstate or foreign commerce to avoid compliance with certain support orders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BARING, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. CORDOVA, Mr. DENT, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. HANNA, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HAYS, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HULL, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. MOSS, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PODELL, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. SISK, Mr. STAFFORD, and Mr. STUCKEY):

H.R. 4458. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide grants to States for the establishment, equipping, and operation of emergency communications centers to make the national emergency telephone number 911 available throughout the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. WATTS, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 4459. A bill to amend the Communi-

cations Act of 1934 to provide grants to States for the establishment, equipping, and operation of emergency communications centers to make the national emergency telephone number 911 available throughout the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VANIK (for himself, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. HAYS, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. REES, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SISK, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 4460. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent across-the-board increase in benefits thereunder, with a minimum primary benefit of \$100, and to increase to \$2,400 a year the amount of outside earnings a beneficiary may have without loss of benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VEYSEY:

H.R. 4461. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to allow certain States to adopt aircraft emission standards; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WATTS:

H.R. 4462. A bill to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 4463. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that no reduction shall be made in old-age insurance benefit amounts to which a woman is entitled if she has 120 quarters of coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZWACH:

H.R. 4464. A bill to aid in the control of drug abuse by establishing a code for the identification of prescription drugs, to be printed on individual tablets or capsules; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 4465. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to protect the navigable waters of the United States from further pollution by requiring that synthetic petroleum-based detergents manufactured in the United States or imported into the United States be free of phosphorous; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BADILLO:

H.J. Res. 334. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.J. Res. 335. Joint resolution providing for a study of the possibility and desirability of establishing a University of the Americas; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 336. Joint resolution establishing the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the Capitol, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.J. Res. 337. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the second week of March 1971 as Volunteers of America Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.J. Res. 338. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for 4-year terms for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLFELD:

H.J. Res. 339. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

H.J. Res. 340. Joint resolution to amend title 5 of the United States Code to provide for the designation of the fourth Monday in February of each year as Washington's Birthday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.J. Res. 341. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the term of office of Members of the U.S. House of Representatives shall be 4 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NIX:

H.J. Res. 342. Joint resolution concerning the war powers of the Congress and the President; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.J. Res. 343. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.J. Res. 344. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H. Con. Res. 159. Concurrent resolution relating to the status of the bill S. 3418 of the 91st Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NIX:

H. Con. Res. 160. Concurrent resolution condemning the treatment of American prisoners of war by the Government of North Vietnam and urging the President to initiate appropriate action for the purpose of insuring that American prisoners are accorded humane treatment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RARIOK:

H. Con. Res. 161. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President, acting through the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Organization, take such steps as may be necessary to place the question of human rights violations of the Jewish minority in the Soviet Union on the agenda of the United Nations Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H. Con. Res. 162. Concurrent resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the week of April 19, 1971, through April 23, 1971, as "Students' Week Against Drug Abuse"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINDLEY (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DINGELL, and Mr. DONOHUE):

H. Con. Res. 163. Atlantic Union resolution; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Mrs. DWYER, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. ESCH, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GUDE, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. HALPERN, and Mrs. HANSEN of Washington):

H. Con. Res. 164. Atlantic Union resolution; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HATEAWAY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KARTH, Mr. KEITH, Mr. KOCH, Mr. KYROS, and Mr. LEGGETT):

H. Con. Res. 165. Atlantic Union resolution; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. McDADE, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MOSHER, Mr.

MOSS, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. PURCELL, Mr. QUIE, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. REES, and Mr. RIEGLE):

H. Con. Res. 166. Atlantic Union resolution; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WRIGHT (for himself, Mr. ROBISON of New York, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. St GERMAIN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SCHNEEBEL, Mr. SCHWENGL, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. TIERNAN, and Mr. WALDIE):

H. Con. Res. 167. Atlantic Union resolution; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HANNA:

H. Res. 228. Resolution to provide for quarterly printing allowances to Members; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 229. Resolution to provide for the appointment of a senior consultant by the majority leader and the minority leader; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 230. Resolution to provide for the appointment of a senior consultant by the chairman of each standing committee; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. METCALFE:

H. Res. 231. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NIX:

H. Res. 232. Resolution concerning the continued injustices suffered by Jewish citizens of the Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN:

H. Res. 233. Resolution creating a select committee on urban affairs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H. Res. 234. Resolution relating to the Panama Canal and Canal Zone jurisdiction; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ABOUREZK:

H.R. 4466. A bill for the relief of Rosa White Eyes Garreau; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4467. A bill for the relief of the estate of Vesta A. Habicht; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ABZUG:

H.R. 4468. A bill for the relief of Calogero DiMaggio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4469. A bill for the relief of Carmine Mileo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADDABO:

H.R. 4470. A bill for the relief of Francesco Romanotto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 4471. A bill for the relief of Fu Sheng Cheng (also known as Fred Cheng); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 4472. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Alexis Joseph Cole; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4473. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of John T. Knight; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRASCO:

H.R. 4474. A bill for the relief of Enrique Hernando Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESCH:

H.R. 4475. A bill for the relief of Juana Anguluan Ngo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLOWERS:

H.R. 4476. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell reserved mineral interests of the United States in certain land located in the State of Alabama to the record owner of the surface thereof; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 4477. A bill for the relief of Sara Lucia Miranda Vda. de Barrios; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4478. A bill for the relief of Julia Angela Carraza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4479. A bill for the relief of Julia D. C. Montiel-Largaespada; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4480. A bill for the relief of Giacomo and Anna Moscatelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4481. A bill for the relief of Maria Adelide Vilos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.R. 4482. A bill for the relief of Charles A. Pfeiderer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 4483. A bill for the relief of Eusebio Briones; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 4484. A bill for the relief of Renato Casaclang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4485. A bill for the relief of Estelle M. Fass; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NIX:

H.R. 4486. A bill for the relief of Gabriele Coccia and his wife, Guiseppina Coccia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4487. A bill for the relief of Raquel Fainsztein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4488. A bill for the relief of Artin Kasarian (Keoseyan); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 4489. A bill for the relief of Ernesto A. de Leon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4490. A bill for the relief of Jaime Pico de Vera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4491. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Enid R. Pope; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 4492. A bill for the relief of Estrella B. Viray; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 4493. A bill to provide private relief for certain members of the U.S. Navy recalled to active duty from the Fleet Reserve after September 27, 1965; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SLACK:

H.R. 4494. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Latife Hassan Mahmoud; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New York:

H.R. 4495. A bill for the relief of Leonard Ronald Currie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4496. A bill for the relief of Lockport Canning Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAFFORD:

H.R. 4497. A bill for the relief of Lloyd B. Earle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VEYSEY:

H.R. 4498. A bill for the relief of Menita Remoran Agriam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4499. A bill for the relief of Tao Shel Mah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4500. A bill for the relief of Ephy Grace Peshek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4501. A bill for the relief of Antonio Pestic Villero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZWACH:

H.R. 4502. A bill for the relief of Robbie D. Larson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

16. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, relative to the humane treatment and release of American prisoners of war held by North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

17. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the territory of Guam, relative to compensation to former owners of Federal property on Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

18. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, relative to calling a convention to propose a constitutional amendment providing for sharing by State and local governments of Federal income tax revenues; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

19. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to Federal-State revenue sharing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

20. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to unemployment benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

21. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, relative to the tax-exempt status of State and local bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

28. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Robert E. Kesel, Rochester, N.Y., relative to certain judicial proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

29. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, York, Pa., relative to certain judicial proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

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

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

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

REGISTRATIONS

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

The following registrations were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1970:

(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.)

(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="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th colspan="4">QUARTER</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">P</td> <td style="width: 25%;">1st</td> <td style="width: 25%;">2d</td> <td style="width: 25%;">3d</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4th</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">(Mark one square only)</td> </tr> </table>	QUARTER				P	1st	2d	3d		4th			(Mark one square only)			
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(Mark one square only)																		

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(b) **SEPARATE REPORTS.** An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

- (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
- (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.
2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

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

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

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).
 (c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.
2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.
3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

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

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

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1◀

A. Academic & Professional Alliance for a Responsible Congress, 11 West 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Paul W. Airey, Consultant on Military and Legislative Affairs, 4517 Sunset Drive, Panama City, Fla.

B. Air Force Sergeants Association, Inc., 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE., Washington, D.C.

A. James Anderson, 112 5th Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. The Academic & Professional Alliance for a Responsible Congress, 11 West 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bohemian National Cemetery Association, 5255 N. Pulaski Road, Chicago, Ill.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. District of Columbia Psychological Association, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Insurance & Securities Inc., 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Association of American Publishers, Inc., 1826 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William S. Aud, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Anne Bailey, 4607 Asbury Place, Washington, D.C.

B. The Academic & Professional Alliance for a Responsible Congress, 11 West 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Weldon V. Barton, Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.

A. A. D. Baumhart, Post Office Box 553, Lorain, Ohio.

B. Green Olive Trade Association, 80 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Winston Everett Bell, 1431 E. Charleston Boulevard No. 5, Las Vegas, Nev.

A. Freddie J. Berg, 6105 Eastcliff Drive, Baltimore, Md.

B. Continuing Presence in Washington, Inc.

A. Max N. Berry, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Meat Products Group, American Importers Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Gary Brown, Box 588, Lexington, N.C.

B. Continuing Presence in Washington, Inc., 815 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard L. Bullock, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Building Manufacturers, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. The Candlelighters, 9210 Fernwood Road, Bethesda, Md.

A. Chapman, DiSalle, & Friedman, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Libby, McNeill, & Libby, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen, & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Aceitunas de Mesa, S.A., Rosario, 10, Seville, Spain.

A. William T. Cleary, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clifford, Warnicke, Glass, McIlwain, & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CNA Insurance, 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Howard Samuel Chinkenbeard, 801 North Pitt Street, Alexandria, Va.

A. Stephen Colangelo, 643 East Capitol Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Continuing Presence in Washington, Inc., 815 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William J. Colihan, Jr., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Advertising Agencies, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Congress of Young Professionals for Political Action, 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Counihan, Casey, & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Optical Manufacturers Association, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Institute of Makers of Explosives, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Cox, Langford, & Brown, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Glaverbel (U.S.A.) Inc., 75 Plandome Road, Manhasset, N.Y.

A. Crown Consultants, Post Office Box 30373, Dallas, Tex.

A. Louise G. Cushman, 1523 P Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Continuing Presence in Washington, Inc., 815 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William Kay Daines, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Richard C. Darling, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Charles W. Davis, One First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Myron Stratton Home, Post Office Box 1178, Colorado Springs, Colo.

A. Jim L. Davis, 917 15th NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Rational Approach to Population, 917 15th NW., Washington, D.C.

A. D.C. Lawyers Against the War, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Claude J. Desautels & Associates, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

A. Joseph DiStefano, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union of District 50, Allied & Technical Workers, United States and Canada, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George V. Egge, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Environmental Action, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Alfred S. Ercolano, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. College of American Pathologists, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. David G. Erskine, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ellen C. Ficklen, 3513 34th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Continuing Presence in Washington, Inc., 815 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Thomas F. Field, 2369 North Taylor Street, Arlington, Va.

B. Taxation With Representation, 2369 North Taylor Street, Arlington, Va.

A. Mr. John S. Forsythe, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York.

A. Robert W. Frase, 1826 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Publishers, Inc., 1826 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph L. Gibson, 440 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Association of Retail Druggists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Vance M. Gilmer, Shell Oil Co., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Susan F. Grober, 1110 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

B. Continuing Presence in Washington, Inc., 815 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Grootemaat, Cook & Franke, 660 East Mason Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

B. Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. Martin Ryan Haley, 136 East 55th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. The Association of Traditional One-Bank Holding Cos., 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. G. Keith Haller, 2130 North Pierce Street, Arlington, Va.

B. Continuing Presence in Washington, Inc., 815 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John H. Harper, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. A. J. Harris II, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Walter G. Held, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Kathleen Q. Hourigan, 1720 Wyoming Avenue, Forty Fort, Pa.

B. Continuing Presence in Washington, Inc., 815 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clarence T. Hoversten, 209 53d Street, Western Springs, Ill.

B. National Advertising Co., 6850 South Harlem Avenue, Bedford Park (Argo Post Office), Ill.

A. Howrey, Simon, Baker & Murchison, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Power Tool Institute, Inc., 604 Davis Street, Evanston, Ill.

A. Peter W. Hughes, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard M. Hunt, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Lead Co., 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. International Union of District 50, Allied and Technical Workers of United States and Canada, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Chas. E. Jackson, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ronald J. James, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Urban Coalition Action Council, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Martin Kamarck, 126 3d Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Continuing Presence in Washington, Inc., 815 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George Kelm, One First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Myron Stratton Home, Post Office Box 1178, Colorado Springs, Colo.

A. Philip M. Knox, Jr., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sears, Roebuck, & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Basil Kontoyianes, 66 Prospect Street, Marlboro, Mass.

B. Eastern Tape Corp., 2732 Rozzells Ferry Road, Post Office Box 1574, Charlotte, N.C.

A. Leonard Lee Lane, 2401 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Zero Population Growth, 330 Second Street, Los Altos, Calif.

A. Kate E. Lanxner, 3100 Hawthorne Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Continuing Presence in Washington, Inc., 815 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John Lindow, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William J. Malatesta, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Marshall & Hsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. Marshall & Hsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. Catherine Martinez, 643 East Capitol Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Continuing Presence in Washington, Inc., 815 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mr. Guy B. Maseritz, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Martha McCahill, 245 2d Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Citizens Committee for the Amendment To End the War, 245 2d Street NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward A. McDermott, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America, 230 South Bemiston Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. Patrick McElroy, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Graham N. McKelvey, 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward L. Merrigan, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

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

A. Migdal, Low, Tenney, & Glass, 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Tie Fabrics Importers Association, c/o Migdal, Low, Tenney & Glass, Esqs., 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Miller & Chaveller, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Forest Lawn Memorial Park Association, Glendale, Calif.

A. Ann C. Minnerly, 2136 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Continuing Presence in Washington, Inc., 815 17th Street NW., Suite 505, Washington, D.C.

A. John G. Mohay, The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. G. Merrill Moody, Association of American Railroads, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Patricia Lee Moore, 103D Victory Village, Henderson, Nev.

B. Self-employed.

A. John Morgan, Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Jack Moskowitz, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William G. Mullen, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Air Carrier Association, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. None.

A. The National Citizens Committee for the Amendment to End the War, 245 Second Street, NE., Washington, D.C.

A. National Lead Co., 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. National Rural Housing Coalition, Room 1024, Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street, NW., Suite No. 307, Washington, D.C.

A. Jonathan Newkirk, 245 Second Street, NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE, Washington, D.C.

A. John Z. Noyes, 4811 Montgomery Lane, Bethesda, Md.

A. Daniel J. O'Callaghan, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Jane O'Grady, AFL-CIO, 815 136th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert Oliver, 400 First Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. L. T. Barringer and Co., 161 South Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Peabody, Rivlin, Kelly, Cladouhos, Lambert & Brashares, 1730 M Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Volkswagen Dealers of America, c/o Gezon Motors, Inc., 3985 Plainfield Street, NE., Grand Rapids, Mich.

A. Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim & Balon, 477 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Copyright Owners Negotiating Committee, 477 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Power Tool Institute, Inc., 604 Davis Street, Evanston, Ill.

A. Jane Powers, 116 Wayne Street, Springfield, Mass.

B. Continuing Presence in Washington, Inc., 815 17th Street NW, Suite 505, Washington, D.C.

A. H. P. Pressler, 1122 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.

B. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold Pruner, 1 Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn.

B. Oil Investment Institute, 1 Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn.

A. Rational Approach to Population, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. David J. Reedy, 1517 Virginia Street, Downers Grove, Ill.

B. National Advertising Co., 6850 South Harlem Avenue, Bedford Park, Argo, Ill.

A. Barbara Reid, Environmental Action, Room 200, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Environmental Action, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Earl F. Rieger, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Uniform Manufacturers, 112 East 19th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. John S. Rippey, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Consumer Bankers Association, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Miss Rebekah Rivers, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Royall, Koegel & Wells, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Deltona Corp., 3250 SW. Third Avenue, Miami, Fla.

A. Sachs, Greenebaum, Frohlich & Taylor, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ontario Corp., 1200 West Jackson Street, Muncie, Ind.

A. Sachs, Greenebaum, Frohlich & Taylor, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ontario Corp., 1200 West Jackson Street, Muncie, Ind.

A. Richard M. Schmidt, Jr., Attorney, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Publishers, Inc. 1826 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Smathers, Merrigan & O'Keefe, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Amanda Smith, 3124 38th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Academic and Professional Alliance for a Responsible Congress, 11 West 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. John D. Smyers, One Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

B. United Nations Development Corp., 322 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Arthur V. Smyth, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Weyerhaeuser Co., Tacoma, Wash.

A. J. Gilbert Stallings, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Dr. Ronald F. Stinnett, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Surrey, Karasik, Greene & Hill, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Dallas Alrmotive, Inc., 6114 Forest Park Road, Dallas, Tex.

A. Paula A. Sweeney, 104 River Avenue, Norwich, Conn.

B. Continuing Presence in Washington, Inc., 815 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ivan Swift, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert F. Sykes, American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. H. William Tanaka, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ajinomoto Co. of New York, Inc., Squibb Building, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. H. William Tanaka, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Nosawa, New York, Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. H. William Tanaka, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Electronic Industries Association of Japan, 2-2, Marunouchi, 3-chome, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

A. H. William Tanaka, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Electronic Industries Association of Japan, 2-2, Marunouchi, 3-chome, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

A. Taxation with Representation, 2369 North Taylor Street, Arlington, Va.

A. W. M. Trevarrow, 1056 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Motors Corp., 14250 Plymouth Road, Detroit, Mich.

A. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donn L. Waage, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Washington Research Project Action Council, 1823 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Fred Wegner, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert L. White, Jr., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Jonathan Development Corp., Post Office Box 68, Chaska, Minn.

A. Wilmer, Cutler, & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Oil Investment Institute, 1 Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn.

A. Wilmer, Cutler, & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

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QUARTERLY REPORTS*

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

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1970:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year: 19_____	REPORT			
	PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT			
	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
	(Mark one square only)			

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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]

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

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

Receipts (other than loans)

1. \$.....Dues and assessments
2. \$.....Gifts of money or anything of value
3. \$.....Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. \$.....Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. \$.....Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. \$.....TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. \$.....Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. \$.....TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

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

9. \$.....TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. \$.....Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. \$.....Repaid to others during this Quarter
12. \$....."Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

Contributors of \$500 or more

(from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?

Please answer "yes" or "no":

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. \$.....Public relations and advertising services
2. \$.....Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. \$.....Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. \$.....Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. \$.....Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. \$.....Telephone and telegraph
7. \$.....Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. \$.....All other expenditures
9. \$.....TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. \$.....Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. \$.....TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

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

12. \$.....TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. \$.....Lent to others during this Quarter
14. \$.....Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More

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

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

A. Sotheron Kirby Able, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$135.

A. John J. Adams, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ethyl Corp., 330 South Fourth Street, Richmond, Va.

D. (6) \$1,700.

A. Clarence G. Adamy, National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. S. Allan Adelman, American Gas Association, Inc., 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$75.

A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,800.79. E. (9) \$6,800.79.

A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8,066.66. E. (9) \$6,050.87.

A. Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, Post Office Box 5800, Washington, D.C.

B. Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, Post Office Box 5800, Washington, D.C.

A. Air Traffic Control Association, Inc., ARBA Building, 525 School Street SW., Washington, D.C.

A. 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) \$4,308.80. E. (9) \$4,308.80.

A. Frederick K. Alderson, 40 Fort Williams Parkway, Alexandria, Va.

B. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$22.

A. George Alderson, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$300.

A. John R. Ale, American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$21.60.

A. Willis W. Alexander, 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) \$5,266.93.

A. Mrs. Donna Allen, 3306 Ross Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,040. E. (9) \$1,489.29.

A. Kenneth D. Allen, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Nicholas E. Allen and Merrill Armour, 444 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Music Operators of America, Inc., 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,687.50. E. (9) \$52.77.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, National Capital Division 689, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., No. 403, Washington, D.C.

A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$8,535.04.

A. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$807.00.

A. American Education Lobby, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$437.30. E. (9) \$471.75.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$38,725. E. (9) \$38,725.

A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$53,175.07.

A. American Frozen Food Institute, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$80,619.27. E. (9) \$1,781.02.

A. American Gas Association, Inc., 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) \$1,550. E. (9) \$185.

A. American Hotel & Motel Association, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$254,500.48. E. (9) \$2,386.61.

A. American Humane Association, 5351 Roslyn Street, Englewood, Colo.

E. (9) \$1,500.

A. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,150. E. (9) \$2,150.

A. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Admiral Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., et al.

D. (6) \$13,191.38. E. (9) \$13,191.38.

A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,445.67. E. (9) \$1,605.75.

A. American Justice Association, Inc., Defense Highway, Gambrills, Md.

D. (6) \$2. E. (9) \$2.

A. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,973.50. E. (9) \$98.13.

A. American Lobby, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$98.50. E. (9) \$131.90.

A. American Maritime Association, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$181.01.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$23,768.75.

A. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$2,100.

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 1540 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo.

E. (9) \$1,392.53.

A. American Optometric Association, c/o M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Box 605, 117 West Third Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$3,104.40. E. (9) \$3,104.40.

A. American Paper Institute, Inc., 250 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$7,556. E. (9) \$10,836.

A. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,181.96.

A. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. The American Short Line RR. Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Short Line RR. Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,194.57. E. (9) \$1,194.57.

A. American Surveys, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Customs Brokers & Forwarders Association of America, Inc., 80 Wall Street, New York City, N.Y.

D. (6) \$712.50. E. (9) \$56.15.

A. American Taxpayers Association, 326 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. American Textile Machinery Association, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$17,739.21. E. (9) \$17,739.21.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$18,313.21.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Veterinary Medical Association, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$160.

A. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,097.89. E. (9) \$4,097.89.

A. Edward T. Anderson, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,408.

A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Alabama Railroad Association, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

E. (9) \$164.10.

A. William C. Anderson, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,438. E. (9) \$48.10.

A. George W. Apperson, Amalgamated Transit Union Local Division 689, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, National Capital Division 689, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Phoebe Waterman Foundation, Inc., 330 Boulevard Building, 1819 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$2,600. E. (9) \$42.98.

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) \$3,937.50. E. (9) \$2,606.84.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bohemian National Cemetery Association, 5255 North Pulaski Road, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$221.91.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1220 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp., 464 Ellis Street, Mountain View, Calif.

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.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Insurance & Securities Inc., Institutional Fund A, 100 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
E. (9) \$10.60.

A. Associated Credit Bureaus Inc., 676 Southwest Freeway, Houston, Tex.

B. Associated Credit Bureaus, Inc., 6767 Southwest Freeway, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$1,342.

A. Associated Dairymen, Inc., 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$815.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$300.

A. Association for Broadcast-Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Akron, Canton and Youngstown R.R., Akron, Ohio, et al.
D. (6) \$5,690.19. E. (9) \$5,690.19.

A. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$3,425. E. (9) \$1,104.95.

A. Atlantic Richfield Co., 717 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$300.

A. Robert L. Augenblick, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$275. E. (9) \$74.35.

A. Richard W. Averill, American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, c/o M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Box 605, 117 West Third Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$301.

A. Gary D. Avery, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Chase Manhattan Bank, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$116.25. E. (9) \$26.

A. Michael H. Bader, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association for Broadcast Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John C. Bagwell, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, 723 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Emil F. Baker, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ernest L. Barcella, General Motors Corp., Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Thomas H. Barksdale, Jr., 1435 Waggoner Circle, McLean, Va.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$300.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$815.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$300.

A. Association for Broadcast-Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Akron, Canton and Youngstown R.R., Akron, Ohio, et al.
D. (6) \$5,690.19. E. (9) \$5,690.19.

A. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$3,425. E. (9) \$1,104.95.

A. Atlantic Richfield Co., 717 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$300.

A. Robert L. Augenblick, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$275. E. (9) \$74.35.

A. Mrs. Dita Davis Beard, Public Relations ITT Building, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., ITT Building, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,675. E. (9) \$4,565.

A. Donald S. Beattie, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Congress of Railways Unions, 400 First Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Daniel S. Bedell, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$1,548.75. E. (9) \$383.

A. John H. Beldler, Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$583.34. E. (9) \$262.36.

A. James F. Bell, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,187.50. E. (9) \$298.62.

A. Reed A. Benson, John Birch Society, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The John Birch Society, Inc., 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Mass.

A. Robert L. Bevan, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$10.

A. Andrew J. Biemiller, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,490. E. (9) \$157.30.

A. Walter J. Bierwagon, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amlagamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. S. G. Bishop, 1850 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Va.

B. Transportation-Communication Division, Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.

A. John L. Blake, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. William Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
E. (9) \$395.24.

A. William Blum, Jr., 704 Federal Bar Building, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$883.34. E. (9) \$306.42.

A. William Blum, Jr., 704 Federal Bar Building, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$883.34. E. (9) \$306.42.

A. Blumberg, Singer, Ross, Gottesman & Gordon, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$6,875. E. (9) \$220.50.

A. Eugene F. Bogan, Bogan & Freeland, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$2,375. E. (9) \$316.78.

A. J. Wiley Bowers, Pioneer Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

B. Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, Pioneer Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. Melvin J. Boyle, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Wayne W. Bradley, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,062.50. E. (9) \$307.10.

A. Charles N. Brady, Highway Department, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph E. Brady, Sheraton Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry.

A. Cyril F. Brickfield, American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$135.50.

A. Thomas C. Brickle, 1835 K Street NW., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Parke C. Brinkley, the Madison Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

A. Wally Briscoe.

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

D. (6) \$135. E. (9) \$16.50.

A. Florence I. Broadwell, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,008.

A. David A. Brody, Washington Office, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$350.

A. W. S. Bromley, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.

D. (6) \$14,973.50. E. (9) \$14,973.50.

A. E. Fontaine Broun, Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$75.

A. Joe B. Browder, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$300.

A. C. Willman Brown, National Association of Marine Services, Inc., 11501 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Md.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$3,275.

A. J. D. Brown, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ebasco Industries, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$937.50.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cominco American Inc., West 818 Riverside, Spokane, Wash.

E. (9) \$2.46.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Northwest Power Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg.

E. (9) \$2.68.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Public Utilities Corp., 80 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Brownstein, Zeidman, Drew & Schomer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Franchise Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Brownstein, Zeidman, Drew & Schomer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Council of Housing Producers, an association of housing producers, 1901 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of CPA's, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., Post Office Box 12285, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. W. Warren Buck, Jr., 1835 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Bulgarian Claims Committee, Dreyfus & Co., 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$100.76.

A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. George J. Burger, National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, 15th & New York Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, 15th & New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,250. (9) \$2,000.76.

A. J. J. Burke, Jr., 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont.

B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.

E. (9) \$134.54.

A. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$5,620.80. E. (9) \$487.50.

A. George B. Burnham, 120 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Numerous Stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 120 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$135. E. (9) \$135.

A. George Burnham, IV, United States Steel Corp., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States Steel Corp., 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$127.

A. Charles S. Burns, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$825.

A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa.

B. W. Atlee Burpee Co., 18th and Hunting Park Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

A. George Bursach, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Bank Directors, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Herbert H. Butler, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$310.

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. John H. Callahan, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$240.

A. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$832.30.

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 C. Campbell, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$136.36.

A. Charles Argyll Campbell, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$122.50.

A. Marvin Caplan, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,463.50. E. (9) \$111.10.

Michael H. Cardozo, 1 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Law Schools, 1 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Norval E. Carey, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$375.

A. Philip Carlip, 650 4th Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

B. District 2, National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, 650 4th Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Philip Carlip, 675 4th Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

B. Seafarers International Union, 675 4th Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,348.62.

A. Carolinas Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 501 Raleigh Building, Raleigh, N.C.

E. (9) \$375.

A. Braxton B. Carr, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,333.32. E. (9) \$293.43.

A. Albert A. Carretta, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Work Glove Manufacturers Association, 1604 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) \$300.

A. John R. Carson, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.

B. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Blue Allan Carstenson.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$112.50. E. (9) \$3.60.

A. Eugene C. Carusi, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. South African Sugar Association, Post Office Box 507, Durban, South Africa.
D. (6) \$20,227.33. E. (9) \$3,359.61.

A. E. Michael Cassidy, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Water Resources Associated, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Frank R. Cawley, 2425 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

B. Agriculture Publishers Association, Wilson Plaza Building, 2425 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

A. Frank R. Cawley, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1625 "I" Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1625 I Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$88. E. (9) \$88.59.

A. J. M. Chambers & Co., Inc., 2300 Calvert Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Cordage Institute, 370 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$468. E. (9) \$170.

A. Donald E. Channell, 1705 DeSales Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$37.50.

A. Chapman, Duff, & Lenzini, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, Secretary's Office, 5727 Blake Road, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. Chapman, Duff, & Lenzini, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Libby, McNeill & Libby, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$42.94.

A. Chapman, Duff, & Lenzini, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Committee for the Recording Arts, 1012 South Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$20,000. E. (9) \$537.52.

A. James W. Chapman, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,083.33.

A. William C. Chapman, 1660 L. Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,726.96.

A. Leslie Cheek III, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$250.

A. Mr. A. H. Chesser, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Transportation Union, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$450.

A. Edwin Christianson, Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.

A. Lowell T. Christison, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$96.90. E. (9) \$57.75.

A. Albert T. Church, Jr., 1120 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$47.50. E. (9) \$3.43.

A. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$38,977.06. E. (9) \$1,880.56.

A. Citizens Committee for Postal Reform, Inc., 206 Premier Building, 1725 I Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$21,025.00. E. (9) \$35,832.00.

A. Allen C. K. Clark, Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Earl W. Clark, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Labor Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$154.06.

A. Mr. Robert M. Clark, The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co., 1100 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, Post Office Box 13125 Kansas City, Mo.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Aceitunas de Mesa, S.A. Rosario, 10 Seville, Spain.
E. (9) \$12.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cabot Corp., 125 High Street, Boston, Mass., et al.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Interbank Card Association, 110 East 59th Street—Suite 3600, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$4,300. E. (9) \$58.11.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,600. E. (9) \$262.87.

A. Walter S. Clement, 915 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C.

B. Norfolk and Western Railway Co., 8 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.
D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$152.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Brands, Inc., 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$65.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Louisville, Ky.
E. (9) \$65.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K. Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Liggett & Myers Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$65.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Philip Morris Inc., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$65.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. R. J. Reynolds Industries, Winston-Salem, N.C.
E. (9) \$65.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain, & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Avco Corp., 750 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$99.75.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain, & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General American Transportation Corp., 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain, & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Owens-Illinois, Inc., Madison Avenue and St. Clair Street, Box 1035, Toledo, Ohio.
D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$2,000.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain, & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Realty Committee on Taxation, 299 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. William J. Clinton, 328 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Project Pursestrings, 328 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$435. E. (9) \$65.

A. David Cohen, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$411.21.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. William J. Colley, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,062.50. E. (9) \$697.63.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$475.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Boston Herald Traveler Corp., 300 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$400.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$300.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill, & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tool and Stainless Steel Industry Committee, Carpenter Technology Corp., Reading, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$525.

A. James F. Collins, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Iron and Steel Institute, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$125.

A. Paul G. Collins, The Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, 111 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I.

B. The Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, 111 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I.

D. (6) \$68.75.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Harrison Combs, Jr., 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3799.25.

A. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,022.54. E. (9) \$1,550.04.

A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,095. E. (9) \$458.95.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,535. E. (9) \$5,483.83.

A. Committee of Foreign-Owned Banks, 52 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,700. E. (9) \$1,014.17.

A. Committee to Except Assembled U.S. Textile Articles from Quotas, 608 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$4,000.

A. Congress of Young Professionals for Political Action, 733 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,695. E. (9) \$2,506.82.

A. Raymond F. Conkling, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$233.61.

A. Howard M. Conner, 1725 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$960. E. (9) \$499.24.

A. James T. Conner, The Madison Building, 1155 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

D. (6) \$733. E. (9) \$81.75.

A. John A. Conner, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harry N. Cook, Suite 200, 1130 17th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Waterways Conference.

A. Howard Lee Cook, Jr., 1776 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,062.50. E. (9) \$822.24.

A. (Miss) Eileen D. Cooke, 200 C Street, SE, Washington, D.C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$83.36.

A. Edward Cooper.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc. 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joshua W. Cooper, 626 South Lee Street, Alexandria, Va.

B. Portsmouth-Kittery Armed Services Committee, Inc., Box 1123, Portsmouth, N.H.

D. (6) \$3750. E. (9) \$1159.19.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

B. Council of Forest Industries, 1055 W. Hastings St., Vancouver 1, Canada.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

B. Footwear Division, Rubber Manufacturers Association, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$6,000. (9) \$64.85.

A. Darrell Coover, 1625 I Street NW., Rm. 812, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$593.

A. Corcoran, Foley, Youngman & Rowe, 1511 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

A. Corcoran, Foley, Youngman & Rowe, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Lilly Endowment, Inc., 914 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Allan D. Cors, 1629 Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y.

D. (6) \$175. E. (9) \$76.42.

A. Robert M. Coultas, Suite 508, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Institute for Rapid Transit, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$726.67. E. (9) \$726.67.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Adhesive & Sealant Council, 1410 Hignens Road, Park Ridge, Ill.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Corn Millers Federation, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Industrial Diamond Association of America, Inc., 2017 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., 156 East 52d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Linen Supply Association of America, 975 Arthur Godfrey Road, Miami Beach, Fla.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Casualty & Surety Agents, 83 Malden Lane, New York, N.Y.

A. Raymond L. Courage, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Paul L. Courtney, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

- A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Machine Tool Distributors Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. MGIC Investment Corp., 600 Marine Plaza, Milwaukee, Wis.
- A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of Research Libraries, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Glaverbel (U.S.A.), Inc., 75 Plandome Road, Manhasset, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$2,046.
- A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, Midland Building, Kansas City, Mo.
- A. Jay Creswell, Sr., Trustee the Universal Exchange, Post Office Box 8701, Orlando, Fla.
 E. (9) \$324.60.
- A. Francis D. Cronin, 100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Mining Congress, 100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$475.
- A. Mr. H. C. Crotty, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- A. J. A. Crowder, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,500.
- A. F. Bosley Crowther 3d, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.
 B. American Gas Association, Inc., 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.
- A. John T. Curran, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,999.99. E. (9) \$2,392.73.
- A. John R. Dalton, 420 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 420 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
- A. John C. Datt, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$969. E. (9) \$24.53.
- A. Philip J. Daugherty, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO.
 B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,206.75. E. (9) \$104.25.
- A. John Davenport, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$67.50.
- A. Aled P. Davies, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$288.89.
- A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Corporate Fiduciaries Association of Chicago.
 E. (9) \$1,013.60.
- A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Northwest Industries, Inc., 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$34,577.62. E. (9) \$781.14.
- A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Trans Union Corp., 111 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$107.44.
- A. Fred E. Davis, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Manufacturers, 277 Park Avenue, New York.
 D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$125.
- A. R. Hilton Davis, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$59.50. E. (9) \$12.
- A. Davis, Wright, Todd, Riese & Jones, 4200 Seattle-First National Bank Building, Seattle, Wash.
 B. Arctic Slope Native Association, Post Office Box 486, Barrow, Alaska.
 E. (9) \$4,915.69.
- A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. D.C. Transit System, Inc., Washington, D.C.
- A. Donald S. Dawson, Attorney, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Guild of Prescription Opticians, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Air Transport Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$750.
- A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Indian Sugar Mills Association, Export Agency Division, New Delhi, India.
- A. Charles W. Day, Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
 D. (6) \$128. E. (9) \$246.
- A. D.C. Lawyers Against the War, 1812 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$204.45. E. (9) \$3,475.51.
- A. Tony T. Dechant, Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.
- B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$131.21.
- A. Richard A. Dell, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Ray Denison, Legislative Representative, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5,635. E. (9) \$463.60.
- A. Max A. Denny, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$900.
- A. Leslie E. Dennis, Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.
 D. (6) \$618.36. E. (9) \$147.18.
- A. Claude J. Desautels Associates, 206 Premier Building, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$6,000.
- A. Claude J. Desautels Associates, 206 Premier Building, 1725 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.
 D. (6) \$4,500.
- A. Claude J. Desautels, Citizens Committee for Postal Reform, Inc., 1725 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Citizens Committee for Postal Reform, Inc., 1725 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,730.78.
- A. C. H. DeVaney, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,934. E. (9) \$32.85.
- A. R. Daniel Devlin, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.
 D. (6) \$197. E. (9) \$197.
- A. Edison W. Dick, 618 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,275.
- A. George S. Dietrich, Association for Broadcast Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Association for Broadcast Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Department of Water Resources, State of California, P. O. Box 388, Sacramento, Calif.
 D. (6) \$2,389.79. E. (9) \$229.79.
- A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Sacramento Municipal Utility District, P. O. Box 15830, Sacramento, Calif.
 D. (6) \$1,600.76. E. (9) \$50.76.

- A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Yuba County Water Agency, Marysville, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,243.50. E. (9) \$43.50.
- A. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.
D. (6) \$31,559.94. E. (9) \$31,559.94.
- A. Disabled Officers Association, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3,000.
- A. William H. Dodds, UAW, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$1,237. E. (9) \$248.
- A. C. L. Dorson, 501 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 501 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,018.98. E. (9) \$260.
- A. Dow, Lohnes and Albertson, Suite 500, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Newspaper Committee for Cablevision, David R. Bradley, Agent, News Press & Gazette Co., 9th and Edmond Streets, St. Joseph, Mo.
- A. Thomas J. Downey, 701 Central Trust Bldg., Jefferson City, Mo.
B. Missouri Railroad Committee.
- A. F. Raymond Downs, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- A. Robert H. Doyle, National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,281.
- A. Franklin B. Dryden.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$75.
- A. M. L. DuMars, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$60.
- A. J. D. Durand, Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$265.
- A. Henry I. Dorshak, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$975.
- A. Roy W. Easley, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$39.23. E. (9) \$46.55.
- A. Hallett D. Edson, 956 N. Monroe Street, Arlington, Va.
B. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 N. Monroe Street, Arlington, Va.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$10.20.
- A. Macon T. Edwards, 1918 N. Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$405. E. (9) \$84.46.
- A. George V. Egge, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr., American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$327.78. E. (9) \$175.51.
- A. Harmon L. Elder, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Wilson E. Hamilton & Associates, Inc., 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$76.91.
- A. John Doyle Elliott, 5500 Quincy Street, Hyattsville, Md.
D. (6) \$3,030.97. E. (9) \$2,884.77.
- A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. D. A. Ellsworth, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,219.74. E. (9) \$647.53.
- A. Joseph T. Elvoue, Post Office Box 339, Savannah, Ga.
B. Savannah Foods & Industries, Inc., Savannah Sugar Refining Corp., a Subsidiary, Post Office Box 339, Savannah, Ga.
- A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,100.
- A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Coachella Valley County Water District, Coachella, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,200.
- A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, Calif., 111 North Hope Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,600.
- A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,200.
- A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,100.
- A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Six Agency Committee, 302 State Building, 217 West First Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$3,000.
- A. Richard W. Emory, 1400 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.
B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fairgrounds, Timonium, Md.
E. (9) \$440.42.
- A. Grover W. Ensley, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$210.40. E. (9) \$86.80.
- A. Alfred S. Ercolano, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. College of American Pathologists, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,781. E. (9) \$425.
- A. David G. Erskine, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500.
- A. John D. Fagan, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) \$2,575. E. (9) \$32.50.
- A. Clinton M. Fair, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,635.
- A. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$63,478.15. E. (9) \$16,046.61.
- A. Thomas F. Field, 2369 North Taylor Street, Arlington, Va.
B. Taxation With Representation, 2369 North Taylor Street, Arlington, Va.
- A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, 1500 Guinness Tower, 1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 1, B.C., Canada.
D. (6) \$7,749.99. E. (9) \$144.
- A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Joint Committee of Printing and Publishing Industries of Canada, Fourth Floor, 117 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto 12, Canada.
D. (6) \$999.99. E. (9) \$28.
- A. Francis S. Filbey, United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, AFL-CIO, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,739.77.
- A. Thomas W. Fink, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$396. E. (9) \$18.69.
- A. Mello G. Fish, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$775.85. E. (9) \$151.17.
- A. William J. Flaherty, Disabled American Veterans, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Springs, Ky.
D. (6) \$5,625.
- A. Roger Fleming, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,675. E. (9) \$53.02.

- A. Frank U. Fletcher, Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenehan & Hildreth, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 420 Madison Avenue, New York N.Y.
- A. Law Firm of Fletcher, Heald, Rowell & Kenehan & Hildreth, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 420 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Gene N. Fondren, Post Office Box 192, Taylor, Tex.
B. Texas Railroads, as previously reported.
D. (6) \$3,085. E. (9) \$780.38.
- A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, 1375 Peachtree Street, NE., Atlanta, Ga.
- A. James W. Foristel, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,950. E. (9) \$257.30.
- A. John G. Fox, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$67.
- 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) \$50.20. E. (9) \$22.10.
- A. Walter L. Frankland, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$624.90. E. (9) \$309.47.
- A. R. Frank Frazier, National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500.
- A. Robert M. Frederick, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,125.
- A. James O. Freeman, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. U.S. Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$81.
- 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.
D. (6) \$25.
- A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street, NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$44,405. E. (9) \$14,298.
- A. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$700.
- A. Owen V. Frisby, 900 17th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Chase Manhattan Bank, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$1,148.70.
- A. Frank W. Frisk, Jr., 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$275.
- A. Paula Frohman, 2301 41st Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Zero Population Growth, Inc., 330 Second Street, Los Altos, Calif.
D. (6) \$540. E. (9) \$67.
- A. Bernard Fuchs, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
B. National Association of Residents & Interns, Inc., 292 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$607.50.
- 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) \$428.
- A. Gadsby & Hannah, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Anchor Corp., 40 Parker Road, Elizabeth, N.J., et al.
D. (6) \$1,500.
- A. Gadsby & Hannah, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Royal Crown Cola Co., Columbus, Ga.
- A. James E. Gaffigan, American Hotel & Motel Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$125.
- A. Henry E. Gardiner, the Anaconda Co., 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Anaconda Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$25.95.
- A. William B. Gardiner, Disabled American Veterans, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.
D. (6) \$4,875. D. (9) \$152.12.
- 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 Appliance Manufacturers Association, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.
B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.
- A. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Jose A. Gemell, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. S. E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$200.
- A. General Public Utilities Corp., 80 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$200.
- A. William T. Gibb, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$108.06. E. (9) \$1.91.
- A. Ernest Giddings, American Association of Retired Persons National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,211. E. (9) \$23.74.
- 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) \$3,025. E. (9) \$93.43.
- A. Neal P. Gillen, 1707 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Cotton Shippers Association, 1707 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Howard F. Gillette, Jr., 3011 Ordway Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Project Pursestrings, 3011 Ordway Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$620.
- A. Dave Givens, Tennessee Railroad Association, 916 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.
B. Class I Railroads in Tennessee.
- A. Glassie, Pewett, Beebe & Shanks, 1819 H Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$1.66.
- A. Glassie, Pewett, Beebe & Shanks, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$7.50.
- A. James M. Goldberg, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1250.
- A. Don A. Goodall, 416 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, N.J.
D. (6) \$382.80. E. (9) \$90.10.
- A. W. S. Gookin, 403 North Brown Avenue, Scottsdale, Ariz.
- A. Frederick D. Goss, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$218.
- A. Edward Gottlieb & Associates Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Florists' Transworld Delivery Association, 900 West Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Government Employees Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$11,559.48. E. (9) \$5,899.86.
- A. Donald E. Graham, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,437.76. E. (9) \$44.88.
- A. George Grant, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,100.

A. Cornelius R. Gray, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James A. Gray, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert Keith Gray, Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,300. E. (9) \$185.

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) \$200. E. (9) \$114.55.

A. Samuel A. Grayson, Union Pacific Railroad, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.

B. Union Pacific Railroad, 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Dale Greenwood, Washington Railroad Association, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

B. Washington Railroad Association, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

A. William G. Greif, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bristol-Myers Co., 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Fred J. Greiner, Evaporated Milk Association, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Evaporated Milk Association, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John F. Griner, American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,479.40. E. (9) \$2,850.37.

A. Grootemaat, Cook & Franke, 660 East Mason Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

B. Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$185.45.

A. James J. Gudinas, Highway Department, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dr. Harry P. Guenther, National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$950. E. (9) \$17.73.

A. Jerome R. Gulan, National Federation of Independent Business.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, 15th Street & New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$300.

A. Robert J. Habenicht, 1400 South Joyce Street, Arlington, Va.

B. A. H. Robins Co., Inc., 1407 Cummings Drive, Richmond, Va.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$250.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$32.22.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$53.85.

A. Matthew Hale, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., and 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. J. G. Hall, Industry-Government Relations, General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

E. (9) \$2,099.08.

A. John F. Hall, National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,157.56.

A. Keith Halliday, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Norman S. Halliday, Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$495.71.

A. Thomas A. Halsted, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Council for a Livable World, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,749.98.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ida Cason Callaway Foundation, Pine Mountain, Ga.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Labor Law Study Committee, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$350.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National School Supply & Equipment Association, 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Student Aid Funds, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert N. Hampton, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,463.74. E. (9) \$125.38.

A. Edward F. Harding, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$68. E. (9) \$140.71.

A. Franklin Hardinge, Jr., 1444 Wentworth Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.

B. California Savings & Loan League, 1444 Wentworth Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,800.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$219.88.

A. Andrew E. Hare, 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$14.25.

A. Mrs. Mildred B. Harman, National WCTU, suite 640 Warner Building, 13th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$370.70.

A. William B. Harman, Jr., American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$420. E. (9) \$31.78.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,812. E. (9) \$58.33.

A. John H. Harper, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$33.50. E. (9) \$142.33.

A. Dennis E. Hart, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$996. E. (9) \$18.95.

A. Clifford J. Harvison, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lewis B. Hastings, Automobile Manufacturers' Association, Inc., 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Automobile Manufacturers' Association, Inc., 320 North Center Building, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Walter A. Hasty, Jr., American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$962.30.

A. Michael D. Hathaway, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150.

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) \$182.88. E. (9) \$14.50.

A. Kilt H. Haynes, American Farm Bureau Federation 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$64.60.

A. Lyn Hayes, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Hayes and Hayes, Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.

- A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$538.32. E. (9) \$538.32.
- 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.
- A. Robert B. Heiney, National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$1,596.80.
- A. Kenneth G. Heisler, National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,700.
- A. Walter G. Held, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 1014, Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
- A. Ross E. Heller, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$579.
- A. Phil D. Helmig, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 717 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$150.
- 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) \$471.78.
- A. Richard I. Hersh, Box 1333, Syracuse, N.Y.
B. Agway, Inc., Box 1333, Syracuse, N.Y.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$238.70.
- A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Savage Arms, et. al., Westfield, Mass.
D. (6) \$11,416.50. E. (9) \$49.45.
- A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Football League, 410 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Law Offices Hester & Stone, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Brewers Association, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$137.10.
- A. Andrew I. Hickey, Jr., Federal National Mortgage Association, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Federal National Mortgage Association, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,990.63. E. (9) \$616.44.
- A. M. F. Hicklin, Iowa Railway Association, 720 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
B. Iowa Railway Association, 720 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
- A. John W. Hight, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Teresa B. Hightower, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$120.
- A. J. Eldred Hill, Jr., Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.
B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$2,000.
- A. James J. Hill, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. E. Joseph Hillings, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Airlines, Inc., Post Office Box 2055 AMF, Miami, Fla.
D. (6) \$109.97. E. (9) \$109.97.
- A. Harry R. Hinton, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$798.15.
- A. Mrs. Mae Hipsley, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$787.50. E. (9) \$86.41.
- A. Lawrence S. Hobart, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500.
- A. Claude E. Hobbs, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$195.
- A. Mr. Lee B. Holmes, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$5,014.
- A. John W. Holton, American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$3,668.50.
- A. Edwin M. Hood, president, Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Thomas B. House.
B. American Frozen Food Institute, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Joe L. Howell, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Allstate Enterprises, Inc., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill.
- A. Joe L. Howell, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Allstate Insurance Companies, Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill.
- A. Charles L. Huber, Disabled American Veterans, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Springs, Ky.
D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$2,454.17.
- A. Peter W. Hughes, American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$279.47.
- A. David J. Humphreys, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Manufactured Housing Association of America, Inc., 39 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,000.
- A. David J. Humphreys, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Recreational Vehicle Institute, Inc., 2720 Des Plaines Avenue, Des Plaines, Ill.
D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$1,441.93.
- A. Robert R. Humphreys, Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$320. E. (9) \$115.30.
- A. Richard M. Hunt, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Lead Co., 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$675. E. (9) \$140.
- A. James L. Huntley, Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,361.49. E. (9) \$947.69.
- A. Phillip A. Hutchinson, Jr., The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$4,536.01.
- A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.
B. Norman E. Watkins, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$226.
- A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.
B. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5.
- A. Hydeman & Mason, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$447.50. E. (9) \$107.40.
- A. Frank N. Ikard, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
- A. Illinois Railroad Association, room 808, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.
B. Illinois Railroad Association, room 808, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,185.50. E. (9) \$2,221.31.
- A. Bernard J. Imming, United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$300.
- A. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,947.99. E. (9) \$5,947.99.

- A. Harry A. Inman, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York, N.Y.
- A. Institute for Rapid Transit, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Bi-State Transit System, 6839 Park Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., et al.
D. (6) \$100.125. E. (9) \$2,033.60.
- A. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$8,087.68.
- A. International Brotherhood of Painters & Allied Trades, 217 North Sixth Street, Lafayette, Ind.
- A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$14,808.10.
- A. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$2,637.60.
- A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., 1500 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.
D. (6) \$11,243.63. E. (9) \$8,615.40.
- A. William E. Isaef, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Ronald A. Jacks, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Reinsurance Association of America, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$100.
- A. Robert C. Jackson, American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$150.34.
- A. Raymond M. Jacobson, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Society of Consulting Planners, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,250.
- A. Walter K. Jaenicke, National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$200.
- A. Robert L. James, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Bank of America N.T. & S.A., Bank of America Center, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$60. E. (9) \$50.
- A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
E. (9) \$200.
- A. Daniel Jaspas, National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$8,240.24. E. (9) \$221.59.
- A. H. Bradley Johnson, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$725.
- A. Hugo E. Johnson, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. American Iron Ore Association, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
- A. Reuben L. Johnson.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$3,913.73. E. (9) \$181.74.
- A. Spencer A. Johnson, National Home Furnishings Association, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Home Furnishings Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$300.
- 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. Herbert Jolovitz.
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$130. E. (9) \$16.
- A. Charlie W. Jones, The Signal Cos. at Washington, D.C., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Signal Cos., Inc., 1010 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. George Bilss Jones, Alabama Railroad Association, Montgomery, Ala.
B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.
- A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$20.75.
- A. Dr. Oliver H. Jones, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$7,403.
- A. Phillip E. Jones, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Ardon B. Judd, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Dresser Industries, Inc., 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$350.
- A. Francis M. Judge, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Mrs. Fritz R. Kahn, 9202 Ponce Place, Fairfax, Va.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$8.25.
- A. Frank M. Karsten, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Affiliated Government Organizations, Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$7.55.
- A. Gerald M. Katz, 1400 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.
B. Maryland State Fair & Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.
E. (9) \$440.42.
- A. Carleton R. Kear, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Capt. William J. Keating, 500 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Grain & Feed Association, 500 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$75.
- A. W. M. Keck, Jr., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. The Superior Oil Co., 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. (a Delaware corporation), Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$16.20.
- A. Eugene A. Keeney, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,250.
- 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. Harold V. Kelly, Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.
B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,000.
- A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Edward F. Kenehan, Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenehan & Hildreth, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 420 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. I. L. Kenen, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$192.31.
- A. Harold L. Kennedy, Marathon Oil Co., 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
E. (9) \$112.95.
- A. James J. Kennedy, Jr., Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.
D. (6) \$4,119.98. E. (9) \$1,146.45.
- A. Thomas P. Kerester, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$150.
- A. J. Don Kerlin, 1108 Stuart Road, Herndon, Va.
B. Time, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$275.

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) \$2,400. E. (9) \$66.22.

A. Charles L. King, American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$60. E. (9) \$12.

A. Joseph T. King, 3600 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Counsel for Associated Equipment Distributors.
E. (9) \$924.05.

A. Mr. William S. Kingman, Sheraton-Park Hotel, 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.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$653.24.

A. Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz, Masters & Rowe, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Herbert C. Kirstein, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,560. E. (9) \$132.95.

A. Ernest A. Kistler, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
D. (6) \$226.19. (9) \$662.36.

A. James D. Kittelton, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$575.

A. Ralph W. Kittle.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., 409 LaSalle Building, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bowling Proprietors Association of America, Inc., West Higgins Road, Hoffman Estates, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$91.70.

A. James F. Kmetz, 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,066.84.

A. Keith R. Knoblock, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$475.

A. Mr. Robert M. Koch, 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$51.

A. Wm. 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) \$152.20.

A. Horace R. Kornegay, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$175.

A. Kenneth S. Kovack, United Steelworkers of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$3,877.50. E. (9) \$1,604.34.

A. Howard R. Koven and Abe Fortas, 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., and Canal Square, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Loeb, Rhoades & Co., 42 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,250.00. E. (9) \$250.

A. June Kysilko Kraeft, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$165.

A. Miss Germaine Krettek, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$663.30.

A. Lloyd R. Kuhn, Aerospace Industries Association, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,784. E. (9) \$841.85.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$11,267.72.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,419.85. E. (9) \$9,039.80.

A. A. M. Lampley, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Transportation Union, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$250.

A. Ronald A. Lang, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Albert Lannon, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$3610.68. E. (9) \$396.55.

A. James J. LaFenta, Jr., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$364.32.

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) \$1,200.00. E. (9) \$525.00.

A. Donald F. Lavanty, American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Box 605, 117 W. 3d Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$398. E. (9) \$413.

A. George H. Lawrence, American Gas Association, Inc., 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.
D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$110.

A. William Lazarus, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,250.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$20. E. (9) \$267.84.

A. Robert J. Leigh, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Nils A. Lennartson, Railway Progress Institute, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Progress Institute, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10,999.98.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,086.25. E. (9) \$91.00.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of Producers of Ferroalloys and Related Products, 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,300. E. (9) \$320.

A. Morris J. Levin, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. J. Stanly Lewis, National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,103.50.

A. Herbert Liebenson, National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$1,200.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$10,262.68. E. (9) \$10,262.68.

A. John Lindow, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,250.

A. Lester W. Lindow, Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10.40. E. (9) \$4.

A. Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, Duncan, Dafoe & Krause, Ninth floor, Loyalty Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. Master Contracting Stevedore Association of the Pacific Coast, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.

A. Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, Duncan, Dafoe & Krause, Ninth Floor, Loyalty Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. National Maritime Compensation Committee, Ninth Floor, Loyalty Building, Portland, Oreg.

A. Charles B. Lipsen, Active Ballot Club Department, Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,500. E. (9) \$918.91.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$446.25. E. (9) \$259.91.

A. Livestock Producers Committee, 2000 NBC Building, San Antonio, Tex.

B. Livestock Producers Committee, 2000 NBC Building, San Antonio, Tex.

E. (9) \$689.50.

A. Robert R. Lovelace, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Paperboard Packaging Council, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$75.

A. James F. Lovett, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., Westinghouse Building, Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$200.

A. Harold O. Lovre, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,400. E. (9) \$251.50.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. Norfolk and Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va.

D. (6) \$350.

A. Wilbur C. Lowrey, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Oil Co., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

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) \$1,000.

A. Clarence T. Lundquist, 4822 Tilden Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Menswear Retailers of America, R-390 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. James H. Lynch, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,868.20. E. (9) \$234.42.

A. Shane MacCarthy, 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va.

B. Printing Industries of America, 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) \$850. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. John R. MacKenzie, Automobile Manufacturer's Association, Inc., 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Automobile Manufacturer's Association, Inc., 320 North Center Building, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. H. E. Mahlman, American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Box 605, 117 West Third Street Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$20.

A. Robert L. Maier, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Andre Maisonnier, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill

E. (9) \$1070.

A. William J. Malatesta, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Ben J. Man, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,384.62. E. (9) \$625.94.

A. Carter Manasco, 5932 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.

B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,625. E. (9) \$122.30.

A. Mike Manatos, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$82.68. E. (9) \$82.68.

A. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$875.

A. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, 324 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. John V. Maraney, 324 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Star Route Mail Carriers' Association, 324 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$5,000.

A. Olya Margolin (Mrs.), 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, One West 47th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,438. E. (9) \$187.79.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$574.50.

A. Ralph J. Marlatt, 640 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 640 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$7,052.90.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Marshall & Isley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.

A. J. Paul Marshall, Association of American Railroads, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$143.08. E. (9) \$122.30.

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) \$120.

A. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.

B. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, Japanese American Citizens League, 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, Masaoka-Ishikawa and Associates, Inc., 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, Post Office Box 848, Nogales, Ariz.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Paul J. Mason, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,300. E. (9) \$116.03.

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) \$6,769.12. E. (9) \$1,599.08.

A. Mr. P. H. Mathews, Association of American Railroads, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,196.35. E. (9) \$672.44.

A. Charles D. Matthews, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Elec. Cos., 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$530. E. (9) \$435.93.

A. Charles E. Mattingly, National Legislative Commission, The American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$3,612. E. (9) \$203.01.

A. C. V. & R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Georgia Power Company, 270 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO, 2800 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$5,420. E. (9) \$950.

A. Breck P. McAllister, 25 Broadway, Room 1012, New York, N.Y.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Martha McCahill, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Citizens' Committee for the Amendment to End the War, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$20.

A. Martha McCahill, 328 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Project Pursestrings, 328 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$830.

A. William C. McCamant, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.00 or less.

A. John A. McCart, Government Employees Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Government Employees Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,820.58.

A. Jack F. McCarthy, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Utilities, Inc., 2330 Johnson Drive, Shawnee Mission, Kans.
E. (9) \$124.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf-Western Industries, Inc., One Gulf-Western Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 52d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. E. L. McCulloch, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) \$284.60. E. (9) \$81.50.

A. Albert L. McDermott, American Hotel & Motel Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$200.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, United Steelworkers of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$3,877.50. E. (9) \$958.69.

A. Joseph A. McElwain, 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont.

B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.
E. (9) \$122.63.

A. William G. McFadzean, Apostle Islands Residents Committee, 505 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$5,820.58. E. (9) \$5,056.68.

A. J. Raymond McGlaughlin, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Marshall C. McGrath.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$560. E. (9) \$220.53.

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) \$5,635. E. (9) \$347.55.

A. Peter E. McGuire, Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,492.34. E. (9) \$1,237.11.

A. Clifford G. McIntire, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Clarence M. McIntosh, Jr., Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,749.99.

A. Graham N. McKelvey, 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$300.

A. William F. McKenna, National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Association, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$117.50.

A. Marvin L. McLain, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,875. E. (9) \$38.55.

A. Mrs. Teresa D. McLaughlin, Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$1,753.

A. John S. McLees, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$178.

A. William F. McManus, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$950. E. (9) \$475.

A. Clarence M. McMillan, National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1430 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1430 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$10.

A. C. W. McMillan, National Press Building, 14th & F Streets, Washington, D.C.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 1540 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Ralph J. McNair, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$513.01. E. (9) \$30.86.

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) \$2,000. E. (9) \$332.49.

A. McNutt, Dudley, & Easterwood, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Dredging Co., et al., 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., et al.
D. (6) \$5,150. E. (9) \$134.49.

A. George G. Mead, 128 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Society of Radiologic Technologists, 645 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$675.

A. George G. Mead, 128 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Association of Theatre Owners, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1174.89.

A. Medical Surgical Manufacturing Association, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Medical Surgical Manufacturing Association, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$112.50. E. (9) \$1446.24.

A. Mr. Carl J. Megel, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$12,100.

A. Mr. Kenneth A. Melkjohn, 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) \$5,635. E. (9) \$362.11.

A. R. Otto Meletzke, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
(6) \$201.85.

A. Mr. 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) \$2,902.76.

A. Lawrence C. Merthan, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$305.

A. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Meyer, George F., Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$854.17.

A. Larry L. Meyer, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,250.

A. James G. Michaux, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Federated Department Stores, Inc., 222 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$500.

- A. Midland Cooperative Dairy Association, 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.
- A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- B. Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.
- D. (6) \$1,950.
- A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- B. Gulf Intracoastal Canal Association, 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 Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.
- B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1815 Capitol Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.
- D. (6) \$4,999.98. E. (9) \$988.15.
- A. Hermon I. Miller, National Turkey Federation, 5116 Moorland Lane, Bethesda, Md.
- B. National Turkey Federation, Mount Morris, Ill.
- A. Joe D. Miller, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
- B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
- D. (6) \$875.
- A. Joseph L. Miller, Consultant, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Northern Textile Association, et al.
- D. (6) \$4,800. E. \$1,000.
- A. Luman G. Miller, 912 Falling Building, Portland, Oreg.
- B. Oregon Railroad Association, 912 Falling Building, Portland.
- E. (9) \$320.88.
- A. Robert H. Miller, Tenneco Inc., 402 Solar Building, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Tenneco Inc., Post Office Box 2511, Houston, Tex.
- E. (9) \$72.28.
- A. Jack Mills, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc.
- D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$250.
- A. Daniel Minchew, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., 3-M Center, Saint Paul, Minn.
- B. Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., 3-M Center, Saint Paul, Minn.
- A. John G. Mohay, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$15.
- A. John G. Moray, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$250.
- A. Joseph E. Moody, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Bituminous Coal Operators Association, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$500.
- A. O. William Moody, Jr., 815 16th Street NW., room 501, Washington, D.C.
- B. Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., room 501, Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,112.86.
- A. Carlos Moore, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$6,249.
- A. Patricia Lee Moore, 2208 Sunrise Avenue No. 5, Las Vegas, Nev.
- A. Jo V. Morgan, Jr., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. The American Humane Association, Post Office Box 1266, Denver, Colo.
- D. (6) \$1,500.
- A. Morison, Murphy, Abrams & Haddock, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Ethyl Corp., 330 South Fourth Street, Richmond, Va.
- D. (6) \$9,693.75. E. (9) \$72.65.
- A. Morison, Murphy, Abrams & Haddock, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- D. (6) \$431.25. E. (9) \$5.35.
- A. James M. Morris, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
- E. (9) \$542.17.
- A. James G. Morton, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$50.
- A. Lynn E. Mote, Northern Natural Gas Co., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Northern Natural Gas Co., 2223 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.
- D. (6) \$2,000.
- A. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.
- E. (9) \$75.
- A. William G. Mullen, National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
- E. (9) \$177.05.
- A. John J. Murphy, 517 Shoreham Building, 806 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Customs Service Association, 517 Shoreham Building, 806 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. D. Michael Murray, 915 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 8 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.
- D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$80.
- A. William E. Murray, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$185.
- A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., 1375 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, Ga.
- B. Forest Farmers Association, 1375 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, Ga.
- A. Kenneth D. Naden, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$3,062.51. E. (9) \$182.46.
- A. John J. Nangle, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
- D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$586.
- A. Augustus Nasmith, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.
- B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.
- A. Augustus Nasmith.
- B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Newark, N.J.
- A. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$814.75. E. (9) \$814.75.
- A. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va.
- D. (6) \$23,406. E. (9) \$5,259.12.
- A. National Association of Credit Management, 475 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.
- A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$1,583.08. E. (9) \$7,222.48.
- A. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$1,100. E. (9) \$1,100.
- A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y.
- B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- E. (9) \$12,450.14.
- A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$765,316.73. E. (9) \$60,993.34.
- A. National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, 2511 East 46th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
- B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, 2511 East 46th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
- A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- D. (6) \$325.51. E. (9) \$325.51.
- A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$35,000. E. (9) \$25,008.47.
- A. National Association of Single Taxpayers, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$540. E. (9) \$322.44.
- A. National Association of Social Workers, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- D. (6) \$1,500.00. E. (9) \$1,500.00.
- A. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$2,102.08. E. (9) \$2,102.08.
- A. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$500.00. E. (9) \$500.00.

A. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$591,701.65. E. (9) \$5,424.56.

A. The National Citizens' Committee for the Amendment to End the War, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$15,250.00. E. (9) \$15,250.00.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$407,749.84. E. (9) \$12,893.74.

A. National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,489.29. E. (9) \$1,489.29.

A. National Committee for the Recording Arts, 10,000 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

E. (9) \$37,589.71.

A. National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, c/o Dr. Paul Bucy, 251 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$36,697.90. E. (9) \$36,697.90.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$23,944.81. E. (9) \$22,039.91.

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Frank C. Workman, Nat. Sec. 3027 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 239 Beach Road, Alameda, Calif.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$530.42.

A. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Technical Service Industries (NCTSI), 888 17th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$643.75. E. (9) \$654.84.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Cenco Instruments Corp., 2600 S. Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$59.74.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$833.33. E. (9) \$261.61.

A. National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, 202 East 44th Street, New York City.

E. (9) \$1,500.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$268,452.93. E. (9) \$17,500.15.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 920-922 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$21,667.40. E. (9) \$21,667.40.

A. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,146.05. E. (9) \$2,693.57.

A. National Grain and Feed Association, 500 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Grain and Feed Association, 500 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$60.

A. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$112,109.80. D. (9) \$10,375.

A. National Home Furnishings Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$502.60.

A. National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$137.68.

A. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,798.99. E. (9) \$1,968.51.

A. National Lead Co., 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$815.

A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,938.82. E. (9) \$1,863.50.

A. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,885. E. (9) \$2,885.

A. National Livestock Feeders Association, Inc., 309 Livestock Exchange Building, Omaha, Nebr.

D. (6) \$3,780.62. E. (9) \$3,780.62.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,234.05. E. (9) \$7,234.05.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 257 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$717.34.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,451.41. E. (9) \$1,290.02.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,204.42.

A. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$2,562.52.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$12,500. E. (9) \$11,540.

A. National Taxpayers Union, 415 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$666.25. E. (9) \$948.66.

A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,132.

A. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$878.09.

A. National Turkey Federation, Mount Morris, Ill.

A. The Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$13,525. E. (9) \$10,066.99.

A. Alexander W. Neale, Jr., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,900. E. (9) \$18.70.

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) \$2,000. E. (9) \$195.68.

A. Allen Neece, Jr., 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Mr. Samuel E. Neel, 1707 H Street NW., Mortgage Bankers Association of America, Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Frances E. Neely, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,626.

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) \$2,500. E. (9) \$203.32.

A. Robert B. Neville, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,687.50. E. (9) \$100.

A. Louis H. Nevins, Realtors Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,833. E. (9) \$119.70.

A. E. J. Newbould, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Clay Pipe Institute, 350 West Terra Cotta Avenue, Crystal Lake, Ill.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$16.35.

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. F. Clayton Nicholson, Box 15, Route 1, Henryville, Pa.

B. Northern Helex Co., 2223 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.

D. (6) \$2,125. E. (9) \$709.75.

A. Patrick J. Nilan, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,712.30. E. (9) \$1,015.24.

A. James W. Nisbet, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. Western Railroad Association, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Stanley D. Noble, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert W. Nolan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Charles M. Noone, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$319.82.

A. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 8 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.
E. (9) \$1,107.

A. North Dakota Railway Lines, 418 East Rosser Avenue, Box 938, Bismarck, N. Dak.
B. Burlington Northern, Inc., 176 East Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minn., and other.
E. (9) \$12.90.

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.
E. (9) \$733.69.

A. Ira H. Nunn, 1155 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,375. E. (9) \$250.

A. Seward P. Nyman, D.P.M., 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.

B. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) 650.

A. Daniel J. O'Callaghan, The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$218.75.

A. Richard T. O'Connell, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperative, 1129 20th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,463.74. E. (9) \$24.84.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters and Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Transit Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$208.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters and Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Baldwin Piano Co., 1801 Gilbert Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$155.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investors Diversified Services, Inc., Investors Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$105.

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) \$5,000. E. (9) \$192.

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) \$12,406.73.

A. John A. O'Donnell, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. John A. O'Donnell, attorney-at-law, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Philippine Sugar Institute, Post Office Box 978, Manila, Philippines.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$250.

A. Jane O'Grady, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,596.14. E. (9) \$761.44.

A. Jane O'Grady, Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$74.46. E. (9) \$99.22.

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) \$3,837.97.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 500 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Grain and Feed Association, 500 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward W. Oliver, an individual, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert Oliver, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. L. T. Barringer & Co., 161 South Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Robert Oliver, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Roy W. Olson, Organization of Professional Employees of U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Organization of Professional Employees of U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$493.75. E. (9) \$25.

A. Samuel Omasta, 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$28.75.

A. Jerry H. Opack, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,329.46. E. (9) \$1,221.45.

A. Kermek Overley, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$185.

A. J. Allen Overton, Jr., American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Walter Page, Box 128, Cazenovia, N.Y.

A. Norman Paige, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Paperboard Packaging Council, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$968.79. E. (9) \$968.79.

A. Lew M. Paramore, Water Resources Associated, Post Office Box 1310, Town House, Kansas City, Kans.

B. Water Resources Associated, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Don Parel, Association of American Railroads, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$37.54. E. (9) \$3.

A. Judith E. Park, National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,307.60. E. (9) \$121.25.

A. Geo. F. Parrish, West Virginia Railroad Association, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.

B. West Virginia Railroad Association, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.
D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Robert D. Partridge, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$108.42.

A. Perry S. Patterson, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Boating Industry Association, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$90.63.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Inc., 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,600. E. (9) \$17.75.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,000.

- A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Reader's Digest Association, Inc., Pleasantville, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rifkind, Wharton, & Garrison, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Denver Post, Inc., 650 15th Street, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) \$5.
- A. Lynn C. Paulson, National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$74.65.
- A. Elver T. Pearson, American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$350.
- A. John J. Pecoraro, Director of Legislation, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, 217-19 North Sixth Street, Lafayette, Ind.
D. (6) \$1,825.
- A. Pennzoil United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$3,076.86.
- A. Mr. 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. Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$150.
- A. J. Carter Perkins, Shell Oil Co., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,000.
A. A. J. Pessel, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$245.
- A. A. Harold Peterson, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. National R.E.A. Telephone Association, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,401.92.
- A. Michael Petresky, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$2,550.
- A. Walter T. Phair, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$375.
- A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. John P. Philbin, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$35.23.
- A. Bruce E. Phillips, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,250.
- A. John K. Pickens, 201 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va.
B. American Nursing Home Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$109.02.
- A. James F. Pinkney, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$170.34.
- A. James H. Pipkin, Texaco Inc., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$1,497.44.
- A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M, Lubbock, Tex.
D. (6) \$8,459.02. E. (9) \$1350.
- A. Frederick T. Poole, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$419. E. (9) \$42.58.
- A. Carl Pope, 1340 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Zero Population Growth, 330 2d Street, Los Altos, Calif.
D. (6) \$540. E. (9) \$40.
- A. George G. Potts, 640 Investment Building, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 640 Investment Building, NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$4,824.42.
- A. Ramsay D. Potts, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$38.25.
- A. William J. Potts, Jr., 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association for Broadcast Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Richard M. Powell, National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. William I. Powell, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$11.40.
- A. Carlton H. Power, 1918 North Parkway, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$540.
- A. William H. Press, Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$9,500.
- 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) \$250.
- A. Mrs. Pearl B. Price, 406 Mayrant Drive, Dallas, Tex.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Project Pursestrings, Inc., 3011 Ordway Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,810.64. E. (9) \$10,333.45.
- A. Harold Pruner, Oil Investment Institute, One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn.
B. Oil Investment Institute, 1 Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn.
- A. Earle W. Putnam, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Joseph E. Quin, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,250.
- A. William A. Quinlan, Route 1, Box 199, Annapolis, Md.
B. Associated Retail Bakers of America, 735 West Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$416.51. E. (9) \$146.60.
- A. Arthur Lee Quinn, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Hambro American Bank & Trust Co., 25 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. American Cancer Society, et al. New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$8,066.65. E. (9) \$15,563.42.
- A. Thomas H. Quinn, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,391.12. E. (9) \$224.45.
- A. James H. Rademacher, National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,725.
- A. Alex Radin, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$286.08.
- A. Edward F. Ragland, 6917 Marbury Road, Bethesda, Md.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10,752. E. (9) \$10,752.
- A. Railway Progress Institute, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$220.79.
- A. Carl R. Ramsey, 239 Beach Road, Alameda, Calif.
B. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 239 Beach Road, Alameda, Calif.

- A. G. J. Rauschenbach, Communications Satellite Corp.
B. Communications Satellite Corp., 950 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$875.
- A. David J. Reedy, 1517 Virginia Street, Downers Grove, Ill.
B. National Advertising Co., 6850 South Harlem Avenue, Bedford Park, Argo, Ill.
- A. Jean A. Reilly, Kenyon & Kenyon, Reilly, Carr & Chaplin, 59 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y.
B. Bert N. Adams, 1461 West 16th Place, Yuma, Ariz., et al.
E. (9) \$25.
- A. Ronald E. Resh, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Wyatt and Saltzstein, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,250.
- A. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,700.
- A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, Warner Building, 13th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,791.05. E. (9) \$7,942.58.
- A. William L. Reynolds, National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$46. E. (9) \$29.
- A. James W. Richards, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,379.84. E. (9) \$15.36.
- A. Harry H. Richardson, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.
B. Louisiana Railroads, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.
D. (6) \$40.67. E. (9) \$83.45.
- A. Mark Richardson, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. American Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$270. E. (9) \$250.
- A. James W. Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
- A. James W. Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Volume Footwear Retailers of America, 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Mr. Richard N. Rigby, Jr., 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Oceanography Association, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$44.60.
- A. John S. Rippey, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Consumer Bankers Association, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Miss Rebekah Rivers, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$38.50.
- A. William Neale Roach, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200.
- 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) \$1,000.
- A. William S. Roberts, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$75.
- A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$185.
- A. James A. Rock, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$178. E. (9) \$2.33.
- A. Mr. C. Richard Rogers, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- 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) \$656.25.
- A. Frank W. Rogers, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western Oil and Gas Association, 910 National Oil Building, Sixth and Grand, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$750.
- A. Walter E. Rogers, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Michael J. Romig, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$250.
- A. Michael P. Roudnev, 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Del Monte Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$50.
- A. Robert J. Routier, American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$205. E. (9) \$27.50.
- A. John Forney Rudy, 902 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.
- A. Albert R. Russell, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$5,909. E. (9) \$711.87.
- 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) \$924.52.
- 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) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,058.82.
- A. Stanley H. Ruttenberg, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Stanley H. Ruttenberg & Associates, Inc., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$25.
- A. Stanley H. Ruttenberg & Associates, Inc., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$1,000.
- 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) \$377.30.
- A. William H. Ryan, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,137.50. E. (9) \$480.
- A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
B. Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, et al.
D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Sachs, Greenebaum, Frohlich & Tayler, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ontario Corporation, 1200 West Jackson Street, Muncie, Ind.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$9.47.
- A. Carl K. Sadler, American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,683. E. (9) \$7,908.28.
- A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Business Press, Inc., 205 E. 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$6,562.50. E. (9) \$1,875.
- A. Miss Patricia A. Samuel, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$18,463.59. E. (9) \$7,226.75.
- A. Jacques T. Schlenger, 1400 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.
B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.
E. (9) \$440.42.
- A. Edwin R. Schneider, Jr., 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mail Advertisers Education Committee of the Major Mailers and Producers of the Mail Advertising Service Association International, Inc., 425 13th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. C. Herschel Schooley, Washington Office, Independent Bankers Association of America, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Bankers Association of America, Sauk Centre, Minn.
D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$3,379.46.

- 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.
D. (6) \$555. E. (9) \$143.70.
- A. John W. Scott, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,000.
- A. Scribner, Hall, Casey, Thornburg & Thompson, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Jefferson Pilot Corp., Post Office Box 21008, Greensboro, N.C.
E. (9) \$6.
- A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street, Washington, D.C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Ronald C. Seeley, 1357 Nicolet Place, Detroit, Mich.
B. Estate of Bert N. Adams, 1461 West 15th Place, Yuma, Ariz. et al.
- A. Stanton P. Sender, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 915 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- A. W. O. Senter, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Theodore A. Serrill, National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$140.51.
- 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) \$397.10.
- A. Robert L. Shafer, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pfizer Inc., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$850. E. (9) \$350.
- A. Joseph H. Sharlitt, 1129 20th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mail Advertisers Educational Committee of the Major Mollers and Producers of the Mail Advertising Service Association International, Inc.; 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$274.19.
- A. Sharon, Pierson & Semmes, 1054 31st Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Anchor Corp., 40 Parker Rd., Elizabeth, N.J., et al.
D. (6) \$1,500.
- A. Sharon, Pierson & Semmes, 1054 31st Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Milton Hershey School Trust, Hershey, Pa.
D. (6) \$10,270. E. (9) \$91.85.
- A. Sharon, Pierson & Semmes, 1054 31st Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Rubber Manufacturers Association, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$9,438.
- A. James R. Sharp, 1108 16th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Fur Merchants' Association, 224 West 30th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1.59.
- 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.
D. (6) \$2,500.
- A. Kenneth D. Shaw, Brotherhood of Railway, Airlines & Steamship Clerks, 400 First Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.
- A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts, Trowbridge, & Madden, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Chartered Bank, 76 William Street, New York, N.Y., et al.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$14.17.
- A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts, Trowbridge & Madden, Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Doubleday & Co., Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. John J. Sheehan, United Steelworkers of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$5,212.50. E. (9) \$2,904.15.
- A. Laurence P. Sherfy, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,075.
- A. Dale Sherwin, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$23.20.
- A. Robert H. Shields, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Max Shine, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$992. E. (9) \$20.
- A. Robert L. Shortle, Water Resources Associated, 1147 International Trade Mart Tower, New Orleans, La.
B. Water Resources Associated, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. S. Richard Shostak, 608 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. Committee to Except Assembled U.S. Textile Articles from Quotas, 608 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$779.50. E. (9) \$3,220.50.
- A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Sidley & Austin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$200.
- A. Sidley & Austin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Associated Third-Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200.
- A. Sidley & Austin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Electronic Industries, Consumer Electronics Group, 2001 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200.
- A. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$2,019.57.
- A. Marcus W. Sisk, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Marcus W. Sisk, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Six Agency Committee, 217 West First Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$4,560.00. E. (9) \$3,000.00.
- A. Carstens Slack, Phillips Petroleum Co., 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.
- A. William L. Slayton, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500.00.
- A. Stephen Slipper, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$11.70.
- A. David Silver, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Smathers & Merrigan, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Horse Council, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$46.47.
- A. Smathers & Merrigan, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Donald E. Smiley, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co. (A Delaware Corporation) Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$454.07.
- A. T. W. Smiley, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.
B. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,185.50. E. (9) \$2,221.31.
- 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) \$88.80.
- A. Robert William Smith, Washington Staff, Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$420. E. (9) \$353.
- A. Wayne H. Smithy, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,870.25. E. (9) \$1,289.75.

A. Lyle O. Snader, Association of American Railroads, Suite 212, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$312.62. E. (9) \$195.

A. Frank B. Snodgrass, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$487.50.

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) \$1,936.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Post Office Box 3719, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,784.50. E. (9) \$4,285.07.

A. Carl A. Soderblom, 1 East First Street, Reno, Nev.

B. Nevada Railroad Association, 1 East First Street, Reno, Nev.

A. J. Taylor Soop, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,999.80.

A. Gary A. Soucie, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex.

D. (6) \$397. E. (9) \$397.

A. William W. Spear, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,245.69. E. (9) \$3.87.

A. Frank J. Specht, Schenley Industries, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

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. Mr. Nicholas J. Spiezio, Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$4,282.

A. Joseph L. Spillman, Jr., 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. Louis P. Spitz, American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 1828 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 1828 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Lynn Stalbaum, Associated Dairymen, Inc., 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Dairymen, Inc., Room 713, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$675.

A. J. Gilbert Stallings, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Melvin L. Stark, American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Blake Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$350.

A. Samuel E. Stavisky, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$700.

A. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$1,050.

A. Steinhart, Goldberg, Felgenbaum & Ladar, Crocker Plaza, 3400, Montgomery at Post, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Valley Center Municipal Water District, Valley Center, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,350. E. (9) \$276.43.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Green Olive Trade Association, Inc., 82 Beaver Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 320 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Post Office Box 5439, St. Louis, Mo., et al.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Robert College of Istanbul, Turkey, 305 East 45th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$60. E. (9) \$2.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Teachers Insurance & Annuity Association of America, 730 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$322.82.

A. Eugene L. Stewart, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$50.

A. Travis B. Stewart, 340 Kingsland Street, Nutley, N.J.

B. Hoffman-La Roche Inc., 340 Kingsland Street, Nutley, N.J.

D. (6) \$850. E. (9) \$500.

A. Stitt, Hemmendinger & Kennedy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Imported Footwear Group, American Importers Association, New York, N.Y., et al.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$200.

A. Stitt, Hemmendinger & Kennedy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japan Iron & Steel Exporters' Association, Tokyo, Japan.

A. Nelson A. Stitt, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 Saint Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 Saint Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

A. Francis W. Stover, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,350. E. (9) \$521.02.

A. William M. Stover, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$925. E. (9) Under \$100.

A. Herald E. Stringer, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$5,304. E. (9) \$555.08.

A. John D. Stringer, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$1030.

A. Norma Strunk, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Don Sullivan, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$475.

A. James F. Sullivan, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

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. Frank L. Sundstrom, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,225. E. (9) \$650.

A. C. Austin Sutherland, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Sutton Shull & O'Rourke, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Beet Sugar Industry of Eastern Part of U.S., 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,011.74. E. (9) \$701.52.

A. Irving W. Swanson, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John R. Sweeney, Solar Building, 1000 16th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bethlehem Steel Corp., 701 East Third Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$189.

A. Russell A. Swindell, Post Office Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.

D. (6) \$41.84.

A. Robert F. Sykes, American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$59.85.

A. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$482.86.

A. Charles P. Taft, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Russell D. Tall, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Rev. Charles C. Talley, 100 Angus Court, Charlottesville, Va.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Taxation With Representation, 2369 North Taylor Street, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$692.78.

A. Roy W. Terwilliger, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$397.91.

A. L. D. Tharp, Jr., 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clark W. Thompson, Tenneco, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tenneco, Inc., Post Office Box 2511, Houston, Tex.

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. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,452.

A. Maurice B. Tobin, Suite 809, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,800. E. (9) \$241.10.

A. David E. Toll, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$536. E. (9) \$551.32.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,100. E. (9) \$40.01.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$4.50.

A. Richard S. Tribbe, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

E. (9) \$159.39.

A. Matt Triggs, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,312. E. (9) \$73.24.

A. Bernard H. Trimble, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$51.25.

A. Joel B. True, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$250.

A. Galen Douglas Trussell, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$792. E. (9) \$125.80.

A. Dick Tullis, 607 Maple Terrace, Dallas, Tex.

B. Superior Oil Co., Houston, Tex., and Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$250.

A. Richard F. Turney, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$20. E. (9) \$297.84.

A. John D. Tyson, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$456. E. (9) \$76.76.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., 66 East 34th Street, New York City, N.Y.

E. (9) \$2,717.36.

A. United Federation of Postal Clerks AFL-CIO, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$197,592.06. E. (9) \$71,770.07.

A. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$20,770.76.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$249.12.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,041.22. E. (9) \$1,548.45.

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$37,369.59.

A. John A. Vance, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,035. E. (9) \$2,086.44.

A. Theodore A. Vanderzyde, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,137.50. E. (9) \$480.

A. Venable, Baetjer & Howard, 1400 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.

E. (9) \$440.42.

A. Richard E. Vernor, American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$988.50. E. (9) \$5.25.

A. L. T. Vice, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Company of California, Suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$75.00.

A. Volume Footwear Retailers of America, 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$11.22.

A. Donn L. Waage, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$93.75. E. (9) \$12.75.

A. E. R. Wagner, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Technical Service Industries (NCTSI), 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$184.61. E. (9) \$17.68.

A. Paul A. Wagner, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$742.50. E. (9) \$204.21.

A. Wald, Harkrader, Nicholson & Ross, 1320 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Jack A. Waller, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Fire Fighters, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Franklin Wallick, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$4,493.44. E. (9) \$1,505.89.

A. Thomas G. Walters, 1909 Que Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Que Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,884.80. E. (9) \$4,417.30.

A. William A. Walton, 800 Merchants National Bank Building, 8th and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kans.

B. Kansas Railroad Committee, 800 Merchants National Bank Building, 8th and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kans.

D. (6) \$1,050.

A. Richard D. Warden, 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) \$5,635. E. (9) \$282.

A. Alan M. Warren, Suite 1008, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co. (a Delaware corporation), Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Texas.

E. (9) \$105.

- A. Washington Consulting Service, 1435 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Occupational Therapy Association, 251 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$285.
- A. Washington Consulting Service, 1435 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$800.
- A. Washington Research Project Action Council, 1823 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$14.05.
- A. E. Jerome Webster, Jr., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Frozen Food Institute, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Fred Wegner, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$8.75.
- A. Clarence M. Welner, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$9,125. E. (9) \$31.87.
- A. Dr. Frank J. Welch, 3724 Manor Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 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. Terrell M. Wertz, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$3,210.
- A. Western Railroad Association, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
- A. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, Post Office Box 848, Nogales, Ariz.
B. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, Post Office Box 848, Nogales, Ariz.
E. (9) \$500.
- A. Clyde A. Wheeler, Jr., Federal Bar Building, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sun Oil Co., 1608 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$1,575.
- A. Edwin M. Wheeler, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Fertilizer Institute, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. John L. Wheeler, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Wheeler, Van Sickle, Day & Anderson, 25 West Main Street, Madison, Wisc.
B. Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisc.
D. (6) \$1,240. E. (9) \$272.35.
- A. Donald F. White, 1618 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,250.
- 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. John S. White, Marathon Oil Co., 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
E. (9) \$186.17.
- A. Robert L. White, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Douglas Whitlock II, 910 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., 910 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$150.
- A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$250.
- A. Francis G. Williams, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Frozen Food Institute, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Harry D. Williams, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ashland Oil Inc., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.
D. (6) \$250.
- A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$261.49.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Express Co., 65 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$10.50.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chronicle Publishing Co., Fifth and Mission Streets, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$492. E. (9) \$1.50.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. J. P. Morgan & Co. Inc., 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Jonathan Development Corp., Post Office Box 68, Chaska, Minn.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 300 Lakeside Drive, Oakland, Calif.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Corporation for Housing Partnerships, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$590. E. (9) \$7.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Oil Investment Institute, One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$213.
- A. E. Raymond Wilson, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$402.
- A. W. E. Wilson, 623 Ockley Drive, Shreveport, La.
B. Pennzoil United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$471.43.
- A. R. J. Winchester, 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.
B. Pennzoil United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$505.43.
- A. Richard F. Witherall, Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
- A. Peter L. Wolff, 1 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Law Schools, 1 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C.
- 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) \$6,863.20. E. (9) \$929.63.
- A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Flying Tiger Line, Inc., Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Signal Co., Inc., 1010 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Perry W. Woolfer, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,812.50. E. (9) \$776.35.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Finell, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association Nacional De Cultivadores De Cana De Azucar, Post Office Box 4448, Cali, Colombia.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Finell, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Motion Picture & Television Producers, 8480 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$4.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Finell, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. City of Palm Springs, Municipal Building, Palm Springs, Calif.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Finell, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Copyright Owners Negotiating Committee, Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim, & Ballon, 477 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Finell, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$9.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Finell, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Unionamerica, Inc., 435 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Jack Yelverton, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Corporate Owners of One Bank, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$86.43.

A. John H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. First National City Bank, 399 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$86.79.

A. Kenneth Young, 815th 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) \$5,635. E. (9) \$328.77.

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) \$1,575.

A. Zero Population Growth, 3320 Second Street, Los Altos, Calif.

D. (6) \$60,000. E. (9) \$1,369.

A. Robert C. Zimmer, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Zimmer, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Zimmer, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Albert H. Zinkand, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Getty Oil Co., 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. John L. Zorack, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$401.40.

A. Charles O. Zuver, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$190.35.

QUARTERLY REPORTS*

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

The following reports for the second calendar quarter of 1970 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Frederick K. Alderson, 40 Fort Williams Parkway, Alexandria, Va.

B. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 N. Monroe St., Arlington, Va.
D. (6) \$1,800.

A. George Alderson, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$300.

A. American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$5,915.73. E. (9) \$5,915.73.

A. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,586.16.

A. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Admiral Insurance Co. et al., Hartford, Conn.

D. (6) \$13,191.38. E. (9) \$13,191.38.

A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,339.74. E. (9) \$1,433.14.

A. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$40.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$7,901. E. (9) \$10,044.

A. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$19,396.40. E. (9) \$19,396.40.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$18,869.41.

A. American Unsubsidized Lines, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,364.40. E. (9) \$1,364.40.

A. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,035.86. E. (9) \$4,035.86.

A. Robert E. Anshelas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CITC Industries, Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$925. E. (9) \$111.50.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Commissioner of Baseball, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$25,000.02. E. (9) \$850.87.

A. Association for Broadcast-Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. A. V. Atkinson, Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$5,365.36.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$1,390. E. (9) \$1,930.80.

A. Atlantic Richfield Co., 717 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$300.

A. Australian Trade Council, Inc., 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$6,000.

A. Charles W. Bailey, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$58.50. E. (9) \$83.60.

A. Emil F. Baker, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

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B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Irvin L. Barney, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of the United States and Canada, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (6) \$3,600.

A. Mrs. Dita Davis Beard, ITT Building, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., ITT Building, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1340. E. (9) \$2285.

A. Donald S. Beattie, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Congress of Railway Unions, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Andrew J. Biemiller, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,636. E. (9) \$302.15.

A. John L. Blake, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$40.

A. C. B. Blankenship, Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$5,313.18.

A. William Blum, Jr., 704 Federal Bar Building, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, William A. Geoghagan, Esq., 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,726. E. (9) \$344.24.

A. Wayne A. Bonney, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,128. E. (9) \$1,183.70.

A. Cyril F. Brickfield, American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$50.55.

A. W. S. Bromley, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Joe B. Browder, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$300.

A. Charles H. Brown, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. W. Warren Buck, Jr., 1835 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. J. J. Burke, Jr., 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont.

B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.
E. (9) \$69.17.

A. S. D. Cadwallader, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1950. E. (9) \$2395.57.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union-Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

D. (6) \$1423.73. E. (9) \$836.58.

A. Marvin Caplan, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,696. E. (9) \$128.53.

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) \$3,333.32. E. (9) \$231.40.

A. Richard M. Carrigan, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2220.50. E. (9) \$88.70.

A. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,338.75. E. (9) \$2,338.75.

A. Donald E. Channell, 1705 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bar Association, 1705 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$25.

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. Albert T. Church, Jr., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$47.50. E. (9) \$3.18.

A. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$40,291.71. E. (9) \$718.86.

A. William F. Claire, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. World Federalists, USA, Inc., 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,250.02. E. (9) \$719.96.

A. Joseph S. Clark, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. World Federalists, USA, Inc., 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,597.58.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Aceitunas de Mesa, S.A., Rosario, 10, Seville, Spain.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cabot Corp., etc.
E. (9) \$15.20.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Interbank Card Association, 110 East 59th Street New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,600. E. (9) \$41.09.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington International School, 2735 Olive Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,200. E. (9) \$781.58.

A. Carl A. S. Coan, Jr., 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) \$4,968.75. E. (9) \$165.70.

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. Comac Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8,000. E. (9) \$9,532.34.

A. Committee of Foreign-Owned Banks, 52 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$4,075.25.

A. Congress of Young Professionals for Political Action, 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,865. E. (9) \$1,926.84.

A. Paul R. Conrad, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$149.33.

A. William Kay Daines, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$392.70.

A. Richard C. Darling, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. J. C. Penney Co, Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,650. E. (9) \$661.21.

A. Philip J. Daugherty, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,410.25. E. (9) \$105.50.

A. Dawson, Nagel, Sherman & Howard, 1900 First National Bank Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Boettcher & Co., 828 17th Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$3,983.85. E. (9) \$483.85.

A. Ray Denison, 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) \$5,720.50. E. (9) \$417.88.

A. Horace J. DePodwin Associates, Inc., 82d Floor Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$565.

A. Claude J. Desautels Associates, 206 Premier Building, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Claude J. Desautels, 1725 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Committee for Postal Reform, Inc., 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5769.24.

A. Disabled Officers Association, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Thomas J. Downey, 701 Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Railroad Committee.
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$477.12.

A. William DuChessi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,037.61. E. (9) \$100.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$39.23. E. (9) \$46.55.

A. Hallett D. Edson, 956 N. Monroe Street, Arlington, Va.

B. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 N. Monroe Street, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$15.50.

A. George V. Egge, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen, & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harmon Elder, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$825.

A. Joseph T. Elvove, Sea Pines Plantation, Hilton Head Island, S.C.

B. Savannah Sugar Refining Corp., Post Office Box 339, Savannah, Ga.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Coachella Valley County Water District, Coachella, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, Calif., 111 North Hope Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$3,200.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Grover W. Ensley, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$315.60. E. (9) \$23.

A. Alfred S. Ercolano, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. College of American Pathologists, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,167. E. (9) \$125.

A. David H. Foerster, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,011.25. E. (9) \$74.04.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, 1375 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) \$270.42. E. (9) \$270.42.

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) \$77.12. E. (9) \$36.

A. R. Frank Frazier, National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$700.

A. Owen V. Frisby, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Chase Manhattan Bank, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$1,527.60.

A. Mary Condon Gereau, National Education Association, Legislation and Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,871. E. (9) \$88.41.

A. William T. Gibb, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$514.31. E. (9) \$94.90.

A. Ernest Giddings, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,211.

A. Glassie, Pewett, Beebe & Shanks, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$3.99.

A. Glassie, Pewett, Beebe & Shanks, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$2.13.

A. W. Lee Gosnell, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,537. E. (9) \$2,292.84.

A. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Florists' Transworld Delivery Association, 900 W. Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Dale Greenwood, Washington Railroad Association, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

B. Washington Railroad Association, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
E. (9) \$1,251.07.

A. Matthew Hale, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., and 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$75.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ida Cason Callaway Foundation, Pine Mountain, Ga.

A. Herbert E. Harris II, Australian Trade Council, Inc., 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Australian Trade Council, Inc., 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Walter A. Hasty, Jr., American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$545.45.

A. Lyn Hayes, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert B. Heinley, National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$1,262.45.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. Corporate Fiduciaries Association of Chicago.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. Northwest Industries, Inc., 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. Trans Union Corporation, 111 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$48.05.

A. Teresa B. Hightower, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$120.

A. J. Eldred Hill, Jr., Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.
D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Howrey, Simon, Baker & Murchison, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., 643 Main Street, Olean, New York
D. (6) \$1,598.75. E. (9) \$1,773.75.

A. Peter W. Hughes, American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$220.60.

A. William J. Hull, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ashland Oil, Inc., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

A. William J. Hull, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.

A. David J. Humphreys, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Recreational Vehicle Institute, 2720 Des Plaines Avenue, Des Plaines, Ill.
D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$1,118.34.

A. Hydeman & Mason, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,343.75. E. (9) \$530.72.

A. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (9) \$300.

A. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$8,087.18.

A. Ronald A. Jacks, President, Reinsurance Association of America, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Reinsurance Association of America, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$100.

A. Elmer A. Jones, Consultant, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Consultant to the Lead-Zinc Producers Committee.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$354.10.

A. Capt. William J. Keating, 500 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Grain & Feed Association, 500 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$75.

A. Harold V. Kelly, Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 720 Hotel Washington, D.C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 720 Hotel, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000.

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) \$192.31.

A. Kenenth L. Kimble, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,000.40. E. (9) \$163.88.

A. Mr. & Mrs. Harry L. Kingman, 535 San Luis Road, Berkeley, Calif.

D. (6) \$560. E. (9) \$560.

A. John M. Kinnaird, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$792.48.

A. George J. Knaly, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO and CLC, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,999.98.

A. Wm. 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) \$1,074.78.

A. Howard R. Koven and Abe Fortas, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Loeb, Rhoades, & Co., 42 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$225.

A. Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$12,166.20.

A. Walter Lang, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,537. E. (9) \$1,676.90.

A. Reed E. Larson, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$536. E. (9) \$583.95.

A. Dillard B. Lassetter, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$801.10.

A. Legislation for Animal Welfare, Inc., 3045 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2.98.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Chemical Co., 2401 Crow-Canyon Road, San Ramon, Calif.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$11,125.11. E. (9) \$11,125.11.

A. Robert E. Lovelace, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Paperboard Packaging Council, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$450.00. E. (9) \$75.00.

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) \$2,400. E. (9) \$351.64.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va.

D. (6) \$1,050.

A. John M. Lumley, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,797. E. (9) \$325.50.

A. James H. Lynch, 400 East First Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,731.30. E. (9) \$193.01.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., Eleventh and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, Eleventh and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

A. John V. Maraney, 324 E. Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Star Route Mail Carrier's Association, 324 E. Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,580.

A. Ralph J. Marlatt, 520 Investment Building NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 520 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$6,173.22.

A. James J. Marshall, Suite 206, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Committee for Postal Reform, Inc., Suite 206, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,614.38.

A. Paul J. Mason, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,354.44. E. (9) \$356.32.

A. Albert E. May, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$330. E. (9) \$25.48.

A. Anthony Mazzocchi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$227.50.

A. Breck P. McAllister, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$200.

A. John L. McConnell, New York Stock Exchange, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$200.

A. Stanley J. McFarland, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,108. E. (9) \$281.34.

A. F. Howard McGulgan, 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) \$5,720.50.

A. William H. McLin, NEA, New England Office, 20 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,871. E. (9) \$258.41.

A. Ralph J. McNair, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$449.49. E. (9) \$38.21.

A. Mr. 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) \$5,720.50. E. (9) \$512.69.

A. Joe D. Miller, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$875.

A. Mobile Housing Association of America, 39 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$875.

A. John G. Mohay, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250.

A. A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., 1375 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, Ga.

B. Forest Farmers Association, 1375 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$110. E. (9) \$160.42.

A. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va.

B. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) \$20,267. E. (9) \$5,408.27.

- A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$34,607.02. E. (9) \$41,064.85.
- A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$4,008.23. E. (9) \$4,008.23.
- A. National Association of Single Taxpayers, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$675. E. (9) \$545.70.
- A. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$580,914.71. E. (9) \$8,146.04.
- A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$25,892.51. E. (9) \$21,325.94.
- A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,833.33. E. (9) \$97.36.
- A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Cenco Instruments Corp., 2600 South Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$176.79.
- A. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$28,102.11.
- A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,798.99. E. (9) \$1,968.51.
- A. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$12,074.06. E. (9) \$12,074.06.
- A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$2,311.51.
- A. National Rural Housing Coalition, Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$7,049. E. (9) \$1,303.73.
- A. National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc., 112 East 19th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$19,957.70. E. (9) \$5,082.18.
- A. National Taxpayers Union, 415 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,105. E. (9) \$976.75.
- A. National Water Resources Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,015.35. E. (9) \$4,961.69.
- 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) \$2,500. E. (9) \$352.68.
- 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. Robert D. Nordstrom, 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. Leo W. O'Brien, 160 South Manning Boulevard, Albany, N.Y.
B. Home Rule Committee, Virgin Islands Legislature, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$437.
- A. Daniel J. O'Callaghan, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$218.75.
- 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. Mr. Alvin E. Oliver, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Grain & Feed Association, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Edward W. Oliver, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Roy W. Olson, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Organization of Professional Employees of USDA, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$493.75. E. (9) \$25.
- A. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$819.74. E. (9) \$3,048.55.
- A. Paperboard Packaging Council, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,185.73. E. (9) \$1,185.73.
- A. Judith E. Park, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,865.75. E. (9) \$261.41.
- A. Parsons, Tennent, Hammond, Hardig, & Ziegelman, 600 Ford Building, Detroit, Mich.
B. Comac Co., 1500 North Woodward Avenue, Birmingham, Mich.
D. (6) \$871.75.
- A. Mr. Lynn C. Paulson, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$758.30.
- A. Pepper, Hamilton, & Scheetz, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$150.
- A. Esther Peterson, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,499.99. E. (9) \$115.92.
- 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) \$139.37.
- 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) \$3,725.
- A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Atkins, Kroll & Co., Ltd., 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$4.
- A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sea-Land Service, Inc., Post Office Box 1050, Elizabeth, N.J.
D. (6) \$900.
- A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. South Atlantic & Caribbean Line, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$200.
- A. Railway Progress Institute, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,025. E. (9) \$2,025.
- 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) \$498.80.
- A. Recreational Vehicle Institute, Inc., 2720 Des Plaines Avenue, Des Plaines, Ill.
E. (9) \$8,618.34.
- A. John A. Reilly, 59 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y.
B. Estate of Bert N. Adams et al.
E. (9) \$25.
- A. Darrell G. Renstrom, NEA-Mountain States Office, 5200 South Quebec Street, Englewood, Colo.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,867.40. E. (9) \$75.
- A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, Warner Building, 13th & E Streets NW, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$8,588.05. E. (9) \$9,740.91.
- A. James J. Reynolds, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$305.
- A. William L. Reynolds, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$31. E. (9) \$29.
- A. James W. Richards, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,379.84. E. (9) \$18.16.
- A. Mark Richardson, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. American Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$270. E. (9) \$1,250.
- A. William Neale Roach, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200.
- A. James P. Roche, 150 E 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Iron and Steel Institute, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$210.

A. Frank W. Rogers, Suite 605, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Oil and Gas Association, 910 National Oil Building, Sixth & Grand, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$750.

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) \$757.54.

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) \$171.71.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco et al.

A. Richard M. Schmidt, Jr., 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Publishers, Inc., 1826 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$18.

A. Richard M. Schmidt, Jr., 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Joint Washington Office, American Book Publishers Council and American Educational Publishers Institute, 1826 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$6.

A. C. Herschel Schooley, Washington Office, Independent Bankers Association of America, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Bankers Association of America, Sauk Center, Minn.

D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$3,640.28.

A. John W. Scott, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Clayton A. Seeber, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2871. E. (9) \$64.24.

A. Theodore A. Serrill, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Newspaper Association, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$407.15.

A. Robert R. Shaefer, d.b.a. Leisure Time Specialists, 1400 South Joyce Street, Arlington, Va.

A. Sharon, Pierson, and Semmes, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Anchor Corp., 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Sharon, Pierson, and Semmes, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Milton Hershey School Trust, Hershey, Pa.

E. (9) \$91.85.

A. Sidley & Austin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Sidley & Austin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Third-Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Sidley & Austin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Electronic Industries Association, Consumer Products Division, 2001 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Marcus W. Sisk, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen, & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Marcus W. Sisk, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen, & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Jonathan W. Sloat, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$36.

A. Gordon L. Smith, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 495 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$164.88.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Cos., 2611 East 46th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 320 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$2.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 320 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Robert College of Istanbul, Turkey, 305 East 45th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$10.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Rule of Law Committee, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Stitt, Hemmendinger & Kennedy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japan Iron and Steel Exporters' Association, Tokyo, Japan.

A. Nelson A. Stitt, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50.

A. James F. Sullivan, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1200 Far-ragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Credit Co., Post Office Box 4081, Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$151.05.

A. Monroe Sweetland, NEA, West Coast Office, 1705 Murchison Drive, Burlingame, Calif.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$335. E. (9) \$50.

A. Robert F. Sykes, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$116.10.

A. Charles P. Taft, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Henry B. Talliaferro, Jr., 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Weissbrodt & Weissbrodt, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. H. William Tanaka, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Nosawa New York, Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$82.

A. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$257.79.

A. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$23,108.92.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,139.27. E. (9) \$706.14.

A. John M. Vasant, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wald, Harkrader, Nicholson & Ross, 1320 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Thomas G. Walters, 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) \$3,323.67.

A. Richard D. Warden, 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) \$5,720.50. E. (9) \$380.

A. Leonard Warner, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Australian Trade Council, Inc., 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. James A. Warren, 5500 Prospect Place, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. REA Express, Inc., 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$750.

A. Washington Research Project Action Council, 1823 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,241.76.

A. Vaughn Waters, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$740. E. (9) \$782.50.

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) \$9,125. E. (9) \$160.35.

A. Weissbrodt & Weissbrodt, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska, Box 529, Juneau, Alaska.
E. (9) \$434.85.

A. Edwin M. Wheeler, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Fertilizer Institute, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) 315.90.

A. Leonard M. Wickliffe, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,499.99. E. (9) \$4,351.43.

A. Harry D. Williams, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ashland Oil, Inc., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.
D. (6) \$250.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Express Co., 65 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$19.35.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. J. P. Morgan & Co. Inc., 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Milburn E. Wilson, Route 1, Fremont, Mich.

B. Gerber Products Co., 445 State Street, Fremont, Mich.

A. Burton C. Wood, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,218.75. E. (9) \$378.71.

A. Jack Yelverton, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

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) \$5,720.50. E. (9) \$330.20.

A. Robert C. Zimmer, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

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B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

SENATE—Wednesday, February 17, 1971

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. ELLENDER).

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art from everlasting to everlasting, the Ancient of Days, yet ever new, before whom earth's kingdoms rise and fall, once again we commit our Nation to Thee, beseeching Thee to make and keep us a righteous people. Make us to do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly with our God.

To Thy servants in this Chamber grant a vivid sense of Thy presence, not only in the hushed moment of prayer but in the long hours of daily work. Through honest but differing judgments and out of diverse prescriptions for the Nation's future, bring that final and highest wisdom that charts the Nation's course in these perilous days. So gird the lives of Thy servants here in the ministry of public affairs that what they say and what they do may be for the healing of men's deepest needs.

We pray in the Master's name. Amen.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

REPORT ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

Since my March 1970 Report on Foreign Assistance, I have proposed to the Congress a major transformation in the policy directions and organizational structure of this important program.

The proposals are made necessary by the dramatic changes which have taken place over recent years in the conditions that surround and influence development assistance:

—The lower income countries themselves have made impressive progress and gained experience which makes it possible for them to stand at the center of the development process;

—The other industrialized nations can now afford to provide major assistance to the poorer nations, and most of them now have substantial and expanding programs in this field;

—A number of international development institutions now possess a capability to help match the efforts of the recipient countries themselves with the most effective possible blend of assistance from donor nations;

—The private sector has become increasingly active and effective in channeling investments in a fashion to stimulate growth in the lower income countries.

The Annual Report on the Foreign Assistance Program for Fiscal Year 1970, which I transmit herewith, covers a period in which we undertook to formulate and present to Congress a more effective foreign assistance program tailored to the needs of the 70's. But it was also a period in which our present foreign assistance program helped lower income nations to achieve a number of gratifying successes:

—India harvested the largest food grain crop in its history and was able to reduce food grain imports 50 percent below the previous year's level;

—Thailand approved voluntary family planning as a national policy, and Ghana adopted a major population program;

—West Pakistan produced enough wheat not only to meet its own needs but to allow shipments of wheat to East Pakistan;

—Domestic savings in Turkey, encouraged by an effective fiscal policy, rose to 18 percent of that country's gross

national product and financed 91 percent of its fixed investment;

—Ten million school-age children in Brazil each day received nutritious lunches which included U.S. food-stuffs.

In the important field of technical assistance, the Agency for International Development focused its efforts increasingly on a limited number of key problems. Among these were the "second-generation" problems resulting from the "Green Revolution." Dramatically increased agricultural yields and new technology have in some instances contributed to shortages of facilities for storage, shipment and marketing and to rural unemployment. AID sought to assist in solving these problems in order to insure the ongoing success of this significant "Revolution." It also sponsored new research in important areas such as food production and family planning. A total of \$75 million was provided for the conduct of population programs, a rise of 64 percent over the previous year.

I am proud that our present foreign assistance program has achieved important successes in a field in which quick and dramatic successes are few. Development assistance, however slow its results, is an important means of cooperating with the lower income nations to help them solve their most critical problems—those of improving the quality of life of their citizens. By creating a community of nations working together to solve the problems of humanity rather than adding to them, through war and civil strife, it clearly serves a major national interest. Our new program will be designed to meet the new needs of a new decade and thereby permit us to pursue that interest more effectively, in a way which insures our being increasingly responsive to the needs of the peoples of the developing world. It will, I believe, be recognized by our people as a proud American investment in the future of all mankind, and therefore in a better world for future generations of Americans.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 17, 1971.