

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1961

The House met at 10 o'clock a.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Psalms 19: 14: *Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer.*

Almighty God, whose love and goodness are everywhere, grant that in all the hours of this new day, we may have a clear perception of Thy gracious presence, kindling our hearts with renewed consecration and energy for the tasks which confront us.

May Thy divine counsel illumine our human judgment; Thy righteous purposes direct our human desires; Thy sovereign will control all our actions and constrain us to a glad and spontaneous obedience.

Help us to recognize and be more responsive to those heavenly and hopeful signs which betoken that the heart of humanity is putting out its tendrils of deep longing and yearning toward peace and that more abundant life which is spiritual and eternal.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 6141. An act to amend the Act of September 1, 1954, in order to limit to cases involving the national security the prohibition on payment of annuities and retired pay to officers and employees of the United States, to clarify the application and operation of such act, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 7057. An act relating to the application of the terms "gross income from mining" and "ordinary treatment processes normally applied by mine owners or operators in order to obtain the commercially marketable mineral product or products" to certain clays and shale for taxable years beginning before December 14, 1959.

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

S. 2393. An act to extend for 2 additional years the expired provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, and the National Defense Education Act of 1958, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the

House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1317. An act to change the designation of that portion of the Hawaii National Park on the island of Hawaii, in the State of Hawaii, to the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7035) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 7, 29, and 50, to the foregoing bill.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 196]

Ashley	Fino	Robison
Barry	Glenn	Rogers, Tex.
Betts	Griffin	Schenck
Blatnik	Hall	Shelley
Bromwell	Harrison, Va.	Siler
Brooks, La.	Harsha	Slack
Brown	Healey	Ullman
Buckley	Hébert	Vanik
Casey	Ichord, Mo.	Vinson
Colmer	Jones, Mo.	Wallhauser
Cooley	Mailliard	Weaver
Curtis, Mass.	Minshall	Westland
Dague	Morgan	Willis
Davis, Tenn.	Morse	Winstead
Diggs	O'Brien, N.Y.	Young
Dooley	Powell	
Farbstein	Rabaut	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this rollcall, 384 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962 (H.R. 8302)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion of the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], on which the previous question had been ordered.

"In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment, insert \$154,122,000."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. YATES. As I understand the parliamentary situation, the motion has been made by the gentleman from California to strike an appropriation out of the conference report. Is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that that is not a par-

liamentary inquiry; that is a matter for the House to determine.

Mr. YATES. An "aye" vote on this motion of the gentleman from California will result in the installation being retained in Chicago, will it not?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair, of course, cannot determine that. The Chair, however, has his own personal opinion.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, on this vote I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 212, nays 185, not voting 39, as follows:

[Roll No. 197]

YEAS—212

Abbitt	Garmatz	Morris
Abernethy	Gathings	Moss
Addabbo	Gilbert	Moulder
Addonizio	Granahan	Multer
Albert	Grant	Murphy
Alford	Gray	Murray
Andersen,	Green, Ore.	Nix
Minn.	Green, Pa.	Norrell
Anderson, Ill.	Griffin	Nygaard
Arends	Griffiths	O'Brien, Ill.
Ashbrook	Gross	O'Brien, N.Y.
Ashmore	Hagan, Ga.	O'Hara, Ill.
Aspinall	Hagen, Calif.	Olsen
Bailey	Halleck	Patman
Baldwin	Hansen	Peterson
Baring	Harding	Post
Barrett	Harris	Poage
Bass, Tenn.	Hays	Powell
Battin	Hechler	Price
Beckworth	Hemphill	Pucinski
Beermann	Herlong	Qule
Belcher	Hoeven	Rains
Berry	Hoffman, Ill.	Randall
Blatnik	Hollifield	Reifel
Boggs	Holland	Reuss
Bolling	Holtzman	Rhodes, Pa.
Bonner	Hull	Riley
Boykin	Ikard, Tex.	Rivers, Alaska
Brademas	Inouye	Roberts
Breeding	Jarman	Rodino
Brooks, Tex.	Jennings	Rogers, Colo.
Broyhill	Joelson	Roosevelt
Bruce	Johansen	Rostenkowski
Burke, Ky.	Johnson, Calif.	Roush
Burleson	Johnson, Md.	Rutherford
Byrne, Pa.	Johnson, Wis.	Ryan
Cannon	Jones, Ala.	Santangelo
Celler	Karsten	Saund
Chenoweth	Karth	Schneebeli
Chipperfield	Kastenmeier	Selden
Church	Kee	Shipley
Clark	Keogh	Shriver
Coad	Kilgore	Slisk
Collier	King, Calif.	Smith, Iowa.
Cook	King, Utah	Smith, Miss.
Corman	Kluczynski	Smith, Va.
Cunningham	Kowalski	Spence
Daniels	Langen	Springer
Davis, John W.	Latta	Steed
Davis, Tenn.	Lesinski	Stephens
Dawson	Libonati	Stubblefield
Delaney	Loser	Sullivan
Dent	McFall	Teague, Tex.
Denton	McSweeney	Thompson, N.J.
Derwinski	McVey	Thompson, Tex.
Dole	MacGregor	Thornberry
Dorn	Machrowicz	Toll
Dowdy	Mack	Trimble
Dulski	Madden	Tuck
Durno	Magnuson	Udall, Morris K.
Edmondson	Marshall	Utt
Elliott	Mason	Vank
Ellsworth	Michel	Watts
Everett	Miller, Clem	Wickersham
Evins	Miller,	Williams
Fallon	George P.	Willis
Findley	Mills	Wright
Finnegan	Minshall	Yates
Fisher	Montoya	Zablocki
Forrester	Moore	Zelenko
Frazier	Moorhead, Pa.	
Friedel	Morgan	

NAYS—185

Adair	Anfuso	Baker
Alexander	Auchincloss	Bass, N.H.
Alger	Avery	Bates
Andrews	Ayres	Becker

Bell	Harrison, Wyo.	Osmers
Bennett, Fla.	Harvey, Ind.	Ostertag
Bennett, Mich.	Harvey, Mich.	Passman
Blitch	Henderson	Pelly
Boland	Hlestand	Perkins
Bolton	Hoffman, Mich.	Philbin
Bow	Horan	Pike
Bray	Hosmer	Plicher
Brewster	Huddleston	Pillion
Broomfield	Jensen	Pirnie
Burke, Mass.	Jonas	Poff
Byrnes, Wis.	Judd	Ray
Cahill	Kearns	Reece
Carey	Keith	Rhodes, Ariz.
Casey	Kelly	Riehlman
Cederberg	Kilburn	Rivers, S.C.
Chamberlain	Kilday	Rogers, Fla.
Chambers	King, N.Y.	Rooney
Clancy	Kitchin	Roudebush
Cohelan	Knox	Rousselot
Colmer	Kornegay	St. George
Conte	Kunkel	St. Germain
Corbett	Kyl	Saylor
Cramer	Laird	Schadeberg
Curtin	Landrum	Scherer
Curtis, Mass.	Lane	Schweiker
Curtis, Mo.	Lankford	Schwengel
Daddario	Lennon	Scott
Davis,	Lindsay	Scranton
James C.	Lipscob	Seely-Brown
Derounian	McCormack	Sheppard
Devine	McCulloch	Short
Dingell	McDonough	Sibal
Domnick	McDowell	Sikes
Donohue	McIntire	Smith, Calif.
Downing	Macdonald	Stafford
Doyle	Mahon	Stagers
Dwyer	Mailliard	Stratton
Fascell	Martin, Mass.	Taber
Feighan	Martin, Nebr.	Taylor
Fenton	Mathias	Teague, Calif.
Flood	Matthews	Thomson, Wis.
Flynt	May	Tollefson
Fogarty	Meador	Tupper
Ford	Merrow	Van Pelt
Fountain	Miller, N.Y.	Van Zandt
Frelinghuysen	Milliken	Wallhauser
Fulton	Moeller	Walter
Gallagher	Monagan	Wels
Garland	Moorehead,	Whalley
Gary	Ohio	Wharton
Gavin	Morse	Whitener
Gialmo	Mosher	Whitten
Goodell	Natcher	Wildnall
Goodling	Nelsen	Wilson, Calif.
Gubser	Norblad	Wilson, Ind.
Haley	O'Hara, Mich.	Younger
Halpern	O'Konski	
Hardy	O'Neill	

NOT VOTING—39

Ashley	Glenn	Rogers, Tex.
Barry	Hall	Schenck
Betts	Harrison, Va.	Shelley
Bromwell	Harsha	Siler
Brooks, La.	Healey	Slack
Brown	Hébert	Thomas
Buckley	Ichord, Mo.	Thompson, La.
Cooley	Jones, Mo.	Ullman
Dague	Kirwan	Vinson
Diggs	McMillan	Weaver
Dooley	Morrison	Westland
Farbstein	Rabaut	Winstead
Fino	Robison	Young

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Hébert against.
Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. McMillan against.

Mr. Bromwell for, with Mr. Winstead against.

Mr. Brown for, with Mr. Barry against.
Mr. Fino for, with Mr. Betts against.

Mr. Harsha for, with Mr. Glenn against.
Mr. Schenck for, with Mr. Hall against.

Mr. Siler for, with Mr. Robison against.
Mr. Rogers of Texas for, with Mr. Weaver against.

Mr. Cooley for, with Mr. Westland against.

Mr. KNOX changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 7371) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], on which the previous question has been ordered. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the motion of the gentleman from New York.

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CRAMER. This amendment is the extension of the Civil Rights Commission, receding by the House to the amendment offered as a rider in the other body—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. What is the gentleman's inquiry?

Mr. CRAMER. To the appropriation bill for the Departments of State and Justice and the judiciary, is it not?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk is about to report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the date of "September 9, 1963" in said amendment, insert: "September 30, 1963."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CRAMER. The vote then occurs on the motion to recede and concur in the amendment to the Senate rider extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission for 2 years. The Committee on the Judiciary of the House voted out H.R. 6496, which contained an amendment providing for vote fraud protection for all citizens.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is not stating a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CRAMER. I am coming to the parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker, which is—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair wants to cooperate with the Members in protecting their rights under the rules. That means all Members' rights. If the gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry, the Chair will be glad to hear him.

Mr. CRAMER. Is it true, Mr. Speaker, that if this motion is voted upon favorably, there will be no opportunity on the part of the House whatsoever to consider the vote fraud amendment approved in a bill—

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I submit that is not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CRAMER. Which is now pending before the Committee on Rules?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has stated before that he has his own personal opinion. The Chair cannot construe the result of the vote.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry. Is it true that the motion pending before the House has priority over any other motion and that the only opportunity for the House to consider the vote fraud amendment would be to vote this down, and at that time the vote fraud amendment could be considered?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will answer the first part of the gentleman's inquiry. The latter part is not the subject of a parliamentary inquiry. It does have priority, answering the first part.

The question is on the motion.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, what is the parliamentary situation if this motion is voted down?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. The determination of the vote is a matter for the House to work its will on.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FULTON. Will the Speaker restate the issue so we know what it is?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question has already been stated twice.

Mr. FULTON. But I have asked that it be again stated. Some of us at the present time do not understand it; we could not hear it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection the Clerk will again read the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25 and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

"In lieu of the date 'September 9, 1963' in said amendment insert 'September 30, 1963.'"

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ROONEY. This concerns the Commission on Civil Rights, does it not?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question concerns what is contained in the motion.

The gentleman from Florida demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 301, nays 106, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 198]

YEAS—301

Adair
Addabbo
Addonizio

Albert
Anderson, Ill.
Anfuso

Arends
Aspinall
Auchincloss

Avery
Ayres
Bailey
Baker
Baldwin
Baring
Barrett
Bass, N.H.
Bass, Tenn.
Bates
Battin
Becker
Belcher
Bell
Blatnik
Boland
Bolling
Bolton
Bow
Brademas
Bray
Breeding
Brewster
Bromwell
Brooks, Tex.
Broomfield
Bruce
Burke, Ky.
Burke, Mass.
Byrne, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.
Cahill
Cannon
Carey
Cederberg
Celler
Chamberlain
Chelf
Chenoweth
Chipperfield
Church
Clancy
Clark
Coad
Cohelan
Collier
Conte
Cook
Corbett
Corman
Cunningham
Curtin
Curtis, Mass.
Daddario
Daniels
Dawson
Delaney
Dent
Denton
Derounian
Derwinski
Dingell
Dole
Dominick
Donohue
Doyle
Dulski
Durno
Dwyer
Edmondson
Ellsworth
Fallon
Farbstein
Felghan
Fenton
Findley
Finnegan
Fino
Flood
Fogarty
Ford
Frelinghuysen
Friedel
Fulton
Gallagher
Garland
Garmatz
Gavin
Glaimo
Gilbert
Glenn
Goodell
Goodling
Granahan
Gray
Green, Ore.
Green, Pa.
Griffin

Griffiths
Gubser
Hagen, Calif.
Halleck
Halpern
Hansen
Harding
Harrison, Wyo.
Harvey, Ind.
Harvey, Mich.
Hays
Hechler
Hiestand
Hoeven
Hoffman, Ill.
Hollifield
Holland
Holtzman
Horan
Hosmer
Hull
Inouye
Jarman
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Md.
Johnson, Wis.
Judd
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kearns
Kee
Keith
Kelly
Keogh
Kilday
Kilgore
King, Calif.
King, N.Y.
King, Utah
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Knox
Kowalski
Kunkel
Kyl
Lane
Langen
Lankford
Latta
Lesinski
Libonati
Lindsay
Lipscomb
McCormack
McDonough
McDonnell
McFall
McIntire
McVey
Macdonald
MacGregor
Machrowicz
Mack
Madden
Magnuson
Mailliard
Martin, Mass.
Martin, Nebr.
Mathias
May
Merrow
Miller, Clem
Miller,
George P.
Miller, N.Y.
Milliken
Minshall
Moeller
Monagan
Montoya
Moore
Moorehead,
Ohio
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Morris
Morse
Mosher
Moss
Moulder
Multer
Murphy
Natcher
Nelsen
Nix
Norblad

NAYS—106

Abbutt
Abernethy
Alexander
Alford

Alger
Andersen,
Minn.
Andrews

Ashbrook
Ashmore
Beckworth
Beckmann

Bennett, Fla.
Bennett, Mich.
Berry
Blitch
Boggs
Bonner
Boykin
Broyhill
Burleson
Casey
Colmer
Cramer
Curtis, Mo.
Davis,
James C.
Davis, John W.
Davis, Tenn.
Devine
Dorn
Dowdy
Downing
Elliott
Everett
Ewins
Fascell
Fisher
Flynt
Forrester
Fountain
Frazier
Gary
Gathings

NOT VOTING—30
Ashley
Barry
Betts
Brooks, La.
Brown
Buckley
Cooley
Dague
Diggs
Dooley

So the motion was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:
Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Hébert against.
Mr. Rabaut for, with Mr. Brooks of Louisiana against.
Mr. Healey for, with Mr. Morrison against.
Mr. Ashley for, with Mr. Cooley against.
Mr. Ullman for, with Mr. Harrison of Virginia against.
Mr. Diggs for, with Mr. Vinson against.
Mr. Brown for, with Mr. Thompson of Louisiana against.
Mr. Betts for, with Mr. Rogers of Texas against.

Until further notice:
Mr. Ichord of Missouri with Mr. Barry.
Mr. Slack with Mr. Hall.
Mr. Thomas with Mr. Schenck.
Mr. Young with Mr. Robison.

Mr. BAKER, Mr. AYRES, and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."
Mr. COLLIER changed his vote from "present" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.
THE FULL RIGHT OF FRANCHISE
Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I believe it was unfortunate that the rules of the House did not permit the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] to fully explain the vote the House was taking on the Rooney amendment.

The House had been maneuvered into a parliamentary situation on the exten-

Michel
Mills
Murray
Norrell
Passman
Patman
Pillecher
Poage
Poff
Rains
Ray
Riley
Rivers, S.C.
Roberts
Rogers, Fla.
Scott
Selden
Sikes
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Va.
Spence
Stephens
Taylor
Teague, Tex.
Trimble
Tuck
Utt
Whitener
Whitten
Williams
Willis
Winstead

Rogers, Tex.
Schenck
Siler
Slack
Thomas
Thompson, La.
Ullman
Vinson
Westland
Young

sion of the Civil Rights Commission where it was not possible to vote to include the amendment adopted in the Judiciary Committee to extend the jurisdiction of Civil Rights Commission to include vote fraud. There was only one vote that a Member who was interested in seeing this amendment become part of the Civil Rights Commission legislation could cast and that was "nay." Had the nays carried there was no question that the Civil Rights Commission extension could then have been presented so the Congress could vote up or down the extension of its jurisdiction, to include the honest counting of the ballots.

There is no question that this situation was deliberately planned by the leadership of the Congress which decided against extending the jurisdiction of the Civil Rights Commission to include vote fraud. The statement of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] yesterday along with the colloquy that followed—pages 19119-19121 of the RECORD—should be read by all persons interested in the subject of civil rights.

I will say only this on the substantive question involved: The right of franchise consists of two parts; first, the right to cast a ballot freely; second, the right to have the ballot cast counted honestly. The first right is meaningless if the second right is denied. For years I have seen those who claim great interest in civil rights legislation go all out for the right to vote, but when it is sought to make that right meaningful by including the right to have the ballot counted honestly they not only lose interest, but indulge in parliamentary maneuvering to prevent the issue from being joined. This in itself is in the nature of a denial of a civil right.

I believe the issue is being drawn, however, and not much longer will these half-hearted advocates of civil rights be able to pose as the champions of the basic civil rights—the full right of the franchise—the right to vote freely and the right to have the vote counted honestly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:
Amendment No. 24: Page 36, line 21, strike out "\$302,000" and insert "\$888,000".

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:
Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24 and concur therein.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Twenty-nine Members have arisen, not a sufficient number.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. SIKES) there were—ayes 225, noes 72.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 37, line 2, insert: "Provided further, That the compensation of any employee paid from funds provided under this head shall not exceed \$20,500 per annum."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The further unfinished business is the vote on the motion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] to recommit the bill H.R. 9076, the public works appropriation bill for 1962, on which the yeas and nays were ordered on yesterday.

Without objection, the Clerk will again report the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENSEN moves to recommit the bill H.R. 9076 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendment: Page 11, line 13, strike out "\$55,468,000" and insert "\$51,243,000"; and on page 11, line 14, strike out "\$53,268,000" and insert "\$49,043,000"; and on page 11, line 24, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for constructing the following transmission lines and facilities:

"Vernal-Provo No. 1 transmission line and substation 138 kilovolts;

"Craig-Sinclair transmission line and substation 115 kilovolts;

"Glen Canyon-Sigurd-St. George transmission lines and substations 138 kilovolts;

"Glen Canyon-Phoenix transmission lines and substations 230 kilovolts (double circuit);

"Four Corners-Albuquerque transmission line and substation 230 kilovolts (double circuit);

"Curecanti-Rangely transmission line 230 kilovolts;

"And the Gunnison-Midway section of the Curecanti-Midway transmission lines and substation."

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. I am led to present this inquiry because of some questions that have been asked of me by some of the newer Members. As I understand, this is a motion to recommit with instructions to strike out certain parts of the bill. If this kind of a motion to recommit is carried, then would it follow immediately that the bill would come back to the House for a vote as amended by the motion to recommit,

and it would come back immediately for a vote up or down?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The answer to the parliamentary inquiry is in the affirmative, that it would, because the motion calls for reporting back forthwith.

Mr. HALLECK. I thank the Chair. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion on which the yeas and nays were demanded.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 182, nays 225, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 199]

YEAS—182

Abbott	Fino	Monagan
Adair	Fisher	Moore
Alexander	Flynt	Moorehead,
Alger	Ford	Ohio
Anderson, Ill.	Forrester	Morse
Arends	Frellinghuysen	Nelsen
Ashbrook	Fulton	Norblad
Ashmore	Garland	Osmers
Auchincloss	Gary	Ostertag
Avery	Gavin	Patman
Ayres	Glenn	Pelly
Baldwin	Goodell	Pike
Barry	Goodling	Pillion
Bass, N.H.	Griffin	Pirnie
Bates	Gross	Poff
Battin	Gubser	Qule
Becker	Haley	Ray
Beermann	Halleck	Rhodes, Ariz.
Belcher	Halpern	Riehlman
Bell	Harvey, Ind.	Riley
Berry	Harvey, Mich.	Rivers, S.C.
Blitch	Hemphill	Rogers, Fla.
Bolton	Herlong	Roudebush
Bow	Hiestand	Rousselot
Boykin	Hoeven	St. George
Bray	Hoffman, Ill.	Saylor
Bromwell	Hoffman, Mich.	Schadeberg
Broomfield	Hosmer	Scherer
Broyhill	Jensen	Schneebell
Bruce	Johansen	Schweiker
Burke, Ky.	Jonas	Schwengel
Burleson	Judd	Scott
Byrnes, Wis.	Kearns	Scranton
Cahill	Keith	Seely-Brown
Casey	Kilburn	Short
Cederberg	Kilgore	Sibal
Chamberlain	King, N.Y.	Smith, Calif.
Chiperfield	Kitchin	Smith, Va.
Church	Knox	Springer
Clancy	Kunkel	Taber
Clark	Kyl	Taylor
Coiller	Laird	Teague, Calif.
Conte	Langen	Thomson, Wis.
Cramer	Latta	Tuck
Curtin	Lennon	Tupper
Curtis, Mass.	Lindsay	Utt
Curtis, Mo.	Lipscomb	Van Pelt
Daddario	McCulloch	Van Zandt
Davis,	McDonough	Wallhauser
James C.	McIntire	Walter
Dent	McMillan	Watts
Derounian	McSween	Wels
Derwinski	MacGregor	Whalley
Devine	Mailliard	Wharton
Dole	Martin, Mass.	Whitener
Dorn	Mason	Widnall
Dowdy	Mathias	Williams
Downing	Meador	Wilson, Calif.
Durno	Michel	Wilson, Ind.
Dwyer	Miller, N.Y.	Younger
Fenton	Milliken	
Findley	Minshall	

NAYS—225

Abernethy	Boggs	Corman
Addabbo	Boland	Cunningham
Addonizio	Bolling	Daniels
Albert	Bonner	Davis, John W.
Alford	Brademas	Davis, Tenn.
Andersen,	Breeding	Dawson
Minn.	Brewster	Delaney
Andrews	Brooks, Tex.	Denton
Anfuso	Burke, Mass.	Dingell
Aspinall	Byrne, Pa.	Dominick
Bailey	Cannon	Donohue
Baker	Carey	Doyle
Baring	Celler	Dulski
Barrett	Chelf	Edmondson
Bass, Tenn.	Chenoweth	Elliott
Eeckworth	Coad	Ellsworth
Bennett, Fla.	Cohelan	Everett
Bennett, Mich.	Cook	Evins
Blatnik	Corbett	Fallon

Farbstein	Kowalski	Pucinski
Fascell	Landrum	Rains
Feighan	Lane	Randall
Finnegan	Lankford	Reece
Flood	Lesinski	Reifel
Fogarty	Libonati	Reuss
Fountain	Loser	Rhodes, Pa.
Frazier	McCormack	Rivers, Alaska
Friedel	McDowell	Roberts
Gallagher	McFall	Rodino
Garmatz	McVey	Rogers, Colo.
Gathings	Macdonald	Rooney
Glaimo	Machrowicz	Roosevelt
Gilbert	Mack	Rostenkowski
Granahan	Madden	Roush
Grant	Magnuson	Rutherford
Gray	Mahon	Ryan
Green, Oreg.	Marshall	St. Germain
Green, Pa.	Martin, Nebr.	Santangelo
Griffiths	Matthews	Saund
Hagan, Ga.	May	Selden
Hagen, Calif.	Merrow	Shelley
Hansen	Miller, Clem	Sheppard
Harding	Miller,	Shipley
Hardy	George P.	Shriver
Harris	Mills	Sikes
Harrison, Wyo.	Moeller	Sisk
Hays	Montoya	Smith, Iowa
Hechler	Moorhead, Pa.	Smith, Miss.
Henderson	Morgan	Spence
Hollifield	Morris	Stafford
Holland	Mosher	Staggers
Holtzman	Moss	Steed
Horan	Moulder	Stephens
Huddleston	Multer	Stratton
Hull	Murphy	Stubblefield
Ikard, Tex.	Murray	Sullivan
Inouye	Natcher	Teague, Tex.
Jarman	Nix	Thomas
Jennings	Norrell	Thompson, N.J.
Joelson	Nygaard	Thompson, Tex.
Johnson, Calif.	O'Brien, Ill.	Thornberry
Johnson, Md.	O'Brien, N.Y.	Toil
Johnson, Wis.	O'Hara, Ill.	Tollefson
Jones, Ala.	O'Hara, Mich.	Trimble
Karsten	O'Konski	Udall, Morris K.
Karsh	Olsen	Vanik
Kastenmeier	O'Neill	Weaver
Kee	Passman	Whitten
Kelly	Perkins	Wickersham
Keogh	Peterson	Willis
Kilday	Pfost	Winstead
King, Calif.	Philbin	Wright
King, Utah	Pilcher	Yates
Kirwan	Poage	Zablocki
Kluczynski	Powell	Zelenko
Kornegay	Price	

NOT VOTING—29

Ashley	Hall	Rogers, Tex.
Betts	Harrison, Va.	Schenck
Brooks, La.	Harsha	Siler
Brown	Healey	Slack
Buckley	Hébert	Thompson, La.
Colmer	Ichord, Mo.	Ullman
Cooley	Jones, Mo.	Vinson
Dague	Morrison	Westland
Diggs	Rabaut	Young
Dooley	Robison	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:
 Mr. Vinson for, with Mr. Hébert against.
 Mr. Hall for, with Mr. Rogers of Texas against.
 Mr. Harrison of Virginia for, with Mr. Brooks of Louisiana against.
 Mr. Betts for, with Mr. Westland against.
 Mr. Harsha for, with Mr. Buckley against.
 Mr. Schenck for, with Mr. Cooley against.

Until further notice:
 Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Dooley.
 Mr. Ullman with Mr. Siler.

Mr. DEVINE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The vote was announced as above recorded.

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

Mr. JENSEN. On that, Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 378, nays 31, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 200]

YEAS—378

Abblitt	Dominick	King, Utah
Abernethy	Donohue	Kirwan
Adair	Dorn	Kitchin
Addabbo	Dowdy	Kluczynski
Addonizio	Downing	Knox
Albert	Doyle	Kornegay
Alexander	Dulski	Kowalski
Alford	Durno	Kunkel
Andersen,	Dwyer	Kyl
Minn.	Edmondson	Laird
Andrews	Elliott	Landrum
Anfuso	Ellsworth	Lane
Arends	Everett	Langen
Ashbrook	Evins	Lankford
Ashmore	Fallon	Latta
Aspinall	Farbstain	Lennon
Auchincloss	Fascell	Lesinski
Avery	Farghan	Libonati
Ayres	Fenton	Lindsay
Bailey	Findley	Lipscomb
Baker	Finnegan	Loser
Baldwin	Fino	McCormack
Baring	Fisher	McCulloch
Barrett	Flood	McDonough
Barry	Flynt	McDowell
Bass, N.H.	Fogarty	McFall
Bass, Tenn.	Ford	McIntire
Bates	Forrester	McMillan
Battin	Fountain	McSween
Becker	Frazier	McVey
Beckworth	Frelinghuysen	Macdonald
Beermann	Friedel	MacGregor
Belcher	Fulton	Machrowicz
Bell	Gallagher	Mack
Bennett, Fla.	Garland	Madden
Bennett, Mich.	Garmatz	Magnuson
Berry	Gary	Mahon
Betts	Gathings	Mailliard
Blatnik	Gavin	Martin, Nebr.
Blicht	Giaino	Mathias
Boggs	Gilbert	Matthews
Boland	Glenn	May
Bolling	Granahan	Meader
Bolton	Grant	Merrow
Bonner	Gray	Miller, Clem
Bow	Green, Ore.	Miller,
Boykin	Green, Pa.	George P.
Brademas	Griffin	Miller, N.Y.
Bray	Griffiths	Milliken
Breeding	Gubser	Mills
Brewster	Hagen, Calif.	Minshall
Brooks, Tex.	Haley	Moeller
Broomfield	Halleck	Monagan
Broyhill	Halpern	Montoya
Bruce	Hansen	Moore
Burke, Ky.	Harding	Moorehead,
Burke, Mass.	Hardy	Ohio
Burleson	Harris	Moorhead, Pa.
Byrne, Pa.	Harrison, Wyo.	Morgan
Cahill	Harvey, Ind.	Morris
Cannon	Harvey, Mich.	Morse
Carey	Hays	Mosher
Casey	Hechler	Moss
Cederberg	Hemphill	Moulder
Celler	Henderson	Multer
Chamberlain	Herlong	Murphy
Chenoweth	Heif	Murray
Chipperfield	Hollifield	Natcher
Church	Holland	Neisen
Clancy	Holtzman	Nix
Clark	Horan	Norblad
Coad	Hosmer	Norrell
Cohelan	Huddleston	Nygaard
Colmer	Hull	O'Brien, Ill.
Conte	Ichord, Mo.	O'Brien, N.Y.
Cook	Ikard, Tex.	O'Hara, Ill.
Corbett	Inouye	O'Hara, Mich.
Corman	Jarman	O'Konski
Cramer	Jennings	Olsen
Cunningham	Jensen	O'Neill
Curtin	Joelson	Osmer
Curtis, Mass.	Johnson, Calif.	Ostertag
Curtis, Mo.	Johnson, Md.	Passman
Daddario	Johnson, Wis.	Patman
Daniels	Jones, Ala.	Pelly
Davis,	Judd	Perkins
James C.	Karsten	Peterson
Davis, John W.	Karth	Post
Davis, Tenn.	Kastenmeier	Philbin
Dawson	Kearns	Pike
Delaney	Kee	Plicher
Dent	Keith	Pillion
Denton	Kelly	Firnle
Derounian	Keogh	Poage
Diggs	Kilday	Price
Dingell	Kilgore	Pucinski
Dole	King, Calif.	Quite
	King, N.Y.	Rains

Randall
Reece
Reifel
Reuss
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rhodes, Pa.
Riehlman
Riley
Rivers, Alaska
Rivers, S.C.
Roberts
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rooney
Roosevelt
Rostenkowski
Roudebush
Roush
Rutherford
Ryan
St. Germain
Santangelo
Saund
Schadeberg
Scherer
Schneebell
Schwengel
Scott
Seely-Brown

Selden
Shelley
Sheppard
Shipley
Short
Shriver
Sibal
Sikes
Sisk
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Va.
Spence
Springer
Stafford
Staggers
Steed
Stephens
Stratton
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Teague, Tex.
Thomas
Thompson, N.J.
Thompson, Tex.
Thomson, Wis.
Thornberry
Toll

Tollefson
Trimble
Tuck
Tupper
Udall, Morris K.
Ullman
Vanik
Van Pelt
Van Zandt
Wallhauser
Walter
Watts
Weaver
Wels
Whalley
Whitener
Whitten
Wickersham
Widnall
Williams
Wilson, Calif.
Wilson, Ind.
Winstead
Wright
Yates
Younger
Zablocki
Zelenko

by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses be, and the same is hereby, agreed to.

AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill—H.R. 7576—to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission, in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1951, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is my understanding we will have 1 hour of debate on this conference report?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There will be 1 hour of general debate, and the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] will have control of the time.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago when this matter was on the floor, this side of the aisle allocated half of the time to the majority. Would my friend from California advise whether or not this side of the aisle will be extended the same courtesy at this time.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman from California will be glad to yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1101)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7576) to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 101. PLANT OR FACILITY ACQUISITION OR CONSTRUCTION.—There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with the provisions of section 261a(1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the sum of \$194,440,000 for acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion as follows:

"(a) SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS.—

"Project 62-a-1, modifications to production and supporting installations, \$7,500,000.
"Project 62-a-2, fission product recovery, phase II, Hanford, Washington, \$1,500,000.

NAYS—31

Alger
Anderson, Ill.
Bromwell
Byrnes, Wis.
Collier
Derwinski
Devine
Goodell
Goodling
Gross
Hiestand

Hoffman, Ill.
Hoffman, Mich.
Johansen
Jonas
Kilburn
Marshall
Martin, Mass.
Mason
Michel
Poff
Ray

Rousselot
St. George
Saylor
Schwelker
Scranton
Smith, Calif.
Taber
Utt
Wharton

NOT VOTING—27

Ashley
Brooks, La.
Brown
Buckley
Cooley
Dague
Dooley
Hagan, Ga.
Hall

Harrison, Va.
Harsha
Healey
Hébert
Jones, Mo.
Morrison
Powell
Rabaut
Robison

Rogers, Tex.
Schenck
Siler
Slack
Thompson, La.
Vinson
Westland
Willis
Young

So the bill was passed.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Brown.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Meader.
Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Siler.
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Robison.

Mr. Brooks of Louisiana with Mr. Westland.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Harrison of Virginia with Mr. Dooley.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Schenck.
Mr. Healey with Mr. Harsha.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Hall.

Mr. ASHBROOK changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING TITLE V OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

Mr. SISK, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 455, Rept. No. 1176) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the bill (H.R. 2010) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, be, and the same hereby is, taken from the Speaker's table, to the end that the Senate amendment be, and the same is hereby, disagreed to and that the conference requested

"Project 62-a-3, modifications for improved natural fuel elements, Savannah River, South Carolina, \$3,950,000.

"Project 62-a-4, solvent purification installation, Savannah River, South Carolina, \$500,000.

"Project 62-a-5, additional reactor confinement, Savannah River, South Carolina, \$3,000,000.

"Project 62-a-6, electric energy generating facility for the new production reactor, Hanford, Washington, \$58,000,000: *Provided*, That the electric energy generated by this facility shall be used exclusively by the Commission in connection with the operation of the Hanford, Washington, installation.

"(b) SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS.—

"Project 62-b-1, relocation of Clinch River pumping station, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, \$1,425,000.

"Project 62-b-2, feed vaporization building, Paducah, Kentucky, \$585,000.

"Project 62-b-3, permanent Gallaher Bridge, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, \$1,265,000.

"(c) ATOMIC WEAPONS.—

"Project 62-c-1, weapons production, development, and test installations, \$7,500,000.

"Project 62-c-2, specialized plant addition and modification, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, \$3,500,000.

"Project 62-c-3, Tandem Van de Graaff facility, Los Alamos, New Mexico, \$3,500,000.

"(d) REACTOR DEVELOPMENT.—

"Project 62-d-1, test plant for Project SNAP, Santa Susana, California, \$3,375,000.

"Project 62-d-2, experimental beryllium oxide reactor, National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho, \$8,000,000.

"Project 62-d-3, fuels recycle pilot plant, Hanford, Washington, \$5,000,000.

"Project 62-d-4, high radiation level analytical laboratory, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, \$2,000,000.

"Project 62-d-5, improvements to radioactive liquid waste system, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, \$1,700,000.

"Project 62-d-6, experimental organic cooled reactor loops, National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho, \$6,000,000.

"Project 62-d-7, ultrahigh temperature reactor experiment building, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, New Mexico, \$3,500,000.

"(e) REACTOR DEVELOPMENT.—

"Project 62-e-1, additional transient housing, Argonne National Laboratory, Illinois, \$300,000.

"Project 62-e-2, technical services building, National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho, \$1,500,000.

"Project 62-e-3, instrumentation and health physics building, Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York, \$2,000,000.

"Project 62-e-4, study, development, and design for nuclear processes which have application for improving and utilizing coal and coal products, \$5,000,000.

"(f) PHYSICAL RESEARCH.—

"Project 62-f-1, modification to CP-5 reactor and low energy accelerator installations, Argonne National Laboratory, Illinois, \$1,650,000.

"Project 62-f-2, accelerator and reactor additions and modifications, Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York, \$1,875,000.

"Project 62-f-3, accelerator improvements, Cambridge and Princeton accelerators, \$500,000.

"Project 62-f-4, accelerator improvements, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, California, \$550,000.

"(g) PHYSICAL RESEARCH.—

"Project 62-g-1, high energy physics laboratory, Argonne National Laboratory, Illinois, \$6,900,000.

"Project 62-g-2, chemistry laboratory, Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York, \$6,000,000.

"Project 62-g-3, cosmotron laboratory addition, Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York, \$525,000.

"Project 62-g-4, mechanical shops building, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, California, \$2,640,000.

"Project 62-g-5, physics building, University of Chicago, Illinois, \$800,000.

"(h) BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE.—

"Project 62-h-1, laboratory for mixed fission product inhalation studies, Lovelace Foundation, Albuquerque, New Mexico, \$2,000,000.

"(i) BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE.—

"Project 62-i-1, cell physiology laboratories, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, \$500,000.

"Project 62-i-2, mammalian genetics laboratories, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, \$760,000.

"Project 62-i-3, controlled environment laboratory, Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York, \$1,000,000.

"Project 62-i-4, animal bioradiological laboratory, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, California, \$700,000.

"(j) COMMUNITY.—

"Project 62-j-1, additional junior high school construction, Los Alamos, New Mexico, \$1,750,000.

"Project 62-j-2, additional elementary school construction, Los Alamos, New Mexico, \$700,000.

"Project 62-j-3, Mesa public library addition, Los Alamos, New Mexico, \$70,000.

"Project 62-j-4, real estate development, Los Alamos County, New Mexico, \$410,000.

"(k) GENERAL PLANT PROJECTS.—\$34,510,000.

"SEC. 102. LIMITATIONS.—(a) The Commission is authorized to start any project set forth in subsections 101 (a), (c), (d), (f), and (h), only if the currently estimated cost of that project does not exceed by more than 25 per centum the estimated cost set forth for that project.

"(b) The Commission is authorized to start any project set forth in subsection 101 (b), (e), (g), (i), and (j), only if the currently estimated cost of that project does not exceed by more than 10 per centum the estimated cost set forth for that project.

"(c) The Commission is authorized to start a project under subsection 101(k) only if it is in accordance with the following:

"1. For community operations, the maximum currently estimated cost of any project shall be \$100,000 and the maximum currently estimated cost of any building included in such project shall be \$10,000.

"2. For all other programs, the maximum currently estimated cost of any project shall be \$500,000 and the maximum currently estimated cost of any building included in such a project shall be \$100,000.

"3. The total cost of all projects undertaken under subsection 101(k) shall not exceed the estimated cost set forth in that subsection by more than 10 per centum.

"SEC. 103. ADVANCE PLANNING AND DESIGN.—

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated funds for advance planning, construction design, and architectural services, in connection with projects which are not otherwise authorized by law, and the Atomic Energy Commission is authorized to use funds currently or otherwise available to it for such purposes.

"SEC. 104. RESTORATION OR REPLACEMENT.—

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated funds necessary to restore or to replace plants or facilities destroyed or otherwise seriously damaged, and the Atomic Energy Commission is authorized to use funds currently or otherwise available to it for such purposes.

"SEC. 105. CURRENTLY AVAILABLE FUNDS.—

In addition to the sums authorized to be appropriated to the Atomic Energy Commission by section 101 of this Act, there are

hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Atomic Energy Commission to accomplish the purposes of this Act such sums of money as may be currently available to the Atomic Energy Commission.

"SEC. 106. SUBSTITUTIONS.—Funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to start any other new project for which an estimate was not included in this Act if it be a substitute for a project or portion of a project authorized in subsections 101 (a), (b), and (c) and the estimated cost thereof is within the limit of cost of the project for which substitution is to be made, and the Commission certifies that—

"(a) the project is essential to the common defense and security;

"(b) the new project is required by changes in weapon characteristics or weapon logistic operations; and

"(c) it is unable to enter into a contract with any person, including a licensee, on terms satisfactory to the Commission to furnish from a privately owned plant or facility the product of services to be provided in the new project.

"SEC. 107. AMENDMENT OF PRIOR YEAR ACTS.—(a) Section 101 of Public Law 86-457 is amended by striking therefrom the figure '\$211,476,000' and substituting therefor the figure '\$338,476,000'.

"(b) Section 101(f) of Public Law 86-457 is amended by striking therefrom 'Project 61-f-7, design and engineering, linear electron accelerator, \$3,000,000' and substituting therefor 'Project 61-f-7, linear electron accelerator, \$114,000,000'.

"(c) Section 101(d) of Public Law 86-457 is amended by striking therefrom the figure '\$24,000,000' for project 61-d-9, advanced test reactor, and substituting therefor the figure '\$40,000,000'.

"SEC. 108. PROJECT RESCISSIONS.—(a) Public Law 86-457 is amended by rescinding therefrom authorization for a project, except for funds heretofore obligated, as follows:

"Project 61-b-2, high-velocity test track, Sandia Base, New Mexico, \$2,100,000.

"(b) Public Law 86-50, as amended, is further amended by rescinding therefrom authorization for projects, except for funds heretofore obligated, as follows:

"Project 60-a-2, prototype installations, gaseous diffusion plants, \$1,000,000.

"Project 60-b-1, cylinder storage area, Paducah, Kentucky, \$500,000.

"(c) Public Law 85-590, as amended, is further amended by rescinding therefrom authorization for projects, except for funds heretofore obligated, as follows:

"Project 59-c-9, test assembly building, \$510,000.

"Project 59-d-1, reprocessing pilot plant, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, \$3,500,000.

"Project 59-d-3, fast reactor safety testing station, Nevada test site, \$1,367,000.

"(d) Public Law 85-162, as amended, is further amended by rescinding therefrom authorization for a project, except for funds heretofore obligated, as follows:

"Project 58-b-6, additions to gaseous diffusion plants, \$6,600,000.

"(e) Public Law 84-506, as amended, is further amended by rescinding therefrom authorization for projects, except for funds heretofore obligated, as follows:

"Project 57-a-6, charging and discharging system, Hanford, Washington, \$3,450,000.

"SEC. 109. COOPERATIVE POWER REACTOR DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—

"(a) Section 111 of Public Law 85-162, as amended, is further amended by striking out the date 'June 30, 1961,' in clause (3) of subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof the date 'June 30, 1962.'

"(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Atomic Energy Commission

the sum of \$7,000,000 to be available, in addition to the funds heretofore authorized, for carrying out the Commission's power reactor demonstration program in accordance with the terms and conditions provided in sections 110 and 112 of Public Law 86-50. The maximum amount of the program authorization, specified in subsection 110(b) of Public Law 86-50 and section 109 of Public Law 86-457, is increased by \$12,000,000. In addition to the amounts authorized under subsection 110(c) of Public Law 86-50 and section 109 of Public Law 86-457, the Commission is authorized to use funds not to exceed \$7,000,000 in the aggregate, to provide research and development assistance in support of unsolicited proposals from the utility industry to construct nuclear powerplants.

"(c) Funds appropriated to the Commission pursuant to the authorization contained in subsections (b) and (d) of section 110 of Public Law 86-50 shall be available to the Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of section 111(f) of Public Law 85-162, for a cooperative arrangement in accordance with the basis for an agreement described in the program justification data for arrangement numbered 60-110-2, a cooperative power reactor project designated as the LaCrosse boiling water reactor."

And the Senate agree to the same.

CHET HOLIFIELD,
MELVIN PRICE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN O. PASTORE,
ALBERT GORE,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
HENRY DWORSHAK,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7576) to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The Senate struck out all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute amendment. The committee of conference has agreed to a substitute for both the House bill and the Senate amendment. Except for technical, clarifying, and conforming changes, the following statement explains the differences between the House bill and the substitute agreed to in conference.

SECTION 101

The House, in considering H.R. 7576, deleted project 62-a-6, electric generating facilities for the new production reactor, Hanford, Wash., \$95,000,000. The Senate in acting upon the bill passed by the House, struck all after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute amendment which provided for the aforementioned electric generating facilities. In addition, the Senate added a project 62-e-4, study, development, and design for nuclear processes which have application for improving and utilizing coal and coal products, \$5,000,000.

The committee of conference agreed to a modified version of project 62-a-6 to read as follows:

"Project 62-a-6, electric energy generating facility for the new production reactor, Hanford, Washington, \$58,000,000: *Provided*, That the electric energy generated by this facility shall be used exclusively by the Commission in connection with the operation of the Hanford, Washington installation."

Project 62-a-6 authorizes \$58,000,000 for the installation of an electric generating fa-

cility at the New Production Reactor (NPR) at Hanford, Wash. This facility will consist principally of one turbine generator unit with a rated capacity of approximately 400,000 kilowatts.

The statutory language specifies that the electric energy generated by this facility shall be used by the Commission in connection with the operation of the Hanford, Wash., site. Since the site has an estimated 400,000 kilowatt requirement, this plant as designed, should be capable of meeting the power requirements of the Hanford site. The Hanford site is situated at Richland, Wash., and consists of approximately 428 square miles, owned by the Federal Government. At the site, there are eight plutonium producing reactors, various installations for separation of plutonium metal, and the fabrication of fuel elements for these reactors and related support facilities. The entire complex is operated under contract for the government by the General Electric Co.

Studies submitted to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on the economics of such a plant indicate that, operating at an 85 percent load factor, all costs could be paid back, including payments of a 4 percent interest charge, in 9 years. These studies assume an 11-year plutonium production campaign beginning in 1962 when the plutonium reactor goes into operation. This period is believed to be reasonable, particularly in view of the recent Soviet decision to resume nuclear weapons testing and development. A letter of August 18 from the Atomic Energy Commission summarizes the results of these studies (see appendix A to this report).

It is recognized that the Commission may enter into negotiations to make necessary adjustments under its existing arrangement with the power supplier at the Hanford site in the best interests of the Government. This authorization does not contemplate commercial sales of electric power by the Commission. It is understood that the Commission may, by negotiation with its current supplier of electric power, provide for emergency reserve capacity to guarantee continuity of power supply in the event of any interruption in power from the AEC facility.

The disposition of energy produced by these facilities will be similar to the practice followed at other AEC sites where electricity is generated incident to the operation of Government-owned reactors. A letter from the AEC summarizing the practice at these other sites is attached as appendix B to this report.

In view of the limitations imposed upon the Commission with respect to the disposition of the power produced by the facilities constructed under project 62-a-6, the conferees agreed to delete section 110 of H.R. 7576. Section 110 had provided for transfer to the Secretary of Interior of the power produced by the larger facility originally proposed under project 62-a-6. In view of the fact that the project, as agreed to by the conferees, provides for use of the power at the Hanford installation, section 110 was no longer deemed necessary.

In summary, the authorization of the single electric generator facility as recommended by the conferees would have the following advantages:

1. All of the electric power produced at the facility will be used for national defense purposes at the AEC Hanford plutonium weapons material production installation.

2. Since the electric power production is limited to the AEC Hanford installation, the question of whether or not AEC would be in the "commercial power business" is completely eliminated.

3. The Hanford atomic electric plant at 400,000 kilowatts would still be the world's

largest atomic powerplant from a single reactor.

4. Economic studies submitted by the Atomic Energy Commission indicate that the entire capital cost of the generating facility will be paid for with interest in nine years of dual purpose operation.

COAL RESEARCH

With respect to project 62-e-4, added by the Senate and providing \$5,000,000 for study, development and design for nuclear processes which have application for improving and utilizing coal and coal products, the conferees on the part of the House agreed to the Senate amendment.

The authorization provided by project 62-e-4 will be used to explore the areas in which nuclear energy may be used to aid the coal industry. Among the projects for which this authorization might be used are research and development work in the use of radioisotopes in the coal industry, gasification of coal by high temperature nuclear heat and related laboratory investigations into the nature of radiation induced chemical reactions. Provision is made for participation by the Department of the Interior through its Bureau of Mines and in connection with research work, the Office of Coal Research, by means of interagency agreements and transfers of funds. A letter from AEC summarizing this program is attached as appendix C to this report.

(APPENDIX A)

U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., August 18, 1961.

MR. JAMES T. RAMEY,
Executive Director, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Congress of the United States.

DEAR MR. RAMEY: In accordance with your request of August 16, we have calculated the duration of the dual-purpose period at the Hanford NPR necessary to pay off the investment in a powerplant consisting of one turbine-generator unit. The unit assumed was sized at the 400 emw level now under study for a 2-unit project. The budget estimate is \$58 million.

As requested, the calculations have been performed on three different bases:

1. FPC's primary evaluation
2. FPC's secondary evaluation
3. FPC's secondary evaluation including credit for advanced power sales.

The results are as follows:

1. On the basis of the primary evaluation, a 12-year dual-purpose period (14-year production campaign) would pay off the plant.
2. On the basis of the secondary evaluation, a 10-year dual-purpose period (12-year production campaign) would pay off the plant.

3. On the basis of the secondary evaluation including credit for advanced power sales, a 9-year dual-purpose period (11-year production campaign) would pay off the plant.

You will recall that current studies have assumed an 8-year dual-purpose period—10-year production campaign.

Sincerely yours,

A. R. LUEDECKE,
General Manager.

(APPENDIX B)

U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., August 31, 1961.

MR. JAMES T. RAMEY,
Executive Director,
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy,
Congress of the United States.

DEAR MR. RAMEY: In accordance with your verbal request of August 30, to Mr. Hollingsworth, attached are two tabulations: Table I, AEC-owned plants, operating or dismantled, that generate power; table II, AEC purchased electric power.

Note that table I includes all electric powerplants owned and operated by the AEC, and AEC-owned reactor facilities producing steam used for electric power generation by others. It includes only plants that are in operation as of June 30, 1961, or have been in operation and have been dismantled. Table II covers AEC power purchases for

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, for installations with demands of 1 megawatt and over; complete data for fiscal year 1961 are not yet available. We are attaching, however, a report of AEC electric power statistics which shows the actual and projected requirements for our major installations, fiscal years 1960 through 1964; the projected

fiscal year 1961 requirements are not appreciably different than the actual fiscal year 1960 usage.

We will be happy to supply whatever other information you may desire.

Sincerely yours,

A. R. LUEDECKE,
General Manager.

TABLE I.—AEC-owned plants operable or dismantled that generate power

Name of plant	Location	Capacity, electric kilowatts (net)	Year of startup	Interconnecting utility
Nuclear:				
Shippingport Atomic Power Station.....	Shippingport, Pa.	60,000	1957	Duquesne Light. ¹
Experimental boiling water reactor.....	Lemont, Ill.	4,500	1956	(2).
Sodium reactor experiment.....	Santa Susana, Calif.	6,000	1957	Southern California Edison. ³
Homogeneous reactor experiment No. 1.....	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	140	1952	(1).
Boiling reactor experiments.....	NRTS, Idaho	2,400	1954	(1).
Experimental breeder reactor No. 1.....	NRTS, Idaho	150	1951	(1).
Homogeneous reactor experiment No. 2.....	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	300	1957	(2).
Stationary low powerplant No. 1.....	NRTS, Idaho	200	1958	(2).
Submarine intermediate reactor Mark A.....	West Milton, N. Y.	10,000	1957	Niagara Mohawk Power Co. ³
Nonnuclear				
LASL.....	Los Alamos, N. Mex.	22,000	-----	Public Service of New Mexico. ⁴
Savannah River.....	-----	158,000	-----	South Carolina Electric & Gas and South Carolina Generating Co. ⁷
Oak Ridge.....	-----	238,000	-----	Tennessee Valley Authority. ⁶
Pratt & Whitney Connecticut operations.....	Middletown, Conn.	4,000	-----	Hartford Electric Co. ⁷

¹ Power distributed under provisions of Atomic Energy Act of 1946 as amended.

² No export power.

³ Power distributed under provisions of sec. 44, Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

⁴ Power facility dismantled; no export power.

⁵ Small amount of power has been exported for demonstration purposes.

⁶ Power generated for onsite usage; interchange arrangement available.

⁷ Power generated for onsite usage; interconnected, but no interchange arrangement

TABLE II.—AEC purchased electric power, fiscal year 1960 (installations with purchased demands of 1,000 kilowatts and over)

AEC installation	Name of electric power supplier	Demand, kilowatts ¹	Purchased energy, megawatt-hours ²	AEC installation	Name of electric power supplier	Demand, kilowatts ¹	Purchased energy, megawatt-hours ²
Oak Ridge.....	Tennessee Valley Authority.....	1,912,000	15,257,554	Sandia-Livermore.....	Pacific Gas & Electric Corp.....	1,000	7,552
Paducah.....	do.....	1,484,000	12,268,305	UCLRL-Berkeley.....	do.....	18,000	104,303
Do.....	Electric Energy, Inc.....	735,000	6,454,705	LSL-Livermore.....	do.....	11,000	55,055
Portsmouth.....	Ohio Valley Electric Corp.....	1,954,000	17,113,948	LRL-site 300.....	do.....	1,000	4,436
Fernald.....	Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.....	17,000	110,000	National reactor testing station.....	Idaho Power Co. and Utah Power & Light Co.....	26,000	154,140
Savannah River.....	South Carolina Electric & Gas Co.....	102,000	615,534	Argonne Laboratory.....	Public Service Co. (Illinois).....	11,000	53,707
Weldon Springs.....	Union Electric Co. of Missouri.....	8,000	48,222	Ames Laboratory.....	City of Ames-municipal.....	2,000	4,790
Hanford.....	Bonneville Power Administration.....	339,000	2,542,826	Brookhaven National Laboratory.....	Long Island Lighting Co.....	16,000	78,823
ALO-Sandia Base.....	Public Service Co. of New Mexico.....	9,000	37,446	Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory.....	Duquesne Lighting Co.....	9,000	39,697
South Albuquerque Works.....	do.....	4,000	16,649	Do.....	West Penn Power Co.....	2,000	8,248
Los Alamos.....	do.....	10,000	28,550	Pratt & Whitney facility.....	Hartford Electric Light Co.....	3,000	15,901
Nevada test site.....	Southern Nevada Power Co.....	6,000	17,600	Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory.....	Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.....	10,000	36,623
Rocky Flats.....	Public Service Co. of Colorado.....	9,000	38,807	AEC headquarters.....	Potomac Electric Power Co.....	3,000	11,059
Kansas City plant.....	Kansas City Power & Light Co.....	9,000	43,042	Princeton.....	Public Service Electric & Gas Co.....	4,000	3,958
Mound Laboratory.....	Dayton Power & Light Co.....	2,000	15,000	Yale.....	United Illuminating Co.....	1,000	2,530
Pinellas Peninsula.....	Florida Power Corp.....	3,000	14,942	Harvard.....	Cambridge Electric Light Co.....	2,000	1,799
Salton Sea.....	Imperial Irrigation District.....	1,000	2,021	Evandale.....	Cincinnati Gas & Electric.....	7,000	34,012

¹ Maximum demand rounded to nearest 1,000 kilowatts.

² 1 megawatt-hour is equivalent to 1,000 kilowatt-hour.

(APPENDIX C)

U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., August 7, 1961.

HON. CHET HOLIFIELD,
Chairman, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Congress of the United States.

DEAR MR. HOLIFIELD: In your letter of August 4, 1961, you asked for information concerning the programs and projects which we would initiate or accelerate if the Congress adopts the amendment to our fiscal year 1962 authorization bill which authorizes us to spend \$5 million for research on nuclear processes which would have application for utilizing coal.

In view of the fact that funds for such a program are not included in our fiscal year 1962 budget, we have not developed our plans as completely as we have for other programs which are in the budget. However, we have given quite a bit of thought to this area and the points discussed in this letter are reasonably firm.

There are a number of areas where nuclear energy holds promise of being of great assistance to the coal industry. The scope of the areas in which nuclear energy could be of help is very broad, extending from

the actual mining operation through the development of new uses and new markets for coal and coal products. For example, nuclear radiation may make it possible to utilize coal as the raw material in the production of various materials for use in industry and agriculture which are now produced from other sources. Similarly, the heat generated by nuclear reactions may speed the day when gasification of coal is an economic reality rather than a dream, or it may point the way toward more efficient and more economic means of removing the coal values from their place in nature. Of equal importance is the fact that radioisotopes produced by nuclear processes may well be instrumental in improving health and safety conditions in mining operations as well as in showing the way to improvements in mining and processing operations themselves.

The programs which we would carry out starting in fiscal year 1962, should the necessary authorization and appropriations be given by Congress, cover all of the potential areas where nuclear processes may benefit the coal industry.

The largest program which we would undertake covers studies and research and de-

velopment aimed at solving the problems of coal gasification. This program, which we estimate at approximately \$2,000,000 in fiscal year 1962, is divided into four parts as follows: (1) conceptual design of a nuclear reactor capable of delivering outlet coolant at 2,200° F. using long-lived low-cost fuel, (2) conceptual design of a coal gasification plant to use the heat from such a reactor, (3) development and design of critical key components for the overall plant, including the reactor, and (4) an expansion of the work on high temperature, long-life fuels to be used in this reactor.

The results of this integrated program, some work on which has been under way for the past few years, should lead to a pilot plant and eventually to a prototype should the economics prove interesting.

The work on this program would be undertaken by our national laboratories and by industrial contractors, and would require very close cooperation with the Bureau of Mines, at the Morgantown, W. Va., site.

Another program, of almost equal magnitude, and possibly of more far-reaching consequence to the coal industry in the event of success, deals with the possibility that

chemical reactions induced by massive nuclear radiation may make possible the use of coal as the basic raw material in the production of chemicals which are used in large quantities by industry and agriculture. In this effort, we plan a two-pronged approach. One, which we estimate will cost of the order of \$400,000 in fiscal year 1962, will be basic in nature and will be aimed at obtaining a better understanding of radiation induced reactions. This work would be done primarily at our laboratories and at those of the universities. The other part of this program would be of a more applied nature and would be aimed at determining the technical and economic feasibility of producing specific chemical compounds or mixtures of compounds by reacting coal with water, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen and other materials under the influence of massive nuclear radiation. This latter effort, which would cost approximately \$1,500,000 in fiscal year 1962, would be carried out at our laboratories, at universities and in the engineering laboratories of industry.

Another program which we feel can have immediate as well as long range beneficial impact on the coal industry is a proposed \$500,000 program aimed at the use of radioisotopes to improve health and safety conditions of mining operations and to increase efficiency in mining, processing, transportation, and utilization of coal.

There are several areas where it appears that use of radioisotope tracer and gaging techniques can be useful in mine safety. In fiscal year 1962, we propose to initiate studies on such things as:

(1) The use of radiation from radioisotopes to minimize the probability of static discharge and thus to lessen the chances of mine explosions.

(2) The use of radioactive tracers to follow the flow of noxious gaseous and liquid mine effluent and thus to improve the control of pollution from coal mining and processing operations.

(a) The use of radioisotope gaging and detection equipment for on-the-spot checks of integrity of roof support structures, hoisting equipment, and other critical equipment.

Aside from the safety directed programs, we would undertake work aimed at using radioisotope techniques to improve efficiency of operation. Examples of such activities are:

(1) Use of radioisotope gages in bore holes to determine quality and extent of reserves.

(2) Use of radioisotope gages in analyses of coal for more efficient burning and processing.

(3) Use of radioisotope sensing instruments to assist in the automatic control of mining, transport, and processing equipment.

The work on utilization of radioisotopes by the coal industry would be done largely by industrial laboratories and it would require very close cooperation, not only with the Office of Coal Research of the Department of Interior, but also with the mine and processing operators themselves.

In addition to these programs which have fairly definite objectives, we would propose to institute a series of longer range studies to determine in what other areas nuclear processes might be expected to have a beneficial impact on the coal industry. Our initial efforts in this work would be to look at the feasibility, practicality, and potential long-range economics of using nuclear reactors at mine sites to produce high temperature, high pressure steam which might be used to extract the coal values from their place in nature, not as a solid, but as a gaseous or liquid material.

In this general study program, we would also try to find out if nuclear processes could make it possible once again for coal to be the starting point in production of such things as benzene and anthracene which were once produced from coal but

are now largely produced from liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons.

These general studies would cost an estimated \$400,000 in fiscal year 1962, and would be made by industrial contractors or our laboratories working in close cooperation with the Office of Coal Research and the coal industry.

As one last and much longer range effort to assist the coal industry, we propose a program of grants to universities in coal producing areas to encourage increased effort on research and development aimed at improving coal mining, processing, or utilization by means of nuclear processes. The cost of this phase of our proposed program in fiscal year 1962 is estimated at \$200,000.

With regard to your questions about the role of the Department of Interior in the program, I have already indicated that large portions of the program must, of necessity, be carried out in close cooperation with the Office of Coal Research or with the Bureau of Mines. While we have not yet developed the details of such cooperation, it is clear that the full talents of both agencies, and of the entire coal industry, must be brought to bear if the program is to be a success. Some programs, such as conceptual design of reactors, development of nuclear fuels, studies of the effect of massive nuclear radiations on chemical reactions, and the construction and operation of any nuclear pilot plants or prototypes which might develop as the program progresses, together with all aspects of nuclear safety, are clearly areas where the AEC will take the lead and the Department of Interior will furnish support. In other cases, such as the programs aimed at utilizing radioisotopes to improve safety or to enhance operational efficiency of specific mining or processing operations, it seems equally clear that the Department of Interior will take the lead and the AEC will give technical support to the effort. In still other cases, such as design and development of overall coal gasification plants or studies of the possible use of nuclear reactors at mine sites, the joint talents of both agencies will be required.

In order to assure a unified program, aimed at the primary objective of using nuclear processes to assist the coal industry, I would suggest that funds for the entire program be appropriated to the AEC with such transfer to the Department of Interior as is required being made after more definitive agreements have been reached between the two agencies.

Sincerely yours,

GLENN T. SEABORG, *Chairman.*

CHET HOLIFIELD,

MELVIN PRICE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT], and retain the balance of the time for myself.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we are nearing the end of a long and laborious session. I know that the Members, like myself, are all tired and anxious to go home. On these last concluding items of business I hope that we can have the attention of the Members of the House so that we can look at this problem today devoid of emotion and hysteria, and consider it upon its merits.

Mr. Speaker, St. Paul, one of the great Apostles, once said in a speech to the Romans, "Come and let us reason together." This is what I am asking for today. Let us reason together.

Mr. Speaker, today we have before us the conference report on H.R. 7576. It

contains authorization for construction of production and weapon facilities, research and development facilities and power generation assistance projects. Practically all of the items are directly connected with the defense of our nation. I shall not belabor the RECORD today with further comment on the items which are in agreement. I shall speak directly to the procedures of the conference and the merits of the issue in disagreement.

Mr. Speaker, on August 8 the House sent to the conference the authorization bill as passed by the other body.

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I shall be happy to yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I have had numerous questions asked of me as to what the result would be if the conference report is voted down. Of course, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] has just said that there are many items of vital importance to the country contained in this bill. We all knew that from the beginning. But now, as I understand it, under the rules of the House, if the conference report is voted down that would simply mean that the other body would have to act further in respect to this item that is in dispute. In other words, it would not mean that the bill is killed?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Well, of course, I cannot tell the gentleman what it would mean because I do not know what the action of the other body will be. But I do intend to comment on this situation, if the gentleman from Indiana will bear with me.

Mr. HALLECK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, on August 8 the House sent to the first conference the authorization bill as passed by the Senate. The House did a most unusual thing in that it instructed the House conferees—the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] your present Speaker, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT]—to reject project 62-a-6 as passed by the Senate, and that amendment that was retained in the original bill by the Senate and deleted by the House provided for the construction of two electric generators of approximately 400,000 kilowatts of capacity each, at a total cost of \$95 million. The Members will note that the conferees were instructed not to accept this amendment of the Senate. Your conferees were faced with a difficult problem. The Senate had included this item by a vote of 54 to 36, a 60-percent majority vote on their side. The House had rejected the Senate amendment by a recorded vote of 235 to 164, which was a 59-percent majority vote.

Mr. Speaker, it is evident to all of us that the two legislative bodies were almost equal percentage wise in their advocacy for the item in the other body and in their rejection here in the House of Representatives.

The majority of the conferees in the Senate were adamant in their position. The majority of the conferees on the House side, aware of their instructions,

did not accept the Senate position. The conferees of each body were then faced with three possible courses of action. The Senate conferees could remain firm in their instructed position; the House conferees could remain firm in their instructed position; either side could surrender. Neither body would surrender completely to the position of the other body.

Under this condition of absolute stalemate, the authorization bill would die in conference and the atomic energy program, which is vital to our national defense, would be injured. It was obvious that neither House could impose its will completely on the other body. Neither House is sovereign over the other body on legislative matters. A compromise between the coequal legislative bodies was not only necessary but it was imperative.

So we come to the third alternative, which is a compromise. Your House conferees have brought to you for your consideration today a legitimate, reasonable compromise. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] and your present speaker signed the majority conference report and the statement of the managers on the part of the House. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] was in disagreement on one of the two items of difference. I understand from one of Mr. VAN ZANDT's letters to the Members under date of September 1 that he agrees with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] and with me on the \$5 million research item for coal research. We appreciate the gentleman's cooperation on an item that helps his own congressional area and wish he could extend the same spirit of cooperation to the great northwest area of our United States.

What does the compromise between the two legislative bodies do?

The House conferees rejected the original two-generator, \$95 million provision of the Senate.

The House conferees accepted a compromise amendment offered by the Senate which reduced the provision from two generators to one generator.

We accepted a reduction in the appropriation from \$95 million to \$58 million.

The Senate conferees accepted language in the conference amendment which provided—and I hope the Members on the floor will listen to this very carefully—they accepted language which provided that the electric energy generated by this facility will be used by the Commission in connection with the operation of the Hanford reactor. Every kilowatt of electricity will be used in a defense establishment. We are now buying our energy from the Bonneville system, which is a Government-owned facility, at 2.3 mills per kilowatt. If this generating facility is approved we will obtain all of the energy that we need at Hanford at a reduced rate. Every kilowatt of it will go for defense purposes. Not one kilowatt of it will go into the commercial market. So it means that instead of buying from the Bonneville system, as it now does, the AEC will

use its own free byproduct steam to provide its own electric power to run its own installation, to make weapons material.

This provision completely eliminates any charge of commercial distribution of Government-produced kilowatts of electric energy. It uses Government-produced energy instead of buying it from another Government agency. It follows many precedents of Government utilization of its own power, including other AEC sites.

Right here in this Capitol Building the Government operates its own steam plant for our own use. In this case, however, the Government buys coal and oil to produce the heat. In the Hanford case the steam is produced as a byproduct. Surely no reasonable person can object to the merits of this compromise arrangement. We are using free steam, steam that is going to be made anyway, and we are paying for it here in the Capitol for use right here in the House Office Buildings and the Senate Office Buildings. We can get it free at Hanford to operate this great eight-reactor complex which is making plutonium for the weapons that stand between the United States and the slave world.

Again, let me emphasize this point. It is byproduct steam. It is free. It does not displace coal. It does not displace oil. It does not displace gas. It does not displace the private sale of electrical energy. If it did any of these things, somebody might have a reasonable, logical argument, but it does none of these three or four things.

As to the economics, our economic studies show it will amortize the cost of the generating equipment, that is, one big generator, the largest in the world, of 400,000 kilowatt capacity; it will amortize it, including interest at 4 percent, in from 9 to 11 years. It should be noted that this plant will operate at 85 percent of plant factor load instead of a 30 to 50 percent load factor estimated by the Federal Power Commission in its original report on the 800,000 kilowatt plant. Accordingly, the economics of this plant look very good. The cost of the electric power to the Government will be less than 2 mills per kilowatt.

Let me impress upon you this fact. We are now paying 2.3 mills to the Bonneville system for every kilowatt we use. The estimate we have from the experts is that this will produce electricity at 1.7 mills per kilowatt, a saving of 0.6 of a mill for every kilowatt we use, and over the years we use billions of them in this installation. This is a saving of 30 percent upon the present cost of electricity at the Hanford plant, 1.7 mills in place of 2.3 mills, and all of this will be used for national defense purposes, every kilowatt of it. Not one kilowatt will be sold commercially.

I have given you the points on this. I think that the logic is unassailable. I want to say to the Members of the House that your majority conferees, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] and your present speaker, present this conference report as a necessary and reasonable solution to the strongly expressed attitudes of two coequal legislative bodies. We

have acted in good faith as representatives of the House. We realize that the instructions of the House were a strong expression of the attitude of the majority of its Members. We were faced in conference with a strongly felt position of the conferees on the part of the other body. We have acted in the time-honored tradition of fair and reasonable compromise of the differences between the two great and coequal legislative bodies of our Congress.

On this I rest my case, and I ask for the support of the House in the adoption of this conference report, which has only these two items, the \$5-million coal research item and this one-generator item, which are different from the bill as originally passed by the House. On the coal research item, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] has said in his letter that the House should not turn this down. So this leaves the one generating facility in disagreement. If you support the conference report and approve it, you cast a vote for economy.

This is not a private versus public power fight. This is not a coal fight. The plant is going to be built. The electric energy is needed. And whether it is from waste steam out of a generator or from the Bonneville public power system, you are going to have Government-generated power in either instance. In one instance, you are going to pay 2.3 mills for it and in the other instance you are going to pay 1.7 mills.

Upon this, Mr. Speaker, I rest my case.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EVINS). The gentleman has consumed 15 minutes.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, first let me express to my colleague, and chairman of the joint committee, my appreciation for yielding the minority or the opposition to the Hanford compromise half of the time or 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I arise in opposition to the conference report before us and wish to state that when the opportunity presents itself it is my intention to ask for the yeas and nays so that the House may emphatically state its opposition for the fourth time against the proposed electric powerplant at Hanford, Wash.

To refresh our memories of the previous action taken by the House on the Hanford proposal, the record shows that on July 13 the Hanford project authorizing \$95 million for an 800,000-kilowatt powerplant was eliminated from the AEC authorization bill by a teller vote of 176 to 140.

On July 18, the Senate restored the Hanford project to the AEC authorization bill and when the bill was returned to the House on August 8, I offered a motion instructing the House conferees not to agree to the Senate action, and after due debate a motion to table my motion was defeated by a rollcall vote of 235 to 164. Then by another rollcall vote of 235 to 164 the motion was adopted. On both votes the majority was 71.

Since August 8 the conferees have met twice and on the second meeting by a vote of 6 to 2 the so-called Hanford compromise was adopted with Senator

HICKENLOOPER, of Iowa, one of the Senate conferees, and myself refusing to sign the conference report.

This brief history of House action brings us up to this moment when we have before us the conference report on the AEC authorization bill which contains the so-called Hanford compromise reducing the \$95 million 800,000-kilowatt powerplant to a \$58 million 400,000-kilowatt station.

Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to take up the time of this body debating the Hanford issue because all has been said that can be said about it.

I would like, however, to call attention to the following reasons why the House should continue its opposition for the fourth time against the Hanford project.

First. In authorizing the 400,000-kilowatt facility at a cost of about \$58 million, Congress would be granting the Hanford project on the installment plan.

Second. If authorization is granted to construct the facility, to utilize half the steam, regardless of cost to the Nation's taxpayers, it would be almost impossible to prevent the Government from taking the next step in 1962 by authorizing the addition of another 400,000-kilowatt facility.

Third. By cutting the \$95 million 800,000-kilowatt powerplant down to a \$58 million 400,000-kilowatt power station such action would increase the per kilowatt of installed capacity cost by 22 percent and thus make each kilowatt-hour of electric energy more expensive to the taxpayer.

Fourth. The construction of the Hanford project would have the effect of releasing 400,000 kilowatts of firm power—previously supplied to Hanford—into the Bonneville system.

This quantity of power would add to the present surplus and could be used by the BPA to justify further the proposed Bonneville-California intertie as the first leg of an all-Federal giant power grid.

Fifth. The construction of such a facility will not make Hanford self-sufficient in terms of power because BPA would still be required to tie into the installation to supply standby power to meet the needs of Hanford during those periods when the reactor would be shut down for any reason.

Sixth. The construction of the 400,000-kilowatt facility would still have the effect of putting the AEC in the power business on a very large scale even though this power supposedly would be used exclusively at the Hanford station.

Mr. Speaker, these are six powerful reasons why the House should refuse to accept this new, bob-tailed version of the Hanford project which in reality provides for the original project in reduced form.

Furthermore, if the House were to accept this installment plan compromise it would be simply surrendering to the Senate's persistence in trying to obtain approval for the Hanford project.

Mr. Speaker, during the course of the debate on the so-called Hanford compromise an attempt will be made to link the Hanford power project with national security.

Frankly, the resumption of nuclear tests has no bearing whatsoever on the merits of Hanford except that it emphasizes the need for eliminating unnecessary projects of this kind in order to meet actual defense budgetary requirements.

In addition, voting down the conference report containing the so-called Hanford compromise will not affect the weapons program or in fact, our national defense in any way whatsoever.

The record will show that the plutonium production reactor at Hanford is nearing completion and the AEC's planning provides for the increased needs of the Nation for weapons grade plutonium to meet the requirements for the resumption of nuclear testing and expanding our stockpile of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this conference report will be voted down by a large majority so that the House may request a new conference with the Senate after which the AEC authorization bill will come back to us in a few days with the Hanford power project deleted.

Then the House can proceed to take final action on the bill and in no way interfere with adjournment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is to advance the nuclear art. That is our purpose. That is the reason why we consider legislation. Now, that is the first test that any bill emanating from our committee should fulfill.

Mr. Speaker, this project here will not advance the nuclear art and, as far as I know, there is no one who says that it will.

On page 258 of the hearings, Senator PASTORE, of Rhode Island, said this:

In other words, there is no pretense on the part of anyone that this project is going to improve the nuclear technology.

So this project fails the first and foremost test we should have in any bill which we present to this body.

Number 2: This project raises important questions of law and policy of this Congress as far as its role should be when we bring legislation before you. In the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, section 44, which has been discussed at great length here on the floor, this statement is made:

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the Commission to engage in the sale or the distribution of energy for commercial purposes except when it is incidental to the operation.

Let us consider that particular feature. This bill contains \$58 million. It does not appear to me that \$58 million is purely incidental. Furthermore, we have already put \$25 million into this project for purposes of convertibility. It does not seem to me that this is merely incidental when we consider the way taxes are these days.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I think it is only proper to point out to the House at this time that the \$25 million mentioned by the gentleman is not included in the cost factor mentioned by the chairman of the Joint Committee.

Mr. BATES. I was going to go into that a little later.

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

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman knows, of course, that section 44 of the act of 1954 states that any energy—and I am reading from that section—

Produced by the AEC incident to the operation of research and development facilities of the Commission or by production facilities of the Commission can be sold or distributed by the Commission.

The gentleman raises the point of incidence and states that \$58 million is not incidental. I point out to the gentleman that the expenditure of the \$58 million will be returned with 4 percent interest within 9 years; and after that the income will more than take care of the \$25 million which has already been spent on the reactor and which will be wasted unless this generator is provided for. Is not that correct?

Mr. BATES. I cannot, of course, agree with the gentleman.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman cannot agree that the \$25 million will not be wasted?

Mr. BATES. Permit me to develop the point later.

In addition to the \$58 million we authorize here, in addition to the \$25 million we have already spent—in addition to that there is a cost of approximately \$27 million which will be used for overhead purposes that would not have been incurred if the question of utilizing this heat had not come up. This makes a total of \$110 million, and I say to the gentleman that \$110 million is not just incidental to the utilization of the reactor.

How about the power marketing arrangements? These, in my judgment, are contrary to the express statements which have been made to this Congress when we had the bill up before us and it was discussed in the Senate by the Senator from Rhode Island. He said:

It will not go into the grid of either public or private companies. But the cold hard fact of the matter is that this power will go into the Bonneville chain.

The next question that was considered in respect to this matter is the question of contribution to national defense. I think I know a little something about national defense. For 23 years, over half of my lifetime, I was engaged in nothing but military defense, either on active duty or as a member of the Armed Services Committee of the House; and I can say to you without any fear of contradiction whatsoever that I can think of hundreds of places where we can spend this money that will contribute much more to the defense of our country than utilizing a type of steam that was discarded by our engineers over a hundred years ago. We can find

many better places where this money can be spent.

Will this reactor produce power economically? Go through this record, if you will, and try to determine in your own mind whether there is any economical feasibility. Why, the figures you will see will amaze you. Nothing has ever been put together in concrete form that you can really understand, so far as cost is concerned. I can tell you when the 800,000 kilowatt project was before us they told us that for 25 years of the 33-year period it would only be marginal.

Now, we are going to produce under this bill 400,000, or one-half of what we had before.

What does the record show in connection with this particular matter? In a report to the Atomic Energy Commission by the Federal Power Commission, here is what the Federal Power Commission said:

In order to gain operating experience and to permit the design of the second unit to take advantage of steam conditions which are found to exist in actual reactor operation, it may be desirable to install initially only one unit, and to operate the reactor for a period of at least 1 year before beginning design of the second unit.

It goes on further and says:

However, as indicated above, it is more desirable from an economic standpoint, based on consideration of power needs and values used in this report, to install both units initially.

So, if the two units were marginal, this report indicates that the one which is proposed here today is submarginal.

How about the cost of convertibility which the gentleman referred to? That will not be considered in the cost of the power utilized there. It has been so recommended before by the same Federal Power Commission. It stated:

Costs of convertibility, now being incurred in the construction of the reactor, are not considered in this report in determining economic feasibility. However, since these costs are being incurred to make power production possible, they are proper charges to the cost of power, and should be recovered from power revenues, if possible.

The fact of the matter is nobody knows, there is not a single soul in this Chamber today can tell you what the cost is going to be to the Federal Government as far as this matter is concerned. This will depend on later consultation between the Secretary of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, and Bonneville.

This matter was voted down, and properly so, when it was considered by the House, by a vote of 235 to 164. The House was right then and it will be right today if it votes this matter down again.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report, and would like to state at the outset that the chairman of the committee has explained the situation which existed in conference and the necessity for a compromise if the conferees were to come

to any agreement and submit any proposal to this House.

The other body felt just as strongly about the position it took on rollcall vote as this membership felt about the position of the House. It became apparent and obvious that they wanted a free conference and would not agree except on the basis of a compromise. I cannot see anything wrong with that. That is more or less in keeping with normal procedures here in the Congress. That is the reason we have conference committees; that is the reason we call them conference committees.

The signers on the part of the House feel that they have made a fair compromise, and we believe that the House should agree to this conference report.

First of all, let me say there is no competition with coal involved in this project. There is no competition with private power involved in this project. Hanford does not use coal, it does not use gas. It gets none of its power at the present time from private sources. It gets it exclusively from Bonneville.

Mr. Speaker, it has been stated here that national defense is not involved, but all the oratory on this floor to the contrary cannot erase the testimony before our committee to the effect that this is in the interest of national defense and that it is important to our national defense.

Nor can all the oratory to the contrary here on the floor of the House today erase the fact that this action would be in keeping with existing law.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania said that this raises a question of law. I do not think it raises any question of law in a controversial fashion. It merely complies with existing law.

Mr. Speaker, section 44 of the Atomic Energy Act which the chairman of the Joint Committee, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] explained a moment ago in a query to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, gives this authority. It states as follows:

If energy is produced at production facilities of the Commission or is produced in experimental utilization facilities of the Commission, such energy may be used by the Commission, or transferred to other Government agencies or sold to publicly, cooperatively or privately owned utilities or users at reasonable and nondiscriminatory prices.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] read a different part of the same section of that act, but he left out one important word. The gentleman from Massachusetts read the concluding sentence of section 44, which reads as follows:

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the Commission to engage in the sale or distribution of energy for commercial use except such energy as may be produced by the Commission incident to the operation of research and development facilities of the Commission, or of production facilities of the Commission.

The gentleman from Massachusetts left out the words "commercial use."

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

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

Mr. BATES. I think that was included in my remarks. I thought I left it in.

Mr. PRICE. That is the key word in this sentence, because this energy is not being used for commercial purposes. It is being used for the operation of a national defense plant, a national defense facility, the Hanford atomic energy installation.

Mr. BATES. If the gentleman will yield further, the only point I tried to establish in quoting from that, and I thought I had included it all, the only word I wanted to stress was that the power should be incidental.

Mr. PRICE. We feel it is incidental, because you have the steam regardless of what we do here today. You can either use the steam profitably for the operation of the plant, and if you use it properly as we propose to do, in time you will pay for the operation of this particular plant.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlemen yield?

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. At this particular time at the Argonne laboratory we have a reactor that is running there and we are using 5,000 kilowatts of electricity for the Government's use at the Argonne facility. At Oak Ridge, Tenn., we plan to use approximately 22,000 kilowatts for the operation of the Oak Ridge plant out of an AEC-owned reactor. So this is not anything different than we planned. This is not anything different insofar as the principle involved is concerned as between Argonne, Oak Ridge, and Hanford.

In all instances energy is being produced at a reactor and being used by the Commission itself, as the gentleman has shown in section 44, where it says if energy is produced at production facilities of the Commission it can be used by the Commission, and that is exactly what the law says. There is no question of law. There may be a question of whether someone likes the law or not, but that is the law. We are following the use of the law.

Mr. PRICE. The gentleman from California is absolutely correct. I was about to point that out. The gentleman from California, however, did it much more ably than I could. That was the point I was getting to, and the point which I wanted to make clear to the House. This is steam incidental to the operation of this reactor, and this project provides for the amortization of this reactor over the years. So any vote to eliminate this project will be a vote in favor of waste, in my opinion.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. If the gentleman will yield further, a vote to approve this conference report is a strong vote for economy, because we are now spending around \$7 million a year for Bonneville power. We can produce that and amortize the generation facilities. Then, after it is amortized, after possibly 9 years of operation, you will have this capital plant amortized. Outside of the operating expense, you will have practically free power.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] used a collection of figures

which totaled up to \$110 million. I have studied this very thoroughly; and where he gets the figures I cannot tell you. He brought in a factor of \$27 million for operating expenses over the life of the reactor. Of course, there are operating expenses in a reactor, but that is also figured in in the amortization of the reactor; and not only is that figured in, but 4 percent interest is figured in. The original F.P.C. estimate was on a 35 to 50 percent plant factor for the 800,000 kilowatt plan in the Northwest region, and with one generator for the Hanford installation you have an 85 percent plant factor. That is what makes the difference in economy as between two reactors and one reactor.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] made the remark that there are few items involved in this particular authorization bill that pertain to the weapons program. I was just looking over the authorization appropriation for the atomic energy program and the projects which the Commission is seeking and which are involved in this particular conference report. I can see numerous important projects that are tied in with the weapons program. For instance modifications to production and supporting installations, \$7,500,000, which I understand is very vital to the weapons program.

There is the fission product recovery facility at Hanford, Wash., \$1,500,000, which is important to the weapons program.

There is the relocation of the Clinch River pumping station, Oak Ridge, Tenn., \$1,425,000, which is also important.

There is the test plant for Project SNAP, Santa Susana, Calif., which is vital to the military program.

There is a very substantial item in this conference report that has to do with stepping up the advanced test reactor program, and that is considered to be very important and very vital to the Atomic Energy naval reactor program.

Mr. Speaker, who are the people who recommended this project? This did not originate among Members of Congress. This project is recommended by the Atomic Energy Commission unanimously. The present Chairman, Dr. Seaborg, endorses this program. The former Chairman under the previous administration, Mr. McCone, endorsed it and is very much interested in this particular program. These are many items in this conference report that are vital to the weapons program. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT], in a letter which he sent out, said that delay in the adoption of this conference report would in no way interfere with the AEC appropriations contained in the public works bill. That is not a fact. It will interfere with the AEC appropriations contained in the public works bill. The gentleman overlooks the fact that there are no construction items in the public works bill that passed this House, and there can be no construction items in the public works bill that passes the other body unless we approve this au-

thorization. So it does vitally affect the appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission, very vitally affects them.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I am sure that the gentleman knows this Congress would never adjourn without the passage of an Atomic Energy authorization bill.

Mr. PRICE. The gentleman has made the point that failure to adopt this conference report will not delay adjournment. I say he can give no such guarantee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, the question of what costs are going to be considered in total costs has been under debate. The \$58 million with 4-percent interest will be included, but the \$25 million for convertible features certainly will not be included. There is an additional \$27 million in additional operating costs that will not be included. In addition, this bill requires transmission lines, the cost of which is not included in this bill.

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

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman knows this does not require significant transmission lines. They exist on the Hanford facility with eight different reactors, and there are lines that come from the Bonneville Dam for the backup power. Small transmission lines may be required but there is no item of any consequence involved in transmission lines. Of course, the \$27 million will accrue over a period of years in operating this, and it will be paid off by the savings on the power.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOSMER].

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. Ninety-nine Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 201]

Anfuso	Harrison, Va.	Siler
Ashley	Healey	Slack
Bass, Tenn.	Hébert	Spence
Brooks, La.	Jones, Mo.	Springer
Brown	McDonough	Thompson, La.
Buckley	Morrison	Vinson
Coolley	Rabaut	Winstead
Dague	Robison	
Hall	Rogers, Tex.	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this rollcall 412 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HOSMER].

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, so far we have had one teller vote, two rollcall votes, and many hours of argument on this matter. We are about to have another rollcall vote on it. Basically, we have had all these because this particular issue in the atomic energy authorization bill makes it a battleground for the public versus private power issue.

Mr. Speaker, whether or not public power is or is not logically intertwined in this matter, as a matter of fact it is intertwined, and it is intertwined to the detriment of the Nation's nuclear science program. If we do not today reject this conference report and thereby reject atomic energy authorization bills as a battleground for the public power issue, all this is going to plague us again and again, year after year after year, and the accumulated delay and detriment to the Nation's nuclear science program will, in the aggregate, be far more serious than if we made no authorization and no appropriation whatsoever this year.

Mr. Speaker, this kind of issue belongs over in the public works bills where it can be discussed along with unrelated items, without detriment and delay to those others. It would be very simple to handle these matters via authorizations to the power authorities—Bonneville, TVA, or whatever other authorities there are—let the issue be fought out cleanly on that battleground rather than here. By doing so we would not hamper, hamstring, and delay our nuclear science program which, my colleagues, we must do everything we can to implement in this great day of scientific progress and scientific competition, if you will, for survival.

Let me emphasize that point by saying this: I do not believe there is a person in this Chamber who does not agree that should these 400,000 kilowatts go into Hanford under this authorization, that somebody would not be back here next year for the other 400,000 kilowatts at Hanford to complete the originally planned program.

In other words, this is not a compromise. This is merely the first of two steps toward getting the 800,000 kilowatts at Hanford, 400,000 at a time, and much more expensively.

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

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

Mr. HALLECK. I made a few observations earlier when the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] very graciously yielded to me at the opening of the debate. In line with what the gentleman has just said, the House has twice expressed itself as being against this project. Now, the only way for the

House to maintain this position is to vote down this conference report. Then when that is done, that does not mean the end of this bill. It does not mean that you have voted against the other provisions in the bill, which we are for. It simply means that the House insists upon its position which we have twice taken. Then under the rules of the House it would be in order to move that the House insist upon its position and put the other body to the vote. I think that is what ought to be done.

Mr. HOSMER. The gentleman is entirely correct. By insisting upon the position of the House, we place this kind of a fight in the proper battleground and keep it away from the nuclear science program.

Mr. Speaker, I want to touch upon the economics of the proposition before us. \$58 million for 400,000 kilowatts of power, they say, but that does not include \$25 million that has already gone into this piece of machinery.

It does not include \$27 million additional operating cost and at least \$21 million for transmission interties. That makes not a \$58 million project but a \$131 million project. In other words, we are not talking about \$58 million today, we are talking about \$131 million. And we are not talking about its taking 9 years to pay back the cost of the investment, but over a quarter of a century for, remember, that the \$95 million project that was originally proposed was to take over a quarter of a century to pay out. This one is even more costly.

In addition to that, this 400,000 kilowatts would not be firm power that the Hanford project could depend upon. It would be interruptible power. The hearings are replete with statements from witnesses that the plutonium reactor will be in production, then it will be out of production, and all the interruptions to power production will make it necessary for Hanford to call on Bonneville for other sources for power. So this is not any bonanza that is going to make Hanford self-sufficient from the power standpoint at all.

You are still going to have an additional 400,000 kilowatts of capacity which must be available. In short, this is economic roulette and a very sophisticated form of economic roulette because it will be forever impossible for the taxpayers to receive back the \$58 million in any form that is billed as the cost of this bill or, more properly, the \$131 million which is its actual price tag.

But let us assume just for a moment that this could be paid back in 9 to 11 years, as they say it might. How many things can happen in 9 to 11 years to change these hypotheses upon which this calculation is made? Nine years ago it was September 1952. How many things have happened in these last 9 years that none of us could foresee? Nine years ago the Korean war was still on. Stevenson and Eisenhower were contesting for the Presidency. Many Members of this House in September 1952, had not the remotest notion they would ever be in politics, let alone Members of the Congress of the United States. Nikita Khrushchev was unknown out-

side the Soviet Union 9 years ago. That is how things can change in 9 short years. Vietnam was a free country. Polaris was not heard of. There are some two-score nations on the face of this earth that 9 years ago were not here.

So you see things can change very quickly and there is no guarantee, even under the most optimistic circumstances, that those circumstances would persist long enough for any of this investment ever to be returned to the taxpayers of the United States.

Moreover, and beyond that, in 9 years from now, when this is supposed to pay off, we are either going to be at peace or we are going to be at war. If we are at war, Hanford will be one of the prime enemy targets and the \$58 million investment will stand a great chance of being blown to atoms. If we are at peace it will undoubtedly be because agreements have been made between the United States and the Soviet Union and the other great powers with respect to the reduction or elimination of nuclear weapons and therefore we will not be producing plutonium at Hanford; and therefore there will be no steam to run this plant; and therefore the \$58 million could not be recovered.

That is why I say the Hanford finances are a sophisticated form of economic roulette, because not half the chambers are loaded with bullets but all the chambers are loaded.

In conclusion, I ask that this conference report be voted down, first, so that we may once and for all and firmly establish the Atomic Energy authorization as no battleground for the public power issue and that issue shall not be allowed to delay our nuclear science program. Second, because we have before us no compromise, but only a step toward 800,000 kilowatts of public power. Third, because it will prove impossible to get back the public investment—the money will go down a rathole.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remainder of the time.

Mr. Speaker, in the few minutes allotted to me I would like to conclude the debate on the part of those of us who are in opposition to the Hanford compromise.

It has been mentioned during the debate that this compromise is a fair one. As one of the conferees, I think the House should know that the conference was offered the proposition of the Senate's yielding on the Hanford project and the House accepting the \$5 million for the Morgantown, W. Va., laboratory. Of course, the Senate conferees said "No." They insisted on not only retaining the \$5 million item in the bill but likewise the Hanford project. Then the compromise was approved by a vote of 6 to 2.

Since the last House vote on the Hanford project, a war of nerves has been conducted. Frankly, in all my legislative experience over a period of many years never have I encountered the pressure that was applied in connection with this issue. It went so far that investigators of the other body investigated those elements of our industrial life who were supporting opposition to the Hanford project.

Therefore the Hanford compromise is not a fair one as far as the House is concerned. As a matter of fact it would give to the Senate everything they asked for and ignore the wishes of this body. As stated, it is the first step toward the ultimate construction of the Hanford project and a giant Federal power grid. I think that we have proved our case here today to the point that the compromise contained in this conference report will put the Atomic Energy Commission in the power business. It has been mentioned also that the power will be economical. But as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] said, when you take into consideration all of the cost factors of the project, the energy produced will be mighty expensive.

Mr. Speaker, I hope those who are in opposition to the Hanford project will vote down the conference report and send this bill back to conference.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remainder of the time.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on this subject.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of adoption of the conference report. First, I want to pay sincere tribute to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE]. They are to be commended for their work and have truly earned the gratitude of the House for an able job carried out under most difficult circumstances. As I made clear when that issue was before us, I felt strongly that the decision to instruct our conferees prior to any meeting with the conferees from the other body was not a sound one. However, it was done and it is a credit to these two gentlemen that the proposal which they have brought back to us is truly a good and a fair compromise.

While I have consistently urged the House to authorize full conservation of the byproduct steam that will be produced at Hanford, I am fully in support of this compromise. It should eliminate completely the false issue of public versus private power which has been consistently raised by the opponents of the Hanford proposal. Like the earlier proposal it is completely feasible, both technically and economically. It is, as well, in the national interest—a point which I want to stress very strongly.

As the gentleman from California has so ably stated, the proposed authorization of one generator to utilize this byproduct heat will put the vital atomic energy facilities at Hanford on a fully self-sustaining basis in terms of electric energy. Not only would this represent a very substantial saving to the taxpayers of the United States, but it has even more important implications from the standpoint of national security. The plutonium production reactor and the other facilities at the AEC complex there are obviously of basic importance to our defense effort. At the present time, they are dependent on outside sources for the

great quantities of electric energy which are utilized. Adoption of the conference report will make possible the elimination of that dependence on outside energy sources. In my opinion, this aspect alone, in these dangerous and difficult times, demands that we accept the proposal of the conference committee and authorize the one generator.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the Pacific Northwest are united behind this important project. They recognize its value to our area and to the entire Nation. I urge my colleagues not to be misled by the false arguments raised by the sectionalists and the shortsighted special interest groups. I urge you to adopt this report.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report and the position of my very able and esteemed colleague from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD]. The economics and the philosophy of this issue have been amply debated on both sides by competent spokesmen for the opposing views.

One matter which has not been touched on, and of which the community I represent is acutely aware, is the relation of generating electricity to the problem of air pollution. I fully appreciate the fact that prospects of Hanford electric energy coming to Los Angeles are remote. Yet the tremendous advantage to any community by producing its electricity through hydro or atomic energy is a matter which deserves our consideration. Pollution of the air in our metropolitan cities is a complex one and extremely expensive to solve. The taxpayers of Los Angeles, and of California, have spent substantial amounts of money to identify, and where possible to eliminate, air pollutants. One of the factors was the generation of electricity through the use of crude oil. At substantial cost to the power users, production of power with this type of fuel is banned during certain periods of the year. It would be greatly to the advantage of Los Angeles if all of its power could be generated with hydro or atomic energy. The Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District informs me that a steam generating plant producing 800,000 kilowatts of power—the amount to be generated by the original Hanford proposal—and using as their fuel crude oil, which is the least expensive and at times the only available fuel, this steam generating plant would pump into the atmosphere daily 90 tons of sulfur dioxide, 60 tons of nitrate oxides, and 10 tons or aerosols, a total of 160 tons of air pollutant per day. The issue is whether or not the public shall have the advantage of this quantity of power production without the evils of air pollution.

Some comments as to the size and efficiency of the original Hanford proposal had led me to believe that the project was of such minor size and efficiency that it should concern me little. On further checking, I discover that this quantity of electric energy exceeds that which is available to California from the great hydroelectric producing facility at Hoover Dam. I know that Hoover Dam supplies to California an appreciable part of its electricity, and that every

kilowatt which comes from hydropower decreases by that much the amount of air pollution which the people of Los Angeles must suffer. I am most hopeful that the position of the conferees will be sustained and that we could hope for a reevaluation of the original proposal at some later date. I urge a "Yes" vote on the conference report.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I find the position of the gentleman from Pennsylvania very strange. He has supported the \$100 million atomic reactor in Shippingport which delivers its subsidized power to a private utility company.

He is supporting now the atomic powerplant in Pennsylvania which is built on top of a coal mine. He is supporting the atomic plant in New England which uses oil and which will replace oil. He is supporting an atomic powerplant at Peach Bottom, Pa.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I cannot yield to the gentleman at this time.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The gentleman mentioned my name.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I cannot yield at this time.

Mr. Speaker, this is a compromise between two coequal bodies. We will be having one generator instead of two under this compromise. There is no competition in this instance with coal, oil, or gas. There is no competition with private power. The present power for the Hanford eight reactors in existence comes from the Bonneville system. The proposed electric power will come from the one new dual-purpose reactors, and it would take care of that reactor's operation and the other reactors.

The studies prove that this has economic value. This is an economic vote. It is a vote for economy. We are paying 2.3 mills for power from the Bonneville system and this will produce power at 1.7 mills. This will give a 30-percent saving on the annual electricity bill for the defense plant at Hanford. All of the power will be used exclusively under the terms of the amendment in the conference report for a defense plant. Not one kilowatt will be sold commercially and not one kilowatt of power will compete with commercial power. Those are the facts of the case in spite of the oratory you have heard here on this floor; and upon these facts, Mr. Speaker, I rest my case. I ask for the adoption of the conference report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

All time has expired.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, as I understand the parliamentary situation, we are about to vote on the conference report and those in opposition to the Hanford project by voting "no" on the conference report will support their position; is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair does not consider that to be a parliamentary inquiry. The conference report speaks for itself.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays on this vote.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 156, nays 251, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 202]

YEAS—156

Addabbo	Hansen	O'Hara, Mich.
Addonizio	Harding	O'Konski
Albert	Healy	Olsen
Andersen,	Hechler	Passman
Minn.	Hemphill	Patman
Andrews	Henderson	Pelly
Anfuso	Holifield	Frost
Aspinall	Holtzman	Philbin
Baldwin	Horan	Pilcher
Baring	Ichord, Mo.	Poage
Bass, Tenn.	Inouye	Price
Beckworth	Joelson	Pucinski
Bennett, Fla.	Johnson, Calif.	Rains
Blatnik	Johnson, Md.	Randall
Boland	Johnson, Wis.	Reuss
Bolling	Jones, Ala.	Rivers, Alaska
Brademas	Karsten	Roberts
Breeding	Karh	Rodino
Brewster	Kastenmeier	Rogers, Colo.
Brooks, Tex.	Kelly	Rooney
Burke, Ky.	Keogh	Roosevelt
Burke, Mass.	Kilday	Rostenkowski
Cannon	Kilgore	Roush
Carey	King, Calif.	Rutherford
Celler	King, Utah	Ryan
Coad	Kirwan	St. Germain
Cohelan	Kluczynski	Santangelo
Corman	Kowalski	Saund
Daniels	Lane	Shelley
Davis, John W.	Loser	Sheppard
Davis, Tenn.	McCormack	Shipley
Delaney	McDowell	Sisk
Diggs	McFall	Smith, Iowa.
Dingell	Machrowicz	Smith, Miss.
Donohue	Mack	Stafford
Doyle	Madden	Stratton
Durno	Magnuson	Stubblefield
Edmondson	Mailliard	Sullivan
Elliott	Marshall	Teague, Tex.
Everett	May	Thomas
Evins	Miller, Clem	Thompson, N.J.
Farbstein	Miller,	Thompson, Tex.
Feighan	George P.	Thornberry
Finnegan	Montoya	Tollefson
Fogarty	Morris	Trimble
Frazier	Moss	Udall, Morris K.
Friedel	Moulder	Ullman
Gallagher	Multer	Vanik
Garmatz	Murphy	Wickersham
Gilbert	Murray	Willis
Green, Oreg.	Norblad	Yates
Griffiths	O'Brien, Ill.	Zablocki
Hagen, Calif.	O'Hara, Ill.	Zelenko

NAYS—251

Abbitt	Blitch	Corbett
Adair	Bolton	Cramer
Alexander	Bonner	Cunningham
Alford	Bow	Curtin
Alger	Bray	Curtis, Mass.
Anderson, Ill.	Bromwell	Curtis, Mo.
Arends	Broomfield	Daddario
Ashbrook	Broyhill	Davis,
Ashmore	Bruce	James C.
Auchincloss	Burleson	Dent
Avery	Byrne, Pa.	Denton
Ayres	Byrnes, Wis.	Derounian
Bailey	Cahill	Derwinski
Baker	Casey	Devine
Barrett	Cederberg	Dole
Barry	Chamberlain	Dominick
Bass, N.H.	Chelf	Dorn
Bates	Chenoweth	Dowdy
Battin	Chiperfield	Downing
Becker	Church	Dulski
Beermann	Clancy	Dwyer
Belcher	Clark	Ellsworth
Bell	Collier	Fallon
Bennett, Mich.	Colmer	Fascell
Berry	Conte	Fenton
Betts	Cook	Findley

Fino	Kyl	Rhodes, Ariz.
Fisher	Laird	Rhodes, Pa.
Flood	Landrum	Riehlman
Flynt	Langen	Riley
Ford	Latta	Rivers, S.C.
Forrester	Lennon	Rogers, Fla.
Fountain	Lesinski	Roudebush
Frelinghuysen	Libonati	Rousselet
Fulton	Lindsay	St. George
Garland	Lipscomb	Saylor
Gary	McCulloch	Schadeberg
Gathings	McDonough	Schneck
Gavin	McIntire	Scherer
Gialmo	McMillan	Schneebell
Glenn	McSween	Schweiker
Goodell	McVey	Schwengel
Gooding	Macdonald	Scott
Granahan	MacGregor	Scranton
Grant	Mahon	Seely-Brown
Gray	Martin, Mass.	Seiden
Griffin	Martin, Nebr.	Short
Gross	Mason	Shriver
Gubser	Mathias	Sibal
Hagan, Ga.	Mathews	Sikes
Haley	Meador	Smith, Calif.
Halleck	Merrow	Smith, Va.
Halpern	Michel	Spence
Hardy	Miller, N.Y.	Springer
Harris	Milliken	Staggers
Harrison, Wyo.	Mills	Steed
Harsha	Minshall	Stephens
Harvey, Ind.	Moeller	Taber
Harvey, Mich.	Monagan	Taylor
Hays	Moore	Teague, Calif.
Herlong	Moorehead,	Thomson, Wis.
Hiestand	Ohio	Toll
Hoeven	Moorhead, Pa.	Tuck
Hoffman, Ill.	Morgan	Tupper
Hoffman, Mich.	Morse	Utt
Holland	Mosher	Van Pelt
Hosmer	Natcher	Van Zandt
Huddleston	Neisen	Wallhauser
Hull	Nix	Walter
Ikard, Tex.	Norrell	Watts
Jarman	Nygaard	Weaver
Jennings	O'Brien, N.Y.	Wels
Jensen	O'Neill	Whalley
Johansen	Osmer	Wharton
Jonas	Ostertag	Whitener
Judd	Perkins	Whitten
Kearns	Peterson	Widnall
Kee	Pike	Williams
Keith	Pillion	Wilson, Calif.
Kilburn	Pirnie	Wilson, Ind.
King, N.Y.	Poff	Winstead
Kitchin	Quie	Wright
Knox	Ray	Younger
Kornegay	Reece	
Kunkel	Reifel	

NOT VOTING—28

Abernethy	Dooley	Robison
Ashley	Green, Pa.	Rogers, Tex.
Boggs	Hall	Siler
Boykin	Harrison, Va.	Slack
Brooks, La.	Hébert	Thompson, La.
Brown	Jones, Mo.	Vinson
Buckley	Lankford	Westland
Cooley	Morrison	Young
Dague	Powell	
Dawson	Rabaut	

So the conference report was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Brooks of Louisiana against.

Mr. Ashley for, with Mr. Rogers of Texas against.

Mr. Rabaut for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Dawson for, with Mr. Cooley against.

Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Harrison of Virginia, against.

Mr. Powell for, with Mr. Slack against.

Mr. Thompson of Louisiana, for, with Mr. Abernethy against.

Mr. Green of Pennsylvania, for, with Mr. Brown against.

Mr. Westland for, with Mr. Dooley against.

Mr. Lankford for, with Mr. Hall against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Jones of Missouri with Mr. Siler.

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"SEC. 101. PLANT OR FACILITY ACQUISITION OR CONSTRUCTION.—There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with the provisions of section 261a(1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the sum of \$226,440,000 for acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, as follows:

"(a) SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS.—

"Project 62-a-1, modifications to production and supporting installations, \$7,500,000.

"Project 62-a-2, fission product recovery, phase II, Hanford, Washington, \$1,500,000.

"Project 62-a-3, modifications for improved natural fuel elements, Savannah River, South Carolina, \$3,950,000.

"Project 62-a-4, solvent purification installation, Savannah River, South Carolina, \$500,000.

"Project 62-a-5, additional reactor confinement, Savannah River, South Carolina, \$3,000,000.

"Project 62-a-6, electric energy generating facilities for the new production reactor, Hanford, Washington, \$95,000,000.

"SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS.—

"Project 62-b-1, relocation of Clinch River pumping station, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, \$1,425,000.

Project 62-b-2, feed vaporization building, Paducah, Kentucky, \$585,000.

"Project 62-b-3, permanent Gallaher Bridge, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, \$1,265,000.

"(c) ATOMIC WEAPONS.—

"Project 62-c-1, weapons production, development, and test installations, \$7,500,000.

"Project 62-c-2, specialized plant addition and modification, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, \$3,500,000.

"Project 62-c-3, Tandem Van de Graaff facility, Los Alamos, New Mexico, \$3,500,000.

"(d) REACTOR DEVELOPMENT.—

"Project 62-d-1, test plant for project SNAP, Santa Susana, California, \$3,375,000.

"Project 62-d-2, experimental beryllium oxide reactor, National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho, \$8,000,000.

"Project 62-d-3, fuels recycle plant, Hanford, Washington, \$5,000,000.

"Project 62-d-4, high radiation level analytical laboratory, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, \$2,000,000.

"Project 62-d-5, improvements to radioactive liquid waste system, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, \$1,700,000.

"Project 62-d-6, experimental organic cooled reactor loops, National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho, \$6,000,000.

"Project 62-d-7, ultra high temperature reactor experiment building, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, New Mexico, \$3,500,000.

"(e) REACTOR DEVELOPMENT.—

"Project 62-e-1, additional transient housing, Argonne National Laboratory, Illinois, \$300,000.

"Project 62-e-2, technical services building, National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho, \$1,500,000.

"Project 62-e-3, instrumentation and health physics building, Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York, \$2,000,000.

"Project 62-e-4, study, development, and design for nuclear processes which have application for improving and utilizing coal and coal products, \$5,000,000.

"(f) PHYSICAL RESEARCH.—

"Project 62-f-1, modifications to CP-5 reactor and low energy accelerator installations, Argonne National Laboratory, Illinois, \$1,650,000.

"Project 62-f-2, accelerator and reactor additions and modifications, Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York, \$1,875,000.

"Project 62-f-3, accelerator improvements, Cambridge and Princeton accelerators, \$500,000.

"Project 62-f-4, accelerator improvements, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, California, \$550,000.

"(g) PHYSICAL RESEARCH.—

"Project 62-g-1, high energy physics laboratory, Argonne National Laboratory, Illinois, \$6,900,000.

"Project 62-g-2, chemistry laboratory, Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York, \$6,000,000.

"Project 62-g-3, cosmotron laboratory addition, Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York, \$525,000.

"Project 62-g-4, mechanical shops building, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, California, \$2,640,000.

"Project 62-g-5, physics building, University of Chicago, Illinois, \$800,000.

"(h) BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE.—

"Project 62-h-1, laboratory for mixed fission product inhalation studies, Lovelace Foundation, Albuquerque, New Mexico, \$2,000,000.

"(i) BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE.—

"Project 62-i-1, cell physiology laboratories, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, \$500,000.

"Project 62-i-2, mammalian genetics laboratories, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, \$760,000.

"Project 62-i-3, controlled environment laboratory, Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York, \$1,000,000.

"Project 62-i-4, animal bioradiological laboratory, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, California, \$700,000.

"(j) COMMUNITY.—

"Project 62-j-1, additional junior high school construction, Los Alamos, New Mexico, \$1,750,000.

"Project 62-j-2, additional elementary school construction, Los Alamos, New Mexico, \$700,000.

"Project 62-j-3, Mesa public library addition, Los Alamos, New Mexico, \$70,000.

"Project 62-j-4, real estate development, Los Alamos County, New Mexico, \$410,000.

"(k) GENERAL PLANT PROJECTS.—\$34,510,000.

"SEC. 102. LIMITATIONS.—(a) The Commission is authorized to start any project set forth in subsections 101 (a), (c), (d), (f), and (h), only if the currently estimated cost of that project does not exceed by more than 25 per centum the estimated cost set forth for that project.

"(b) The Commission is authorized to start any project set forth in subsections 101 (b), (e), (g), (i), and (j), only if the currently estimated cost of that project does not exceed by more than 10 per centum the estimated cost set forth for that project.

"(c) The Commission is authorized to start a project under subsection 101(k) only if it is in accordance with the following:

"1. For community operations, the maximum currently estimated cost of any project shall be \$100,000 and the maximum currently estimated cost of any building included in such project shall be \$10,000.

"2. For all other programs, the maximum currently estimated cost of any project shall be \$500,000 and the maximum currently estimated cost of any building included in such a project shall be \$100,000.

"3. The total cost of all projects undertaken under subsection 101(k) shall not exceed the estimated cost set forth in that subsection by more than 10 per centum.

"SEC. 103. ADVANCE PLANNING AND DESIGN.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated funds for advance planning, construction design, and architectural services, in connection with projects which are not otherwise authorized by law, and the Atomic Energy Commission is authorized to use funds currently or otherwise available to it for such purposes.

"SEC. 104. RESTORATION OR REPLACEMENT.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated funds necessary to restore or to replace plants or facilities destroyed or otherwise seriously damaged, and the Atomic Energy Commission is authorized to use funds currently or otherwise available to it for such purposes.

"SEC. 105. CURRENTLY AVAILABLE FUNDS.—In addition to the sums authorized to be appropriated to the Atomic Energy Commission by section 101 of this Act, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Atomic Energy Commission to accomplish the purposes of this Act such sums of money as may be currently available to the Atomic Energy Commission.

"SEC. 106. SUBSTITUTIONS.—Funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to start any other new project for which an estimate was not included in this Act if it be a substitute for a project or portion of a project authorized in subsections 101 (a), (b), and (c) and the estimated cost thereof is within the limit of cost of the project for which substitution is to be made, and the Commission certifies that—

"(a) the project is essential to the common defense and security;

"(b) the new project is required by changes in weapon characteristics or weapon logistic operations; and

"(c) it is unable to enter into a contract with any person, including a licensee, on terms satisfactory to the Commission to furnish from a privately owned plant or facility the product or services to be provided in the new project.

"SEC. 107. AMENDMENT OF PRIOR YEAR ACTS.—(a) Section 101 of Public Law 86-457 is amended by striking therefrom the figure '\$211,476,000' and substituting therefor the figure '\$338,476,000'.

"(b) Section 101(f) of Public Law 86-457 is amended by striking therefrom 'Project 61-f-7, design and engineering, linear electron accelerator, \$3,000,000' and substituting therefor 'Project 61-f-7, linear electron accelerator, \$114,000,000'.

"(c) Section 101(d) of Public Law 86-457 is amended by striking therefrom the figure '\$24,000,000' for project 61-d-9, advanced test reactor, and substituting therefor the figure '\$40,000,000'.

"SEC. 108. PROJECT RESCISSIONS.—(a) Public Law 86-457 is amended by rescinding therefrom authorization for a project, except for funds heretofore obligated, as follows:

"Project 61-b-2, high velocity test track, Sandia Base, New Mexico, \$2,100,000.

"(b) Public Law 86-50, as amended, is further amended by rescinding therefrom authorization for projects, except for funds heretofore obligated, as follows:

"Project 60-a-2, prototype installation, gaseous diffusion plants, \$1,000,000.

"Project 60-b-1, cylinder storage area, Paducah, Kentucky, \$500,000.

"(c) Public Law 85-590, as amended, is further amended by rescinding therefrom authorization for projects, except for funds heretofore obligated, as follows:

"Project 59-c-9, test assembly building, \$510,000.

"Project 59-d-1, reprocessing pilot plant, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, \$3,500,000.

"Project 59-d-3, fast reactor safety testing station, Nevada test site, \$1,367,000.

"(d) Public Law 85-162, as amended, is further amended by rescinding therefrom authorization for a project, except for funds heretofore obligated, as follows:

"Project 58-b-6, additions to gaseous diffusion plants, \$6,600,000.

"(e) Public Law 84-506, as amended, is further amended by rescinding therefrom authorization for projects, except for funds heretofore obligated, as follows:

"Project 57-a-6, charging and discharging system, Hanford, Washington, \$3,450,000.

"SEC. 109. COOPERATIVE POWER REACTOR DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—

"(a) Section 111 of Public Law 85-162, as amended, is further amended by striking out the date 'June 30, 1961,' in clause (3) of subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof the date 'June 30, 1962.'

"(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Atomic Energy Commission the sum of \$7,000,000 to be available, in addition to the funds heretofore authorized for carrying out the Commission's power reactor demonstration program in accordance with the terms and conditions provided in sections 110 and 112 of Public Law 86-50. The maximum amount of the program authorization, specified in subsection 110(b) of Public Law 86-50 and section 109 of Public Law 86-457, is increased by \$12,000,000. In addition to the amounts authorized under subsection 110(c) of Public Law 86-50 and section 109 of Public Law 86-457, the Commission is authorized to use funds not to exceed \$7,000,000 in the aggregate, to provide research and development assistance in support of unsolicited proposals from the utility industry to construct nuclear power plants.

"(c) Funds appropriated to the Commission pursuant to the authorization contained in subsections (b) and (d) of section 110 of Public Law 86-50 shall be available to the Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of section 111(f) of Public Law 85-162, for a cooperative arrangement in accordance with the basis for an agreement described in the Program Justification Data for Arrangement Numbered 60-110-2, a cooperative power reactor project designated as the LaCrosse Bolling Water Reactor.

"SEC. 110. DISPOSITION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY.—

"(a) Electric energy produced during the operating life of the electric generating facilities constructed under section 101(a) shall be delivered by the Commission at the site of said generating facilities to, and pursuant to agreement with the Secretary of the Interior who shall transmit and dispose of such energy under the terms prescribed by section 44 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

"(b) Allocation of costs to the production of such electric energy shall be made jointly by the Commission and the Secretary of the Interior, and, in the event of disagreement, shall be made by the President. Costs so allocated shall be returned to the Treasury from revenue derived by the Secretary from the disposition of electric energy marketed through the Bonneville Power Administration."

Mr. HOLIFIELD (interrupting the reading of the Senate amendment). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the Senate amendment be dispensed with, and that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOLIFIELD moves that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R.

8102) to amend the Federal Airport Act so as to extend the time for making grants under the provisions of such act, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the conference report.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1166)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8102) to amend the Federal Airport Act so as to extend the time for making grants under the provisions of such Act, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree.

OREN HARRIS,
JOHN BELL WILLIAMS,
SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL,
JOHN JARMAN,
JOHN B. BENNETT,
WILLIAM L. SPRINGER,
HAROLD R. COLLIER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
GEORGE A. SMATHERS,
NORRIS COTTON,
ANDREW F. SCHOEPEL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8102) to amend the Federal Airport Act so as to extend the time for making grants under the provisions of such act, and for other purposes, report that the conferees have been unable to agree.

OREN HARRIS,
JOHN BELL WILLIAMS,
SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL,
JOHN JARMAN,
JOHN B. BENNETT,
WILLIAM L. SPRINGER,
HAROLD R. COLLIER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That section 4 of the Federal Airport Act (49 U.S.C. 1103) is amended by inserting '(a)' immediately after 'Sec. 4' and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROGRAM

"(b) It shall be the duty of the Administrator to make public by January 1 of each year the proposed program of airport development intended to be undertaken during the fiscal year next ensuing and he may revise such program to the extent he finds necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act."

"Sec. 2. (a) The first sentence of section 5(a) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1104(a)) is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: "and the sum of \$66,500,000 for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1962, June 30, 1963, June 30, 1964, June 30, 1965, and June 30, 1966."

"(b) Section 5(b) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1104(b)) is amended by inserting '(1)' immediately after '(b)' and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) For the purpose of carrying out this Act with respect to projects in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, in addition to such sums as may otherwise be authorized to be obligated by this Act, there is hereby authorized to be obligated by the

execution of grant agreements pursuant to section 12 of this Act the sum of \$1,500,000 for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1962, June 30, 1963, June 30, 1964, June 30, 1965, and June 30, 1966. Each such authorized amount shall become available for obligation beginning July 1 of the fiscal year for which it is authorized, and shall continue to be so available until so obligated. Of each such amount, 40 per centum shall be available for projects in Hawaii, 40 per centum shall be available for projects in Puerto Rico and 20 per centum for projects in the Virgin Islands.

"(c) Section 5 of such Act is further amended by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections '(d)' and '(e)', respectively, and by inserting immediately after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

"SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN GENERAL AVIATION AIRPORTS

"(c) In addition to other sums available under this Act, there is authorized to be obligated by the execution of grant agreements pursuant to section 12 the sum of \$7,000,000 for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1962, June 30, 1963, June 30, 1964, June 30, 1965, and June 30, 1966, for the development in the several States of airports the primary purpose of which is to serve general aviation and to relieve congestion at airports having high density of traffic serving other segments of aviation. Each such authorized amount shall become available for obligation beginning July 1 of the fiscal year for which it is authorized and shall continue to be so available until so obligated.

"(d) Subsection (d) of such section 5 (as so redesignated by subsection (c) of this section) is amended by striking out 'subsections (a) and (b)' and inserting in lieu thereof 'subsections (a), (b), and (c)'.

"(e) Subsection (e) of such section 5 (as so redesignated by subsection (c) of this section) is amended by striking out 'section 204 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U.S.C. 424)' and inserting in lieu thereof 'subsection (a) of section 303 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1344(a))'.

"Sec. 3. (a) Paragraph (1) of section 6(b) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1105(b)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b)(1) Twenty-five per centum of all amounts authorized to be obligated by section 5(a) and all of the amounts authorized to be obligated by section 5(c) shall, as such amounts become available, constitute a discretionary fund.

"(b) Paragraph (2) of section 6(b) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1105(b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Such discretionary fund shall be available for such approved projects in the several States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands as the Administrator may deem most appropriate for carrying out the national airport plan, regardless of the location of such projects. The Administrator shall give consideration, in determining the projects for which such fund is to be so used, to the existing airport facilities in the several States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and to the need for or lack of development of airport facilities in the several States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

"(c) Paragraph (3) of section 6(b) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1105(b)(3)) is amended by striking out 'and national forests' and inserting in lieu thereof 'national forests, and special reservations for Government purposes'.

"(d) Section 6(c) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1105(c)) is amended to read as follows:

"REDISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

"(c) Any amount apportioned for projects in a State pursuant to subsection (a) of this section which has not been obligated by grant agreement at the expiration of the

fiscal year following the fiscal year for which it was first authorized to be obligated shall be added to the discretionary fund established by subsection (b) of this section.

"Sec. 4. Section 9(d) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1108(d)) is amended by inserting '(1)' immediately after '(d)' and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(2) No project shall be approved by the Administrator which does not include provision for installation of such of the landing aids specified in section 10(d) as are determined by him to be required for the safe and efficient use by aircraft of the airport taking into account the category of the airport and the type and volume of traffic utilizing the airport.

"(3) No project shall be approved by the Administrator unless he is satisfied that fair consideration has been given to the interest of communities in or near which such project may be located.

"Sec. 5. (a) Section 10 of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1109) is amended by striking out subsection (e) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"LANDING AIDS

"(d) To the extent that the project costs of an approved project represent the cost of installation of (1) land required for the installation of approach light systems, (2) in-runway lighting, (3) high intensity runway lighting, or (4) runway distance markers, the United States share shall be not to exceed 75 per centum of the allowable costs of such installation.

"(b) Subsection (a) of such section 10 is amended by striking out '(d), and (e)' and inserting in lieu thereof 'and (d)'.

"Sec. 6. (a) Paragraph (5) of section 11 of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1110) is amended to read as follows:

"(5) the airport operator or owner will furnish without cost to the Federal Government for use in connection with any air traffic control activities, or weather-reporting activities and communication activities related to air traffic control, such areas of land or water, or estate therein, or rights in buildings of the sponsor as the Administrator may consider necessary or desirable for construction at Federal expense of space or facilities for such purposes.

"(b) Section 11 of such Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'Whenever the Administrator shall obtain from a sponsor any area of land or water, or estate therein, or rights in buildings of the sponsor and shall construct thereon at Federal expense space or facilities, he is authorized to relieve the sponsor from any contractual obligation entered into under this Act to provide free space in airport buildings to the Federal Government to the extent he finds such space no longer required for the purposes set forth in paragraph (5) of this section.'

"Sec. 7. Section 13(b) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1112) is amended to read as follows:

"COSTS NOT ALLOWED AFTER JUNE 30, 1961

"(b) With respect to amounts obligated under this Act after June 30, 1961, the following shall not be allowable project costs: (1) the cost of construction of that part of a project intended for use as a passenger automobile parking facility; or (2) the cost of construction of any part of an airport building except such of those buildings or parts of buildings intended to house facilities or activities directly related to the safety of persons at the airport.

"Sec. 8. (a)(1) Paragraph (7) of section 2(a) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1101(a)(7)) is amended by striking out 'Alaska, Hawaii,'

"(2) Paragraph (12) of section 2(a) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1101(a)(12)) is amended by striking out 'on May 13, 1946,'

"(b) Section 3(a) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1102(a)) is amended—

"(1) by striking out 'Alaska, Hawaii, and' where it appears in the first sentence thereof; and

"(2) by striking out 'Alaska, Hawaii,' in the third sentence thereof.

"(c)(1) The heading of section 7 of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1106) is amended to read as follows: 'Availability of funds for projects in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands'.

"(2) The test of section 7 of such Act is amended by striking out 'Alaska, in Hawaii, or in Puerto Rico,' and inserting in lieu thereof 'Puerto Rico'.

"(d) Section 9(c) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1108(c)) is amended by striking out 'Alaska, Hawaii,' and by inserting before the period at the end thereof a comma and 'or a special reservation for Government purposes'.

"(e) Section 10(c) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1109(c)) is amended by striking out 'Alaska and' where it appears in the heading and in the text of such section.

"Sec. 9. The Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end of section 1109 thereof of a new subsection as follows:

"(e) The head of any agency of the Federal Government charged with any duty of inspection, clearance, collection of taxes or duties, or other similar function, including, but not limited to, the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture, Attorney General, and Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, is authorized to acquire by purchase, condemnation, lease, or otherwise, space at public airports which he deems necessary for the performance of such duties and to pay a reasonable compensation therefor.

"Sec. 10. The amendments made by this Act shall not apply with respect to projects for which amounts have been obligated by the execution of grant agreements before their enactment. With respect to such projects, the Federal Airport Act shall continue to apply as if this Act had not been enacted."

Mr. HARRIS (interrupting the reading of the amendment). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with and that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARRIS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That section 4 of the Federal Airport Act (49 U.S.C. 1103) is amended by inserting '(a)' immediately after 'Sec. 4.' and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROGRAM

"(b) It shall be the duty of the Administrator to make public by January 1 of each year the proposed program of airport development intended to be undertaken during the fiscal year next ensuing, and he may revise such program to the extent he finds necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act."

"Sec. 2. (a) Section 5 of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1104) is amended by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e), and by inserting immediately after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

"APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZATION FOR PROJECTS

"(d)(1) For the purpose of carrying out this Act with respect to projects in the sev-

eral States, in addition to other amounts authorized by this Act, appropriations amounting in the aggregate to \$199,500,000 are hereby authorized to be made to the Administrator over a period of three fiscal years, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. Of amounts appropriated under this paragraph, \$66,500,000 shall become available for obligation, by the execution of grant agreements pursuant to section 12, beginning July 1 of each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1962, June 30, 1963, and June 30, 1964, and shall continue to be so available until expended.

"(2) For the purpose of carrying out this Act with respect to projects in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, in addition to other amounts authorized by this Act, appropriations amounting in the aggregate to \$4,500,000 are hereby authorized to be made to the Administrator over a period of three fiscal years, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. Of amounts appropriated under this paragraph, \$1,500,000 shall become available for obligation, by the execution of grant agreements pursuant to section 12, beginning July 1 of each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1962, June 30, 1963, and June 30, 1964, and shall continue to be so available until expended. Of each such amount, 40 per centum shall be available for projects in Hawaii, 40 per centum shall be available for projects in Puerto Rico, and 20 per centum shall be available for projects in the Virgin Islands.

"(3) For the purpose of developing, in the several States, airports the primary purpose of which is to serve general aviation and to relieve congestion at airports having high density of traffic serving other segments of aviation, in addition to other amounts authorized by this Act for such purpose, appropriations amounting in the aggregate to \$21,000,000 are hereby authorized to be made to the Administrator over a period of three fiscal years, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. Of amounts appropriated under this paragraph, \$7,000,000 shall become available for obligation, by the execution of grant agreements pursuant to section 12, beginning July 1 of each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1962, June 30, 1963, and June 30, 1964, and shall continue to be so available until expended."

"(b) Subsection (e) of such section 5 (as so redesignated by subsection (a) of this section) is amended by striking out "section 204 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U.S.C. 424)" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (a) of section 303 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1344 (a))."

"Sec. 3. (a) Section 6(a) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1105 (a)) is amended to read as follows:

"APPORTIONMENT OF FUNDS

"Sec. 6. (a) As soon as possible after July 1 of each fiscal year for which any amount is authorized to be obligated by section 5(a) or 5(d)(1), 75 per centum of the amount made available for that year shall be apportioned by the Administrator among the several States, one-half in the proportion which the population of each State bears to the total population of all the States, and one-half in the proportion which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the States. Each amount so apportioned for a State shall, during the fiscal year for which it was first authorized to be obligated and the fiscal year immediately following, be available only for grants for approved projects located in that State, or sponsored by that State or some public agency thereof but located in an adjoining State, and thereafter any portion of such amount which remains unobligated shall be redistributed as provided in subsection (c) of this section. Upon making an apportion-

ment as provided in this subsection, the Administrator shall inform the executive head of each State, and any public agency which has requested such information, as to the amounts apportioned for each State. As used in this subsection, the term "population" means the population according to the latest decennial census of the United States and the term "area" includes both land and water."

"(b) Paragraph (1) of section 6(b) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1105(b)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b)(1) Twenty-five per centum of all amounts authorized to be obligated by sections 5(a) and 5(d)(1) and one hundred per centum of all amounts authorized to be obligated by section 5(d)(3) shall, as such amounts become available, constitute a discretionary fund."

"(c) Paragraph (2) of section 6(b) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1105(b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Such discretionary fund shall be available for such approved projects in the several States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands as the Administrator may deem most appropriate for carrying out the national airport plan, regardless of the location of such projects. The Administrator shall give consideration, in determining the projects for which such fund is to be so used, to the existing airport facilities in the several States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and to the need for or lack of development of airport facilities in the several States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands."

"(d) Paragraph (3) of section 6(b) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1105(b)(3)) is amended by striking out 'and national forests' and inserting in lieu thereof 'national forests', and special reservations for Government purposes."

"(e) Section 6(c) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1105(c)) is amended to read as follows:

"REDISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

"(c) Any amount apportioned for projects in a State pursuant to subsection (a) of this section which has not been obligated by grant agreement at the expiration of the two fiscal years for which it was so apportioned shall be added to the discretionary fund established by subsection (b) of this section."

"Sec. 4. Section 9(d) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1108(d)) is amended by inserting '(1)' immediately after '(d)' and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(2) No project shall be approved by the Administrator which does not include provision for installation of such of the landing aids specified in section 10(d) as are determined by him to be required for the safe and efficient use by aircraft of the airport, taking into account the category of the airport and the type and volume of traffic utilizing the airport.

"(3) No project shall be approved by the Administrator unless he is satisfied that fair consideration has been given to the interest of communities in or near which such project may be located."

"Sec. 5. (a) Section 10 of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1109) is amended by striking out subsection (e) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"LANDING AIDS

"(d) To the extent that the project costs of an approved project represent the cost of (1) land required for the installation of approach light systems, (2) in-runway lighting, (3) high intensity runway lighting, or (4) runway distance markers, the United States share shall be of not to exceed 75 per centum of the allowable costs thereof."

"(b) Subsection (a) of such section 10 is amended by striking out '(d), and (e)' and inserting in lieu thereof 'and (d)'."

"Sec. 6. (a) Paragraph (5) of section 11 of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1110(5)) is amended to read as follows:

"(5) the airport operator or owner will furnish without cost to the Federal Government for use in connection with any air-traffic control activities, or weather-reporting activities and communication activities related to air traffic control, such areas of land or water, or estate therein, or rights in buildings of the sponsor as the Administrator may consider necessary or desirable for construction at Federal expense of space or facilities for such purposes."

"(b) Section 11 of such Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'Whenever the Administrator shall obtain from a sponsor any area of land or water, or estate therein, or rights in buildings of the sponsor and shall construct thereon at Federal expense space or facilities, he is authorized to relieve the sponsor from any contractual obligation entered into under this Act to provide free space in airport buildings to the Federal Government to the extent he finds such space no longer required for the purposes set forth in paragraph (5) of this section.'

"Sec. 7. Section 13(b) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 111(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"COSTS NOT ALLOWED AFTER JUNE 30, 1961

"(b) With respect to amounts obligated under this Act after June 30, 1961, the following shall not be allowable project costs: (1) the cost of construction of that part of a project intended for use as a public parking facility for passenger automobiles; or (2) the cost of construction of any part of an airport building except such of those buildings or parts of buildings intended to house facilities or activities directly related to the safety of persons at the airport."

"Sec. 8. (a)(1) Paragraph (7) of section 2(a) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1101(a)(7)) is amended by striking out 'Alaska, Hawaii,'"

"(2) Paragraph (12) of section 2(a) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1101(a)(12)) is amended by striking out 'on May 13, 1946,'"

"(b) Section 3(a) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1102(a)) is amended—

"(1) by striking out 'Alaska, Hawaii, and' where it appears in the first sentence thereof; and

"(2) by striking out 'Alaska, Hawaii,' in the third sentence thereof.

"(c)(1) The heading of section 7 of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1106) is amended to read as follows:

"AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS IN PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS"

"(2) The text of section 7 of such Act is amended by striking out 'Alaska, in Hawaii, or in Puerto Rico,' and inserting in lieu thereof 'Puerto Rico'."

"(d) Section 9(c) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1108(c)) is amended by striking out 'Alaska, Hawaii,' and by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: ', or a special reservation for Government purposes'."

"(e) Section 10(c) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1109(c)) is amended by striking out 'Alaska and' where it appears in the heading and in the text of such section.

"Sec. 9. Section 1109 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1509) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to enable the head of any department or agency of the Federal Government charged with any duty of inspection, clearance, collection of taxes or duties, or other similar function, with respect to persons or property moving in air commerce, to acquire such space at public airports (as defined in the Federal Airport Act) as he determines, after consultation with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, to be necessary for

the performance of such duty. In acquiring any such space, the head of such department or agency shall act through the Administrator of General Services in accordance with the procedures established by law which are generally applicable to the acquisition of space to be used by departments and agencies of the Federal Government.'

"Sec. 10. The amendments made by this Act shall not apply with respect to projects for which amounts have been obligated by the execution of grant agreements before their enactment. With respect to such projects, the Federal Airport Act shall continue to apply as if this Act had not been enacted."

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, if the Members will bear with me for just a few minutes, I think I can explain this situation with reference to the extension of the Federal aid to airports program. There is a question in disagreement here with which the Members of this House are vitally concerned. For that reason I would ask your attention while I undertake with the assistance of other members of the committee to bring this matter to you.

You are familiar with the fact that the House reported a bill extending the airport program for a period of 5 years, and it carried with it a concept of financing under the usual method of appropriations. That bill passed the House by an overwhelming vote but without a rollcall. The other provisions contained in the bill were not in serious disagreement.

The Senate has returned the House bill with a good many changes, including a change in the method of financing which would permit the continuation of the present program of contractual authority, that is, by authorizing the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to make grant agreements with airport sponsors in advance of appropriations.

As may be noted from the conference report, the conferees met and after several meetings and rather extensive consideration and argument came to no agreement. We have just reported the disagreement to the House. The conferees are offering here now a substitute bill. We hope that the other body will accept this substitute.

The bill as passed by the House authorized a 5-year program of grants to sponsors at the rate of \$75 million a year or a total of \$375 million. The amount contained in the bill as it passed the Senate was the same. The difference is that the House bill authorized appropriations while the Senate proposed to extend the present method of making grant agreements in advance of appropriations.

There are some minor differences in the Senate and the House versions, which I will explain.

The House conferees were willing to go along in general with these Senate amendments but could not agree to the Senate method of providing funds for the program. A suggestion was advanced, incidentally by me, in the conference, and discussed, to accept the Senate provision on grant agreements with the provision that the Administrator

must submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a list of projects to receive Federal grants, with such commitments to become final, if not disapproved, within 60 days by either committee. But a majority of the House conferees would not go along with this suggestion. I might say there also was some reluctance on the part of some of the conferees of the other body.

After consultation, this substitute proposal has been worked out which would retain the House method of providing funds, but limiting the program to 3 years. This, perhaps, might—and I emphasize the word "might"—offer a basis of compromise between the two bodies.

Sponsors in the hearings said they needed a minimum of 18 months to make plans and financial arrangements to participate in the Federal airport program. It would appear that to permit orderly planning, funds must be made available at least 2 years in advance. The reason we adopted the advance commitment in 1955 was to give sponsors advance knowledge of the availability of funds to permit long-range planning.

In addition to that reason, I might say in all frankness, the appropriation for the program had gone down year after year and finally reached exactly zero. If we authorize appropriations for a 3-year program, as provided in this substitute, and an appropriation is made this session for 2 years, that is the total of \$150 million—\$75 million a year for 2 years—and then followed at the next session by another appropriation of an additional \$75 million for the following year, the sponsors then would be assured, in my opinion, of sufficient time for advance planning.

I might mention, if this were to be done, the agency can obligate or enter into agreements of only \$75 million a year. If this proves satisfactory, Mr. Speaker, we could come back in 1963 with a simple extension to complete the 5-year program. In other words, what we are saying is that this is an opportunity to see that this regular method of providing funds can carry on the program as the Congress intends, because of this great issue and because there is so much feeling on the part of the membership of the House as well in other areas throughout the country. Everyone is of the opinion, and we are together on that, as to the need for continuation of the airport construction program. It is a necessity, and as a matter of fact, it is imperative that we have an additional airport construction program. But, if during this 3-year period the plan proposed in this substitute is not satisfactory and does not work out to permit the program to be carried on, then we can come back and consider some other approach to it, if not the present method. But, at least this is an opportunity to see and to demonstrate that this regular method now can be effectuated and carry out this program as the Congress intends.

I would like to make it clear that we have no assurance that the other body will accept this 3-year extension program.

The Senate conferees absolutely refused to accept the House provision au-

thorizing appropriations for 5 years. They pointed out to us that in the other body they had a rollcall vote on the question and the vote was 73 to 9. In other words, they have had a vote on the issue on the record, and it will be our intention here in the House today to have a rollcall vote on this provision, so we can have a record of the votes in the House on the provision. And, I will say that those who want to insist that we continue the contractual grant agreement program should vote "No" on this proposal and those who want to insist that we again adopt the procedure of regular appropriations should vote "Yes" on this substitute. I think that is the only way that we can show for the record what the actual feeling is of the membership of the House.

On the other hand, when we passed the airport bill the House did not take a record vote, if you will recall, on the proposal, but if the House insists on financing this program by appropriations, the substitute offered today, if not accepted by the Senate, would give us something new to consider in the conference. I hope it will not be necessary to go to conference. There simply, in my judgment, is no use going back to a conference on the diametrically opposed provisions of the Senate and the House bills as they now stand.

Except for the method of financing the program, the pending substitute generally accepts the Senate amendment to the bill passed by the House. The amendment passed by the Senate included a provision for Hawaii. The substitute accepts that proposal. The House bill authorized an appropriation of \$1.5 million a year, 65 percent going to Puerto Rico and 35 percent to the Virgin Islands. The Senate amendment permits Hawaii to share in this \$1.5 million with the fund being divided 40 percent to Hawaii, 40 percent to Puerto Rico, and 20 percent to the Virgin Islands.

Under the 2-year extension of the program voted in 1959, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands shared in a \$3 million annual allocation, divided as follows: 45 percent to Alaska, 25 percent to Hawaii, 20 percent to Puerto Rico, and 10 percent to the Virgin Islands. This made the following amounts available: Alaska, \$1,350,000; Hawaii, \$750,000; Puerto Rico, \$600,000; Virgin Islands, \$300,000.

Under the Senate amendment, as included in the substitute, Hawaii would get \$600,000 annually of the \$1.5 million fund. Puerto Rico would get \$600,000, and the Virgin Islands \$300,000.

Under the House bill, Hawaii's apportionment as a State would be \$131,618, which it still would receive under the Senate proposal. This added to the \$600,000 available from the special fund still would be short of the \$750,000 a year Hawaii has been getting under the old formula.

The other body felt that Hawaii is entitled to this special treatment because water areas, which complicate the State's transportation problems, were not taken into consideration in the apportionment formula, which is based on a State's population and land area. The Senate

bill would make Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands eligible for grants from the discretionary fund. This would permit the Administrator to take care of any emergency which might result from the revision of the distribution formula.

The House bill includes an amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. DEROUNIAN], which, in effect, would require approval of the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County, N.Y., before any funds under the bill could be made available for any project in Nassau County.

The Senate adopted a substitute for this language, which is general in nature, applicable to all projects and which reads:

No project shall be approved by the Administrator unless he is satisfied that fair consideration has been given to the interest of communities in or near which such project may be located.

The Senate also included an amendment to make special reservations for Government purposes eligible for discretionary funds. Under present law Federal agencies may apply for discretionary funds for airport projects, in national parks, recreation areas, monuments, or forests. The Senate amendment would in effect extend existing authority to the Pribilof Islands, so that a field could be built on one of the islands in the Bering Sea.

The Senate also has an amendment to permit the head of a Federal agency charged with any duty of inspection, clearance, collection of duties, or other similar functions to obtain space at public airports necessary for the performance of such duties.

The proposed substitute includes a rewritten provision of that amendment.

Mr. Speaker, that generally explains this substitute, and I again repeat that we are proposing here a forward funding program through the regular direct appropriation route. It is the intention, as we have gone into it and discussed it with members of the appropriate committee, that in the first appropriation this year forward funding for 2 years would be provided. That is a total of \$150 million, out of which grant agreements can be entered into to an extent of \$75 million a year, thus permitting the carrying out of long-range plans, by providing in advance funds necessary for these sponsoring municipalities to arrange to finance their projects. That is simply and factually just what is proposed here, and we feel that the Congress should approve it, and carry it out; and it is our hope and our desire that it will be adhered to. Then we will again be doing away with this whole issue of so-called back-door spending which has been with us so long. Under the proposed substitute the Appropriations Committee will have a review of the program before the commitments and obligations are made.

We think that is as it should be and as intended. I hope to see this work out satisfactorily.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. You are advocating that the House adhere to its opposition to the so-called back-door spending?

Mr. HARRIS. I am trying to.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. If we have long-range planning how can we keep the policy of going to the Appropriations Committee without repudiating the planning boys?

Mr. HARRIS. No plan can be consummated until the appropriation is made under this provision.

The Government cannot go out and make promises in advance of appropriations.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes, but representatives of the Government do make promises.

Mr. HARRIS. Not in this; and this has nothing to do with any other program. This is a domestic program. In my judgment we should do as much for our own people as we are doing for people in other countries throughout the world.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. What is that?

Mr. HARRIS. I thought the gentleman would agree with me on that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes, but it is a new philosophy, is it not?

Mr. HARRIS. It is not new with me. Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Seriously, if the administration, whichever party is in power, or some top representative promises another nation something, are we not bound or is not a subsequent Congress bound, by that promise, not legally but morally, to make good on that promise?

Mr. HARRIS. I can say to the gentleman practically, legally, or any other way there is no way under this bill to make commitments under this program until an appropriation has been made.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is fine, if that be the result.

Mr. HARRIS. Once the appropriation has been made, they can then obligate those appropriated funds up to \$75 million a year, and funds appropriated remain available until expended.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Do I vote "yes" or "no" to help out on the gentleman's substitute?

Mr. HARRIS. I am going to vote "yes" because I have offered the substitute. I think it is the only way I can see at this moment of getting a bill in keeping with the ideas that an overwhelming majority of this House would like.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is that the next record vote that is coming up?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then I vote "yea"?

Mr. HARRIS. I trust the gentleman will vote "yes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I do not know that the chairman made it absolutely clear where we are today. We did have a conference. We were in disagreement on several matters, most of which were minor, and we have ironed

those out. There is, however, one fundamental difference between the House bill and the Senate bill, and that was the method of financing.

The Senate bill came in with the same number of years that we did. The Senate, however, retained the power of the Administrator to borrow from the Treasury. This is commonly known as back-door spending. This was the Senate version, not the House version. The House version is that we appropriate, then we spend.

This was the point of disagreement between the House and Senate. We did not yield to the Senate on that point. All of the conferees on the Senate side were in agreement they wanted to retain this feature. We did say we would come back to the House and recommend that the program be for 3 years on this kind of a pay-as-you-go basis instead of 5 years. If this passes the House today we will send it over to the Senate, and they can do what they want to do with it. They can either pass it or ask for another conference. It is either 3 years or nothing, as far as I am concerned. Three years I think is the minimum this program ought to be carried out on.

It is possible for the Administrator of the FAA to plan new programs, but he must come to the Appropriations Committee and get the appropriations first. It has been very well understood that there has to be some leadtime. In other words, you do not construct airports on a 12-month basis. Where you have a bond issue to be considered, 24 months leadtime is essential. I think it ought to be appropriated to the Administrator for that period. If the Appropriations Committee makes 24 months leadtime the rule, it will be possible for the Administrator to plan well ahead on the program and to bring it out.

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

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. This procedure has worked out very well with the Hill-Burton hospital program, and it should work out very well here.

Mr. SPRINGER. There is no reason why this could not be worked out under the program we are presenting to you today. I believe it is a good arrangement, and you certainly ought to approve it today.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COLLIER].

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I take this time—and I will not take the full 5 minutes allotted me—to direct my remarks to a memorandum which I presume every Member of this House received, and one which I am sure carried a lot of weight, and properly so, with every Member of the House in connection with this legislation. I refer to the memorandum on this bill, dated September 7, which came from the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the Airport Operators' Council.

Mr. Speaker, in that memorandum—and I shall not elaborate on it—they pointed to four or five specific reasons

why the original bill and the Senate version of the bill was in their opinion necessary in meeting the airport construction needs of the Nation. However, I wanted to make it clear that in going through each point set forth in the memorandum from the Council of Mayors and from the Airport Operators' Association that in the proposal that we bring before you today with the 3 years of advance financing, we meet each and every one of them. In fact, in some instances the fact that the 3 years of funds will be available in advance should, I believe, make the program even more effective under this the 5-year back-door financing proposal. At the same time we steer entirely away from the contract authority approach which I am sure many Members of this House—as reflected in the temper of the House when the foreign aid bill came before us—would prefer to do in dealing with this legislation.

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

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

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the conference committee and congratulate them for standing firm on the committee and House position.

Mr. COLLIER. I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I support the proposal that has been offered by the chairman of my committee. However, there was some concern expressed on the part of Members regarding the question of whether or not sufficient leadtime will be given by the Appropriations Committee in order to permit a system of orderly planning in the development of this program. I do not see the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations on the floor at the moment. However, I may say that he has authorized me to inform the House that he will recommend appropriations for a minimum of 2 years, which should meet the needs for advanced planning time, which need was established in testimony of witnesses before our subcommittee.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the committee amendment. As I understand the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas, the committee chairman, he desires an expression of opinion from Members of the House concerning the matter of future borrowing authority as was provided in the Senate version of the airports bill. It is further my understanding that a "no" vote at this time constitutes an endorsement of the Senate's proposed method of financing.

Statements concerning the tremendous projected growth of air travel have been made by a great number of experts and I would not presume to add my personal opinion except to note that in the expansion of metropolitan areas and

their problems, planners themselves are normally passed up by statistics. No one questions the necessity for adequate ground facilities to handle this projected traffic, nor I would think is there any contention that the great cost for these installations should be borne solely by the local government responsible for the area in which they are located. It is true that there is advantage to local communities, their people, and their industry in the development of adequate airport facilities which attract a portion of air commerce.

This fact the city of Los Angeles recognized many years ago, and it has extended great local effort to provide itself and its visitors with the finest international airport in the world. But this airport, and its extensive and costly equipment, benefit not just the Los Angeles city taxpayer. They benefit every traveler who passes through our city, every shipper who wishes to deliver or receive the vast array of commodities which pass through this port of the air. It adds substantially to the wealth and strength of this whole Nation. A similar statement can be made for airport facilities everywhere. Accepting this fact, the Congress has wisely adopted legislation over the years creating a partnership between local governments and the Federal Government, so that each may pay a reasonable share of the substantial cost of such terminals. Our city has, to some degree, been benefited by this program.

But anyone familiar with the severe strain on the tax base of the large American city knows that it takes sound, detailed and long-range planning for cities to equip themselves with their portion of the matching funds for the program. To suppose that a city could accomplish such a feat on a year-to-year basis is folly. I would respectfully suggest that if the city as one partner must make long-range plans and firm commitments, the Federal Government's plans must be equally long range and firm if the two partners are to be able to work together efficiently and effectively.

The American taxpayer, whether he is paying city taxes, State taxes, or Federal taxes, is acutely aware of the fact that there are great demands at every level which must be met and which, I am certain, he is willing to meet.

But these demands place upon the legislator the highest responsibility for efficiency in these expenditures. For one-half of this city-Federal partnership to refuse to make firm commitments for periods longer than 1 year makes no sense to those responsible for the municipal portion of the financing, and I must say it makes no sense to me. I respectfully submit that firm, long-range commitments from both local and Federal Government are a necessity for an efficient program. For this reason I shall vote "no."

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 398, nays 4, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 203]

YEAS—398

Abbutt	Delaney	Joelson
Abernethy	Dent	Johansen
Adair	Denton	Johnson, Md.
Addabbo	Derounian	Johnson, Wis.
Addonizio	Derwinski	Jonas
Albert	Devine	Jones, Ala.
Alexander	Diggs	Judd
Alford	Dingell	Karsten
Alger	Dole	Karth
Andersen,	Dominick	Kastenmeier
Minn.	Donohue	Kearns
Anderson, Ill.	Dorn	Kee
Andrews	Dowdy	Keith
Anfuso	Downing	Kelly
Arends	Doyle	Keogh
Ashbrook	Duiski	Kilburn
Ashmore	Durno	Kilday
Aspinall	Dwyer	Kilgore
Auchincloss	Edmondson	King, Calif.
Avery	Elliott	King, N.Y.
Ayres	Ellsworth	King, Utah
Bailey	Everett	Kirwan
Baker	Fallon	Kitchin
Baldwin	Farbstein	Kluczynski
Baring	Fascell	Knox
Barrett	Felghan	Kornegay
Barry	Fenton	Kowalski
Bass, N.H.	Findley	Kunkel
Bass, Tenn.	Finnegan	Kyl
Bates	Fino	Laird
Battin	Fisher	Landrum
Becker	Flood	Lane
Beckworth	Flynt	Langen
Beermann	Ford	Latta
Belcher	Forrester	Lennon
Bell	Fountain	Lesinski
Bennett, Fla.	Frazier	Libonati
Bennett, Mich.	Frelinghuysen	Lindsay
Berry	Friedel	Lipscomb
Betts	Fulton	Looser
Blatnik	Gallagher	McCulloch
Blich	Garmatz	McDonough
Boggs	Gary	McDowell
Boland	Gathings	McFall
Bolton	Gavin	McIntire
Bonner	Gialmo	McMillan
Bow	Gilbert	McSween
Boykin	Glenn	McVey
Brademas	Goodell	Macdonald
Bray	Goodling	MacGregor
Breeding	Granahan	Mack
Brewster	Grant	Madden
Bromwell	Gray	Magnuson
Brooks, Tex.	Griffin	Mahon
Broomfield	Griffiths	Malliard
Broyhill	Gross	Marshall
Bruce	Gubser	Martin, Mass.
Burke, Ky.	Hagan, Ga.	Martin, Nebr.
Burke, Mass.	Hagen, Calif.	Mason
Burleson	Haley	Mathias
Byrne, Pa.	Halleck	Matthews
Byrnes, Wis.	Halpern	May
Cahill	Hansen	Meador
Cannon	Harding	Merrrow
Carey	Hardy	Michel
Casey	Harris	Miller, Clem
Cederberg	Harrison, Va.	Miller,
Celler	Harrison, Wyo.	George P.
Chamberlain	Harsha	Miller, N.Y.
Chelf	Harvey, Ind.	Milliken
Chenoweth	Harvey, Mich.	Minshall
Chiperfield	Hays	Moeller
Church	Healey	Monagan
Clancy	Hechler	Montoya
Clark	Hemphill	Moore
Coad	Henderson	Moorehead,
Cohelan	Herlong	Ohio
Collier	Hiestand	Moorehead, Pa.
Colmer	Hoeven	Morgan
Conte	Hoffman, Ill.	Morris
Cook	Hoffman, Mich.	Morse
Corbett	Hollfield	Mosher
Cramer	Holland	Moss
Cunningham	Holtzman	Multer
Curtin	Horan	Murphy
Curtis, Mass.	Hosmer	Murray
Curtis, Mo.	Huddleston	Natcher
Daddario	Hull	Nelsen
Daniels	Ichord, Mo.	Nix
Davis,	Ikard, Tex.	Norblad
James C.	Inouye	Norrell
Davis, John W.	Jarman	Nygaard
Davis, Tenn.	Jennings	O'Brien, Ill.
Dawson	Jensen	O'Brien, N.Y.

O'Hara, Ill.	Roosevelt	Taber
O'Hara, Mich.	Rostenkowski	Taylor
O'Konski	Roudebush	Teague, Calif.
Olsen	Roush	Teague, Tex.
O'Neill	Rousselot	Thomas
Osmers	Rutherford	Thompson, La.
Ostertag	Ryan	Thompson, N.J.
Passman	St. George	Thompson, Tex.
Patman	Santangelo	Thomson, Wis.
Pelly	Saund	Thornberry
Perkins	Saylor	Toil
Peterson	Schadeberg	Tollefson
Pfost	Schenck	Trimble
Philbin	Scherer	Tuck
Pike	Schneebeli	Tupper
Pilcher	Schweiker	Udall, Morris K.
Pillion	Schwengel	Ullman
Pirnie	Scott	Utt
Poage	Scranton	Vanik
Poff	Seely-Brown	Van Pelt
Price	Selden	Van Zandt
Pucinski	Shelley	Wallhauser
Quie	Sheppard	Walter
Rains	Shipley	Watts
Randall	Short	Weaver
Ray	Shriver	Wels
Reece	Sibal	Whalley
Reifel	Sikes	Wharton
Reuss	Smith, Calif.	Whitener
Rhodes, Ariz.	Smith, Iowa	Whitten
Rhodes, Pa.	Smith, Miss.	Wickersham
Riehlman	Smith, Va.	Widnall
Riley	Spence	Williams
Rivers, Alaska	Springer	Willis
Rivers, S.C.	Stafford	Wilson, Ind.
Roberts	Steed	Wright
Rodino	Stephens	Yates
Rogers, Colo.	Stratton	Younger
Rogers, Fla.	Stubblefield	Zablocki
Rooney	Sullivan	Zelenko

NAYS—4

Bolling
Corman
Green, Ore.
Sisk

NOT VOTING—34

Ashley	Hébert	Rogers, Tex.
Brooks, La.	Johnson, Calif.	St. Germain
Brown	Jones, Mo.	Siler
Buckley	Lankford	Slack
Cooley	McCormack	Staggers
Dague	Machrowicz	Vinson
Dooley	Mills	Westland
Evins	Morrison	Wilson, Calif.
Fogarty	Moulder	Winstead
Garland	Powell	Young
Green, Pa.	Rabaut	
Hall	Robison	

So the motion was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Wilson of California.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Robison.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Hall.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Brown.
Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Dooley.
Mr. St. Germain with Mr. Siler.
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Garland.
Mr. Brooks of Louisiana with Mr. Westland.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2237) to permit the entry of certain eligible alien orphans, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1172)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2237) to permit the entry of certain eligible alien orphans, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That section 101(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101) is hereby amended by adding the following new subparagraph (6):

"(6) The term 'eligible orphan' means any alien child under the age of fourteen at the time at which the visa petition is filed pursuant to section 205(b) who is an orphan because of the death or disappearance of both parents, or because of abandonment, or desertion by, or separation or loss from, both parents, or who has only one parent due to the death or disappearance of, abandonment, or desertion by, or separation or loss from the other parent, and the remaining parent is incapable of providing care for such orphan and has in writing irrevocably released him for emigration and adoption."

"Sec. 2. Section 101(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101) is hereby amended by adding the following:

"(F) a child who is an eligible orphan, adopted abroad by a United States citizen and spouse or coming to the United States for adoption by a United States citizen and spouse: *Provided*, That no natural parent or prior adoptive parent of any such child shall thereafter, by virtue of such parentage be accorded any right, privilege, or status under this Act."

"Sec. 3. (a) Section 205(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1155) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) Any citizen of the United States claiming that any immigrant is his spouse or child and that such immigrant is entitled to a nonquota immigrant status under section 101(a)(27)(A), or any citizen of the United States claiming that any immigrant is his parent or unmarried son or unmarried daughter and that such immigrant is entitled to a quota immigrant status under section 203(a)(2), or any alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence claiming that any immigrant is his spouse or his unmarried son or his unmarried daughter and that such immigrant is entitled to a quota immigrant status under section 203(a)(3), or any citizen of the United States claiming that any immigrant is his brother or sister or his married son or his married daughter and that such immigrant is entitled to a preference under section 203(a)(4) may file a petition with the Attorney General. No petition for quota immigrant status or a preference in behalf of a son or daughter under paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of section 203(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be approved by the Attorney General unless the petitioner establishes that he is a parent as defined in section 101(b)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of the alien in respect to whom the petition is made, except that no such petition shall be approved if the beneficiary thereof is an alien defined in section 101(b)(1)(F). No petition for non-quota immigrant status in behalf of a child as defined in section 101(b)(1)(F) shall be approved by the Attorney General unless the petitioner establishes the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the petitioner and

spouse will care for such child properly if he is admitted to the United States, and (i) in the case of a child adopted abroad, that the petitioner and spouse personally saw and observed the child prior to or during the adoption proceedings, and (ii) in the case of a child coming to the United States for adoption, that the petitioner and spouse have complied with the preadoption requirements, if any, of the State of such child's proposed residence. The petition shall be in such form and shall contain such information and be supported by such documentary evidence as the Attorney General may by regulations prescribe. The petition shall be made under oath administered by any individual having authority to administer oaths, if executed in the United States, but, if executed outside the United States, administered by an immigration officer or a consular officer."

"(b) The second sentence of section 205(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1155) is hereby amended to read: 'Not more than two such petitions may be approved for one petitioner in behalf of a child as defined in section 101(b)(1)(E) or (F), unless necessary to prevent the separation of brothers and sisters.'

"Sec. 4. The first sentence of section 221(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201) is hereby amended to read: 'An immigrant visa shall be valid for such period, not exceeding four months, as shall be by regulations prescribed, except that any visa issued to a child lawfully adopted by a United States citizen and spouse while such citizen is serving abroad in the United States Armed Forces, or is employed abroad by the United States Government, or is temporarily abroad on business, shall be valid until such time, for a period not to exceed three years, as the adoptive citizen parent returns to the United States in due course of his service, employment, or business.'

"Sec. 5. (a) Title I of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101) is hereby amended by adding the following:

"JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ORDERS OF DEPORTATION AND EXCLUSION

"Sec. 106. (a) The procedure prescribed by, and all the provisions of the Act of December 29, 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 1129; 68 Stat. 961; 5 U.S.C. 1031 et seq.), shall apply to, and shall be the sole and exclusive procedure for, the judicial review of all final orders of deportation heretofore or hereafter made against aliens within the United States pursuant to administrative proceedings under section 242(b) of this Act or comparable provisions of any prior Act, except that—

"(1) a petition for review may be filed not later than six months from the date of the final deportation order or from the effective date of this section, whichever is the later.

"(2) the venue of any petition for review under this section shall be in the judicial circuit in which the administrative proceedings before a special inquiry officer were conducted in whole or in part, or in the judicial circuit wherein is the residence, as defined in this Act, of the petitioner, but not in more than one circuit;

"(3) the action shall be brought against the Immigration and Naturalization Service, as respondent. Service of the petition to review shall be made upon the Attorney General of the United States and upon the official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in charge of the Service district in which the office of the clerk of the court is located. The service of the petition for review upon such official of the Service shall stay the deportation of the alien pending determination of the petition by the court, unless the court otherwise directs;

"(4) except as provided in clause (B) of paragraph (5) of this subsection, the petition shall be determined solely upon the administrative record upon which the deportation order is based and the Attorney General's findings of fact, if supported by reasonable, substantial, and probative evidence on the record considered as a whole, shall be conclusive;

"(5) whenever any petitioner, who seeks review of an order under this section, claims to be a national of the United States and makes a showing that his claim is not frivolous, the court shall (A) pass upon the issues presented when it appears from the pleadings and affidavits filed by the parties that no genuine issue of material fact is presented; or (B) where a genuine issue of material fact as to the petitioner's nationality is presented, transfer the proceedings to a United States district court for the district where the petitioner has his residence for hearing de novo of the nationality claim and determination as if such proceedings were originally initiated in the district court under the provisions of section 2201 of title 28, United States Code. Any such petitioner shall not be entitled to have such issue determined under section 360(a) of this Act or otherwise;

"(6) if the validity of a deportation order has not been judicially determined, its validity may be challenged in a criminal proceeding against the alien for violation of subsection (d) or (e) of section 242 of this Act only by separate motion for judicial review before trial. Such motion shall be determined by the court without a jury and before the trial of the general issue. Whenever a claim to United States nationality is made in such motion, and in the opinion of the court, a genuine issue of material fact as to the alien's nationality is presented, the court shall accord him a hearing de novo on the nationality claim and determine that issue as if proceedings had been initiated under the provisions of section 2201 of title 28, United States Code. Any such alien shall not be entitled to have such issue determined under section 360(a) of this Act or otherwise. If no such hearing de novo as to nationality is conducted, the determination shall be made solely upon the administrative record upon which the deportation order is based and the Attorney General's findings of fact, if supported by reasonable, substantial and probative evidence on the record considered as a whole, shall be conclusive. If the deportation order is held invalid, the court shall dismiss the indictment and the United States shall have the right to appeal to the court of appeals within thirty days. The procedure on such appeals shall be as provided in the Federal rules of criminal procedure. No petition for review under this section may be filed by any alien during the pendency of a criminal proceeding against such alien for violation of subsection (d) or (e) of section 242 of this Act;

"(7) nothing in this section shall be construed to require the Attorney General to defer deportation of an alien after the issuance of a deportation order because of the right of judicial review of the order granted by this section, or to relieve any alien from compliance with subsections (d) and (e) of section 242 of this Act. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to preclude the Attorney General from detaining or continuing to detain an alien or from taking him into custody pursuant to subsection (c) of section 242 of this Act at any time after the issuance of a deportation order;

"(8) it shall not be necessary to print the record or any part thereof, or the briefs, and the court shall review the proceedings on a typewritten record and on typewritten briefs; and

"(9) any alien held in custody pursuant to an order of deportation may obtain ju-

dicial review thereof by habeas corpus proceedings.

"(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, any alien against whom a final order of exclusion has been made heretofore or hereafter under the provisions of section 236 of this Act or comparable provisions of any prior Act may obtain judicial review of such order by habeas corpus proceedings and not otherwise.

"(c) An order of deportation or of exclusion shall not be reviewed by any court if the alien has not exhausted the administrative remedies available to him as of right under the immigration laws and regulations or if he has departed from the United States after the issuance of the order. Every petition for review or for habeas corpus shall state whether the validity of the order has been upheld in any prior judicial proceeding, and, if so, the nature and date thereof, and the court in which such proceeding took place. No petition for review or for habeas corpus shall be entertained if the validity of the order has been previously determined in any civil or criminal proceeding, unless the petition presents grounds which the court finds could not have been presented in such prior proceeding, or the court finds that the remedy provided by such prior proceeding was inadequate or ineffective to test the validity of the order.

"(b) This section shall take effect on the thirtieth day after its approval and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, including section 405 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, shall then be applicable to all administrative proceedings involving deportation or exclusion of aliens notwithstanding (1) that the person involved entered the United States prior to the effective date of this section or of the Immigration and Nationality Act or (2) that the administrative proceeding was commenced or conducted prior to the effective date of this section or of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Any judicial proceeding to review an order of deportation which is pending unheard in any district court of the United States on the effective date of this section (other than a habeas corpus or criminal proceeding in which the validity of the deportation order has been challenged) shall be transferred for determination in accordance with this section to the court of appeals having jurisdiction to entertain a petition for review under this section. Any judicial proceeding to review an order of exclusion which is pending unheard on the effective date of this section shall be expedited in the same manner as is required in habeas corpus. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this section are, to the extent of such inconsistency, repealed. If any particular provision of this section, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this section and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

"Sec. 6. Section 222 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1202) is hereby amended by deleting from subsection (a) the language 'race and ethnic classification'; and by deleting from subsection (c) the language 'his race and ethnic classification'.

"Sec. 7. (a) Section 101(d)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101) is hereby amended by inserting immediately after 'December 31, 1946,' the following: 'or from June 25, 1950, to July 1, 1955'.

"(b) Section 101(d)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101) is hereby amended (1) by striking out 'and (C)' and inserting in lieu thereof '(C)', and (2) by inserting immediately after 'December 31, 1946' the following: '; and (D) the term

"Korean hostilities" relates to the period from June 25, 1950, to July 1, 1955'.

"Sec. 8. (a) Section 329(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1440) is amended by inserting after 'December 31, 1946,' the following: 'or during a period beginning June 25, 1950, and ending July 1, 1955'.

"(b) Section 329(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1440) is hereby amended by inserting after 'December 31, 1946,' the following: 'or during a period beginning June 25, 1950, and ending July 1, 1955'.

"Sec. 9. Section 202(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1152) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(e) After the determination of quotas has been made as provided in section 201, revision of the quotas shall be made by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General, jointly, whenever necessary, to provide for any change of boundaries resulting in transfer of territory from one sovereignty to another, a change of administrative arrangements of a colony or other dependent area, or any other political change, requiring a change in the list of quota areas or of the territorial limits thereof. In the case of any change in the territorial limits of quota areas, not requiring a change in the quotas for such areas, the Secretary of State shall, upon recognition of such change, issue appropriate instructions to all consular offices concerning the change in the territorial limits of the quota areas involved. Whenever one or more colonies or other component or dependent areas overseas from the governing country, or one or more quota areas have been subject to a change of administrative arrangements, a change of boundaries, or any other political change, the annual quota of the newly established quota area or the number of visas authorized to be issued under section 202(c)(1), notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, shall not be less than the sum total of quotas in effect or number of visas authorized for the area immediately preceding the change of administrative arrangements, change of boundaries, or other political change.

"Sec. 10. Section 205(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1155) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, no petition shall be approved if the alien previously has been accorded, by reason of marriage determined by the Attorney General to have been entered into for the purpose of evading the immigration laws—

"(1) a nonquota status under section 101(a)(27)(A) as the spouse of a citizen of the United States, or

"(2) a preference quota status under section 203(a)(3) as the spouse of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.'

"Sec. 11. Section 212(a)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(6) Aliens who are afflicted with any dangerous contagious disease;'

"Sec. 12. Section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182) is hereby amended by adding the following additional subsection:

"(f) Any alien afflicted with tuberculosis in any form who (A) is the spouse or the unmarried son or daughter, or the minor unmarried lawfully adopted child, of a United States citizen, or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or of an alien who has been issued an immigrant visa, or (B) has a son or daughter who is a United States citizen, or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or an alien who has been issued an immigrant visa, shall, if otherwise admissible, be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence in accordance with

such terms, conditions, and controls, if any, including the giving of a bond, as the Attorney General, in his discretion after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, may by regulations prescribe.

"Sec. 13. Section 212(a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182) is hereby amended by changing the semicolon at the end to a period, and adding thereafter the following: 'Any alien who would be excludable because of the conviction of a misdemeanor classifiable as a petty offense under the provisions of section 1(3) of title 18, United States Code, by reason of the punishment actually imposed, or who would be excludable as one who admits the commission of an offense that is classifiable as a misdemeanor under the provisions of section 1(2) of title 18, United States Code, by reason of the punishment which might have been imposed upon him, may be granted a visa and admitted to the United States if otherwise admissible: *Provided*, That the alien has committed only one such offense, or admits the commission of acts which constitute the essential elements of only one such offense.'

"Sec. 14. Section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182) is hereby amended by adding the following additional subsection:

"(g) Any alien, who is excludable from the United States under paragraphs (9), (10), or (12) of this section, who (A) is the spouse or child, including a minor unmarried adopted child, of a United States citizen, or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or (B) has a son or daughter who is a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, shall, if otherwise admissible, be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence (1) if it shall be established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that (A) the alien's exclusion would result in extreme hardship to the United States citizen or lawfully resident spouse, parent, or son or daughter of such alien, and (B) the admission to the United States of such alien would not be contrary to the national welfare, safety, or security of the United States; and (2) if the Attorney General, in his discretion, and pursuant to such terms, conditions, and procedures as he may by regulations prescribe, has consented to the alien's applying or reapplying for a visa and for admission to the United States.'

"Sec. 15. Section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182) is hereby amended by adding the following additional subsection:

"(h) Any alien who is the spouse, parent, or child of a United States citizen or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence and who is excludable because (1) he seeks, has sought to procure, or has procured, a visa or other documentation, or entry into the United States, by fraud or misrepresentation, or (2) he admits the commission of perjury in connection therewith, may be granted a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence, if otherwise admissible, if the Attorney General in his discretion has consented to the alien's applying or reapplying for a visa and for admission to the United States.'

"Sec. 16. Section 241 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1251) is hereby amended by adding the following:

"(f) The provisions of this section relating to the deportation of aliens within the United States on the ground that they were excludable at the time of entry as aliens who have sought to procure, or have procured visas or other documentation, or entry into the United States by fraud or misrepresentation shall not apply to an alien otherwise

admissible at the time of entry who is the spouse, parent, or a child of a United States citizen or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.'

"Sec. 17. Section 310 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1421) is hereby amended by adding the following additional subsection:

"(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 405(a), any petition for naturalization filed on or after the enactment of this subsection shall be heard and determined in accordance with the requirements of this title.'

"Sec. 18. (a) Section 340(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 260; 8 U.S.C. 1451(a)) is hereby amended by inserting, following the language 'that such order and certificate of naturalization' the language 'were illegally procured or'.

"(b) Section 340(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 260; 8 U.S.C. 1451(b)) is hereby amended by inserting, immediately preceding the word 'procured', the language 'illegally procured or'.

"Sec. 19. Section 349 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1481) is hereby amended by adding the following subsection:

"(c) Whenever the loss of United States nationality is put in issue in any action or proceeding commenced on or after the enactment of this subsection under, or by virtue of, the provisions of this or any other Act, the burden shall be upon the person or party claiming that such loss occurred, to establish such claim by a preponderance of the evidence. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), any person who commits or performs, or who has committed or performed, any act of expatriation under the provisions of this or any other Act shall be presumed to have done so voluntarily, but such presumption may be rebutted upon a showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the act or acts committed or performed were not done voluntarily.'

"Sec. 20. Section 354(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1486) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(4) who has attained the age of sixty years, and has had a residence outside of the United States and its outlying possessions for not less than ten years, during all of which period he has been engaged in an occupation of the type designated in paragraphs (1), (2), or (4) of section 353, or paragraph (2) of this section, and who is in bona fide retirement from such occupation; or who is the spouse or child of the national described in this paragraph and who has his residence abroad for the purpose of being with such American citizen spouse or parent; or'

"Sec. 21. The language 'CHAPTER 3—ISSUANCE ON ENTRY DOCUMENTS' of the table of contents of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"CHAPTER 3—ISSUANCE OF ENTRY DOCUMENTS'

"Sec. 22. (a) The title preceding section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"GENERAL CLASSES OF ALIENS INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE VISAS AND EXCLUDED FROM ADMISSION; WAIVERS OF INADMISSIBILITY'

"(b) The title preceding section 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"NATURALIZATION THROUGH ACTIVE-DUTY SERVICE IN ARMED FORCES DURING WORLD WAR I OR WORLD WAR II OR THE KOREAN HOSTILITIES'

"Sec. 23. (a) The table of contents (TITLE I—GENERAL) of the Immigration and Nationality Act is hereby amended by adding the following:

"Sec. 106. Judicial review of orders of deportation and exclusion.'

"(b) Section 212 of the table of contents of the Immigration and Nationality Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 212. General classes of aliens ineligible to receive visas and excluded from admission; waivers of inadmissibility.'

"(c) Section 329 of the table of contents of the Immigration and Nationality Act, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 329. Naturalization through active-duty service in Armed Forces during World War I or World War II or the Korean hostilities.'

"Sec. 24. (a) The following Acts and all amendments thereto and parts of Acts and all amendments thereto are repealed:

"(1) Section 4 of the Act of September 3, 1954 (68 Stat. 1145; 8 U.S.C. 1182a);

"(2) Section 4 of the Act of September 11, 1957 (71 Stat. 639-640; 8 U.S.C. 1205);

"(3) Sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Act of September 11, 1957 (71 Stat. 640-641; 8 U.S.C. 1182b; 8 U.S.C. 1182c; 8 U.S.C. 1251a);

"(4) Section 15 of the Act of September 11, 1957 (71 Stat. 643-644; 50 U.S.C. App. 1971a, note);

"(5) Sections 9 and 12 of the Act of September 11, 1957 (71 Stat. 641-642; 8 U.S.C. 1255a; 8 U.S.C. 1153, note);

"(6) Section 2 of the Act of August 21, 1958 (72 Stat. 699; 8 U.S.C. 1255; 8 U.S.C. 1153, note);

"(7) Sections 4 and 6 of the Act of September 22, 1959 (73 Stat. 644-645; 8 U.S.C. 1153, note).

"(b) Paragraphs (4), (5), (6), and (7) of subsection (a) of this section shall take effect upon the expiration of the one hundred and eightieth day immediately following the date of enactment of this Act.

"Sec. 25. (a) Any alien eligible for a quota immigrant status under the provisions of section 203(a) (2) or (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act on the basis of a petition filed with the Attorney General prior to July 1, 1961, shall be held to be a non-quota immigrant and, if otherwise admissible under the provisions of that Act, shall be issued a nonquota immigrant visa: *Provided*, That, upon his application for an immigrant visa, and for admission to the United States, the alien is found to have retained his relationship to the petitioner, and status, as established in the approved petition.

"(b) At any time prior to the expiration of the one hundred and eightieth day immediately following the enactment of this Act a special nonquota immigrant visa may be issued to an eligible orphan as defined in section 4 of the Act of September 11, 1957, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1205; 71 Stat. 639, 73 Stat. 490, 74 Stat. 505), if a visa petition filed in behalf of such eligible orphan was (A) approved by the Attorney General prior to September 30, 1961, or (B) pending before the Attorney General prior to September 30, 1961, and the Attorney General approves such petition.'

And the House agree to the same. That the title of the bill be amended to read as follows: "An Act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; and for other purposes."

FRANCIS E. WALTER,
MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN,
FRANK CHELF,
RICHARD H. POFF,
ARCH A. MOORE, JR.,
Managers on the Part of the House.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
SAM J. ERVIN, JR.,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
HIRAM FONG,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2237) to permit the entry of certain eligible alien orphans, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The language of the legislation agreed to differs from the language of the House amendment to S. 2237 in the following technical respects:

1. It is proposed in section 3(a) that immigration officers as well as consular officers may administer the oaths in connection with a petition.

2. In section 5(a) and section 21 the title of the new section 106 of the Immigration and Nationality Act was amended to conform with the provisions of the said section 106, to read:

"JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ORDERS OF DEPORTATION AND EXCLUSION"

3. In section 24(b) a provision regarding the deferred repeal of section 15 of the act of September 11, 1957, was agreed to.

4. In section 25 the dates of June 30, 1961, were changed to July 1, 1961 and September 30, 1961, respectively, so as to facilitate the processing of pending applications filed with, or approved by, the Attorney General.

FRANCIS E. WALTER,
MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN,
FRANK CHELF,
RICHARD H. POFF,
ARCH A. MOORE, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPANDING THE SALINE WATER CONVERSION PROGRAM

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 7916) to expand and extend the saline water conversion program being conducted by the Secretary of the Interior, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman briefly explain what happened in conference?

Mr. ASPINALL. If the gentleman will yield to me I shall be pleased to.

The managers on the part of the House were able to get the conferees to stay very close to the language of the House bill. We did accept the amendment that had to do with patents which is similar to a provision heretofore adopted in the coal research legislation.

The Senate provided \$100 million for a 10-year program. The House provided \$50 million for a 5-year program. The committee on conference compromised on a 6-year program with a \$75 million appropriation to be used for a basic and applied research program.

None of this money is to be used for demonstration plans. The Department

will have to come back to the Congress of the United States if they desire any new demonstration plants.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1158)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7916) to expand and extend the saline water conversion program being conducted by the Secretary of the Interior, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the language inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That the Act of July 3, 1952 (66 Stat. 328), as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958), is further amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. In view of the increasing shortage of usable surface and ground water in many parts of the Nation and the importance of finding new sources of supply to meet its present and future water needs, it is the policy of the Congress to provide for the development of practicable low-cost means for the large-scale production of water of a quality suitable for municipal, industrial, agricultural, and other beneficial consumptive uses from saline water, and for studies and research related thereto. As used in this Act, the term "saline water" includes sea water, brackish water, and other mineralized or chemically charged water, and the term "United States" extends to and includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

"SEC. 2. In order to accomplish the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall—

"(a) conduct, encourage, and promote fundamental scientific research and basic studies to develop the best and most economical processes and methods for converting saline water into water suitable for beneficial consumptive purposes;

"(b) conduct engineering research and technical development work to determine, by laboratory and pilot plant testing, the results of the research and studies aforesaid in order to develop processes and plant designs to the point where they can be demonstrated on a large and practical scale;

"(c) recommend to the Congress from time to time authorization for construction and operation, or for participation in the construction and operation, of a demonstration plant for any process which he determines, on the basis of subsections (a) and (b) above, has great promise of accomplishing the purposes of this Act, such recommendation to be accompanied by a report on the size, location, and cost of the proposed plant and the engineering and economic details with respect thereto;

"(d) study methods for the recovery and marketing of commercially valuable by-products resulting from the conversion of saline water; and

"(e) undertake economic studies and surveys to determine present and prospective costs of producing water for beneficial consumptive purposes in various parts of the United States by the leading saline water processes as compared with other standard methods.

"SEC. 3. In carrying out his functions under section 2 of this Act, the Secretary may—

"(a) acquire the services of chemists, physicists, engineers, and other personnel by contract or otherwise;

"(b) enter into contracts with educational institutions, scientific organizations, and industrial and engineering firms;

"(c) make research and training grants;

"(d) utilize the facilities of Federal scientific laboratories;

"(e) establish and operate necessary facilities and test sites at which to carry on the continuous research, testing, development, and programing necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act;

"(f) acquire secret processes, technical data, inventions, patent applications, patents, licenses, land and interests in land (including water rights), plants and facilities, and other property or rights by purchase, license, lease, or donation;

"(g) assemble and maintain pertinent and current scientific literature, both domestic and foreign, and issue bibliographical data with respect thereto;

"(h) cause on-site inspections to be made of promising projects, domestic and foreign, and, in the case of projects located in the United States, cooperate and participate in their development in instances in which the purposes of this Act will be served thereby;

"(i) foster and participate in regional, national, and international conferences relating to saline water conversion;

"(j) coordinate, correlate, and publish information with a view to advancing the development of low-cost saline water conversion projects; and

"(k) cooperate with other Federal departments and agencies, with State and local departments, agencies, and instrumentalities, and with interested persons, firms, institutions, and organizations.

"SEC. 4. (a) Research and development activities undertaken by the Secretary shall be coordinated or conducted jointly with the Department of Defense to the end that developments under this Act which are primarily of a civil nature will contribute to the defense of the Nation and that developments which are primarily of a military nature will, to the greatest practicable extent compatible with military and security requirements, be available to advance the purposes of this Act and to strengthen the civil economy of the Nation. The fullest cooperation by and with Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of State, and other concerned agencies shall also be carried out in the interest of achieving the objectives of this Act.

"(b) All research within the United States contracted for, sponsored, cosponsored, or authorized under authority of this Act, shall be provided for in such manner that all information, uses, products, processes, patents, and other developments resulting from such research developed by Government expenditure will (with such exceptions and limitations, if any, as the Secretary may find to be necessary in the interest of national defense) be available to the general public. This subsection shall not be so construed as to deprive the owner of any background patent relating thereto of such rights as he may have thereunder.

"SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary may dispose of water and byproducts resulting from his operations under this Act. All moneys received from dispositions under this section shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter existing law with respect to the ownership and control of water.

"SEC. 6. The Secretary shall make reports to the President and the Congress at the beginning of each regular session of the action taken or instituted by him under the

provisions of this Act and of prospective action during the ensuing year.

"Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

"Sec. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums, to remain available until expended, as may be necessary, but not more than \$75,000,000 in all, (a) to carry out the provisions of this Act during the fiscal years 1962 to 1967, inclusive; (b) to finance, for not more than two years beyond the end of said period, such grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and studies as may theretofore have been undertaken pursuant to this Act; and (c) to finance, for not more than three years beyond the end of said period, such activities as are required to correlate, coordinate, and round out the results of studies and research undertaken pursuant to this Act: *Provided*, That funds available in any one year for research and development may, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State to assure that such activities are consistent with the foreign policy objectives of the United States, be expended in cooperation with public or private agencies in foreign countries in the development of processes useful to the program in the United States: *And provided further*, That every such contract or agreement made with any public or private agency in a foreign country shall contain provisions effective to insure that the results or information developed in connection therewith shall be available without cost to the United States for the use of the United States throughout the world and for the use of the general public within the United States."

"Sec. 2. Section 4 of the joint resolution of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1707; 42 U.S.C. 1958 (d)), is hereby amended to read:

"The authority of the Secretary of the Interior under this joint resolution to construct, operate, and maintain demonstration plants shall terminate upon the expiration of twelve years after the date on which this joint resolution is approved. Upon the expiration of a period deemed adequate for demonstration purposes for each plant, but not to exceed such twelve-year period, the Secretary shall proceed as promptly as practicable to dispose of any plants so constructed by sale to the highest bidder, or as may otherwise be directed by Act of Congress. Upon such sale, there shall be returned to any State or public agency which has contributed financial assistance under section 3 of this joint resolution a proper share of the net proceeds of the sale."

And the Senate agree to the same.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
WALTER ROGERS,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
CRAIG HOSMER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
ALAN BIBLE,
JOHN A. CARROLL,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7916) to expand and extend the saline water conversion program being conducted by the Secretary of the Interior, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The conference committee accepted for the most part the language of the House-passed bill.

The conference committee agreed with the House position that Federal construc-

tion and operation of demonstration plants or participation in the construction and operation of demonstration plants should be authorized in separate legislation as the need develops and upon a determination of justification by the Secretary of the Interior and recommendation to the Congress. On the basis of this agreement the House language providing for this procedure was adopted in lieu of titles II and III in the Senate-passed bill.

With respect to the scope and life of an expanded research and development program the conference committee agreed upon a ceiling on expenditures of \$75 million for the 6-year period fiscal year 1962 through fiscal year 1967. This compares with a ceiling of \$50 million for a 5-year program in the House-passed bill and \$100 million for a 10-year program in the Senate-passed bill. The conference committee reaffirmed the position taken by both the House and Senate committees that the Department should have flexibility in the use of these funds and that no year-by-year limitation is intended.

The conference committee adopted language in the Senate-passed bill relating to patents. The provision requires that all information, patents, processes, and other developments resulting from Federal expenditures under this program be available to the general public. An exception is made in those cases where the Secretary determines that the imposition of this requirement would not be in the interest of national defense.

The type of program needed was a matter discussed by the conference committee. There was general agreement by the conferees that the most pressing need at this time, in order to attain our goal of truly low-cost desalination, is a program of broad basic research to supply new ideas and basic data necessary for the development of new processes. While the legislation does not break down the amount authorized to be appropriated between basic research and applied research the conference committee agreed that emphasis should be placed upon basic or fundamental research and that there should be allocated to this phase of the program all the funds that can be efficiently and effectively used.

In connection with the question of how far a process could be carried forward under the language adopted in the conference report the conference committee discussed the definition of a pilot plant. In this legislation the committee is thinking of a pilot plant as the device or facility necessary to prove out on a process—to determine whether it will work and the problems involved. It is not intended to be a finished product and is subjected to various tests and further experimentation in order to improve the workability or solve problems that develop. In addition to determining and improving workability, its purpose is to produce technical knowledge and provide the necessary data and information for demonstration plant designs.

With respect to demonstration plant proposals to be submitted to the Congress pursuant to the language adopted in the conference report the House conferees want to again direct the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the general guidelines which were suggested by the House committee for use in examining such proposals.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
WALTER ROGERS,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
CRAIG HOSMER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, the House should be aware that certain efforts are tending to undermine our Federal patent system—a system which has been one of the keystones of the free enterprise system for 170 years.

This is being done by a legislative clause with which the Senate has been amending research and development legislation during the past 2 years. It was passed in the Coal Research Act of last year. This year it has been placed in the Marine Sciences and Research Act, now pending before the House committee, and it has been added to the Saline Water Conversion Act, the conference version of which is before us.

The clause is not the result of recommendations on the part of the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses. It stems rather from the activities of the Senate Antimonopoly Subcommittee. Here is the way the clause reads:

All research within the United States contracted for, sponsored, cosponsored, or authorized under authority of this act, shall be provided for in such manner that all information, uses, products, processes, patents, and other developments resulting from such research developed by Government expenditure will (with such exceptions and limitations, if any, as the Secretary may find to be necessary in the interest of national defense) be available to the general public. This subsection shall not be construed as to deprive the owner of any background patent relating thereto of such rights as he may have thereunder.

Slight variations exist, depending on the purpose of the bill.

That language is being insisted upon by the chairman of the Senate subcommittee, because it has a worthwhile objective and appears to be relatively noncontroversial, it has been slipping through in the legislation mentioned.

To my mind, however, it represents a chipping away at a system which has been extremely valuable to America for a good many years. I do not make this statement lightly. I have been a member of, and presently chair, the Patent Subcommittee of the Committee on Science and Astronautics which for 2 years has been investigating the merits of Government or public ownership of inventions produced under Federal space research contracts. It is a very complex problem, and the solution to it certainly does not lie in a piecemeal effort to make all inventions produced in connection with Federal research free to the public at large.

We are deluding ourselves if we go on such an assumption, for the net result is that of a boomerang—we only hamper the research we are trying to buy. At the proper time, our committee will make a thorough report on this matter to the House.

I want to emphasize, however, that the clause under discussion is unnecessary, unwise, inadequately drawn, and impractical. Its net effect will be quite opposite what is intended.

It is unnecessary because in all its research contracts with private industry

the Federal Government retains a right to use, make or have made any invention or discovery arising therefrom—whether patented or not. This right is irrevocable and royalty-free. It is all the Federal Government, as such, can use. The commercial application of the invention, if any, cannot be exploited by the Government—so, except in rare cases where the national welfare or security is involved, or where the Government has initiated and paid for the technology involved from the very beginning, there is no need for this type of legislation so far as the National Government is concerned.

It is unwise because its effect, whether by design or otherwise, is to negate the philosophy and methods developed by the U.S. Constitution for the purpose of stimulating scientific invention and the advancement of the arts. That philosophy is based upon the proposition that a limited monopoly can be a useful thing. It recognizes certain truths of human nature. And so, in exchange for full public disclosure of the details of the invention, it gives the inventor the right to market his invention exclusively for a limited time. The legislation I am discussing, however, demands the contrary. It makes the invented concept not only free to the Government—which is as it should be when the Government helps pay for the development—but free to the general public as well. Yet so far as the constitutional concept is concerned, the fact that the Government may have contributed to the development of a good scientific idea by supporting it with research funds, does not at all justify taking commercial rights away from the inventor.

The clause is further unwise, in my judgment, because it sets precedents which are applicable not only to patents but to copyrights as well. Most of our finest writings, scientific and otherwise, would never see the light of day if it were not for the copyright. Are we prepared to accept the notion that all knowledge or thoughts developed in part through Government service or sponsorship cannot be copyrighted? I doubt it very much. Yet if we set such a precedent in regard to patents, the day may not be far away when the same thing will be inflexibly required from copyrights.

The clause is inadequately drawn for several reasons. It permits the Secretary of the Department involved to make exceptions to the general rule of free public availability in the interests of national defense. Such matters are already handled by statute—by the Inventions Secrecy Act in regard to patent application cases—by the National Security Act in regard to information, processes, and so forth, which are highly classified. The use of the phrase thus appears, at best, to be redundant. More important is the inclusion of the word "products" as one of the items which, if developed under the research contract, must be made available to the public. Now, under the terms of a Government research contract any prototypes or products developed are the property of the United States. How to

make such products fully and freely available to the general public is a mystery. It would appear to be physically impossible. More than that, making products available to the general public is not and never has been a function of the Federal Government. If the intent is to assure that commercial products are made available to all manufacturers without royalty payments, then we are imposing a system of patent dedication or compulsory licensing—and I submit that this should not be done in any legislation without full debate by the House.

The clause is impractical since it will not have the effect which is intended. It will not result in more, better, and cheaper products being made available to the general public.

The research done by our subcommittee proves this beyond doubt. But, worse than that, it is very likely to hamstring or at least retard the very research it is designed to promote. This seems particularly true in regard to the Saline Water Act. I should like to call attention to the fact that the National Saline Water Conference held in July at Woods Hole, Mass., brought out very clearly the urgent need for more basic research in this area. Recommendations have been made by the experts for \$5 million a year to be used solely for basic research as distinguished from applied research and development. Real scientific breakthroughs are essential. Is it likely that any segment of private enterprise will devote its best efforts to evolve such breakthroughs when, first, the potential commercial market is so great; second, it cannot depend on background patents to sustain its position in the marketplace; and third, it must make its findings free for its competitors to use? I think not.

Let me repeat that what we are asked to do is far too serious a matter to be legislated lightly. This body has never had the opportunity to examine the proposed legislation or debate it. It should not take the risk of damaging our tested patent system with its eyes closed, which is what we will be doing if we continue to permit these amendments to be tacked onto otherwise needed legislation.

It should be emphasized that this patent clause has, in no case that I am aware of, been requested by the administration. Certainly it was not requested in regard to the Saline Water Conversion Act this year. It has simply been tacked on and, apparently, with very little discussion. I note, for example, that the Senate report merely identifies the amendment but does not undertake to explain it or attempt to justify the need for it.

I am convinced, however, that, insofar as the purpose of this clause is to disseminate scientific information with the greatest possible speed, it has genuine merit. To this end I have drawn an amendment patterned after the clause in question, which I believe is far more appropriate than the existing legislation:

All research within the United States contracted for, sponsored, cosponsored, or au-

thorized under the authority of this act shall be provided for in such manner that all information as to uses, products, processes, patents, and other developments resulting from that activity will (with such exceptions and limitations, if any, as the Secretary may find to be necessary to protect the equitable interests of the Government and the contractor) be available to the general public at the earliest possible time. This subsection is not to be so construed as to deprive the owner of any background patent relating thereto of such rights as he may have thereunder.

Taking into consideration the nature of the conference report, this language justifiably deserves your examination with respect to the principles at stake.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE LAW ESTABLISHING THE INDIAN REVOLVING LOAN FUND

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1540) to amend the law establishing the Indian revolving loan fund, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1162)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1540) to amend the law establishing the Indian revolving loan fund, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That the appropriation authorization in section 10 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986), is hereby amended by increasing it from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000."

And the House agree to the same.

JAMES A. HALEY,
ED EDMONDSON,
THOMAS G. MORRIS,
E. Y. BERRY,

HJALMAR C. NYGAARD,
Managers on the Part of the House.

FRANK CHURCH,
ERNEST GRUENING,
QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
BARRY GOLDWATER,
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1540) to amend the law establishing the Indian revolving loan fund, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action

agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

As it passed the Senate, S. 1540 called for a \$25,000,000 increase in the amount authorized to be appropriated for the general Indian revolving loan fund established by the Act of June 18, 1934. It also called, in effect, for a merger of this fund with two other such funds which have been established for the Navajo-Hopi Tribes and for the Indians of Oklahoma.

The bill was amended in the House to reduce the increase in the amount authorized to be appropriated to \$5,000,000 and to delete all other provisions of the bill.

The conferees are agreed that in lieu of the \$5,000,000 increase proposed by the House and the \$25,000,000 increase proposed by the Senate, a \$10,000,000 increase should be allowed. This will make the total amount authorized for the general loan fund \$20,000,000. The conferees are also agreed that questions concerning a further increase and concerning the proposed merger, as well as such questions as arise concerning interest rates to be charged and the like, can be better handled at some later date. The need for such consideration will probably arise when bills dealing with fractionated heirship problems are taken up, as they probably will be in the near future.

JAMES A. HALEY,
ED EDMONDSON,
THOMAS G. MORRIS,
E. Y. BERRY,
HJALMAR C. NYGAARD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLARIFYING THE REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS OF CERTAIN PERSONS ENTERING THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 8765) to amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I assume the gentleman will take a minute or two to explain this bill.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I will be glad to explain the bill.

The purpose of this bill is to amend the existing reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to clarify and remove any doubts that might arise with regard to the reemployment protection to be accorded certain persons who leave their jobs to enter the Armed Forces in the interest of national defense.

In the month of August this year the Congress passed a law giving the President the power to extend the period of service of persons on active duty and the power to call individuals and Reserve organizations to active duty without their consent. The purpose of this bill is to extend the reemployment rights for the same period of time it is possible to ex-

tend involuntarily the period of service or to extend those reemployment rights for the same period that a person volunteers for active service, provided that additional service is no greater than that to which he could have been involuntarily called.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 8765 as stated in the report is to clarify certain existing rights and to remove any doubts that might otherwise arise with regard to reemployment protection to certain persons who enter the armed services.

There is ample protection in existing law for the inductee, or the enlistee; and there is ample protection in existing law for the individual serving on active duty who has his enlistment involuntarily extended so that he serves beyond 4 years.

But some doubt does exist with regard to reservists being ordered to active duty who have previously served on active duty and were discharged and returned to their former jobs. Likewise, some doubt may arise with regard to individuals who voluntarily extend their enlistments in lieu of having their enlistments involuntarily extended. This is particularly true for the individual whose 4 years of service may expire sometime after September 1 and who wishes to voluntarily extend his enlistment.

Enactment of H.R. 8765 would assure reemployment rights for individuals who are involuntarily recalled to active duty for a period of 1 year, or who voluntarily extend their enlistments for a period of 1 year, or whose enlistments are involuntarily extended for a period of 1 year, or for whatever period the Congress may authorize enlistments or calls to active duty beyond the 1-year period contained in the resolution recently enacted which authorized the President to order reservists to active duty.

The other features of the proposed legislation are technical, and merely clarify existing rights.

QUESTION

This legislation appears to contradict the statement made by Chairman VINSON when the House acted on House Resolution 505—Public Law 87-117—which authorized the President to order members of the Ready Reserve to active duty.

At that time, the chairman in a colloquy on the floor assured the Members of the House that the reemployment rights of the reservists would be protected.

ANSWER

Chairman VINSON was absolutely correct in his statement. Ready Reservists now being called to active duty do have reemployment right protection under the law. However, the law clearly does

not apply in those instances in which a military member who is presently on active duty elects voluntarily to extend his enlistment during the period of the present crises. In such a case, this member who is motivated by patriotic reasons would be denied reemployment rights since his extension of enlistment was voluntary and not the result of operation of law.

There also may be some doubt as to whether reservists with substantial periods of active duty service who were discharged and who are being ordered to active duty under the resolution are protected. To remove any doubt about this individual, the proposed amendment will grant him protection for the period of time involuntarily ordered to active duty under the resolution.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 459) is amended as follows:

(1) By amending paragraph (1) of subsection (g) to read as follows:

"(1) Any person who, after entering the employment to which he claims restoration, enlists in the Armed Forces of the United States (other than in a reserve component) and who between June 24, 1948, and August 1, 1961, serves for not more than four years, or who on and after August 1, 1961, serves any period additional or otherwise, not exceeding four years (plus in each case any period of additional service imposed pursuant to law) shall be entitled upon release from service under honorable conditions to all the reemployment rights and other benefits provided for by this section in the case of persons inducted under the provisions of this title."

(2) By amending paragraph (2) of subsection (g) to read as follows:

"(2) Any person who, after entering the employment to which he claims restoration, enters upon active duty (other than for the purpose of determining his physical fitness and other than for training), whether or not voluntarily, in the Armed Forces of the United States or the Public Health Service in response to an order or call to active duty shall, upon his relief from active duty under honorable conditions, be entitled to all of the reemployment rights and benefits provided by this section in the case of persons inducted under the provisions of this title, if the total of such active duty performed between June 24, 1948, and August 1, 1961, did not exceed four years, and the total of any such active duty, additional or otherwise, performed after August 1, 1961, does not exceed four years (plus in each case any additional period in which he was unable to obtain orders relieving him from active duty)."

(3) By amending paragraph (4) of subsection (g) to read as follows:

"(4) Any employee not covered by paragraph (3) of this subsection who holds a position described in paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) of this section shall upon request be granted a leave of absence by his employer for the period required to perform active duty for training or inactive duty training in the Armed Forces of the United States. Upon his release from a period of such active duty for training or inactive duty training, or upon his discharge from hospitalization incident to that training, such

employee shall be permitted to return to his position with such seniority, status, pay, and vacation as he would have had if he had not been absent for such purposes. He shall report for work at the beginning of his next regularly scheduled working period after expiration of the last calendar day necessary to travel from the place of training to the place of employment following his release, or within a reasonable time thereafter if delayed return is due to factors beyond the employee's control. Failure to report for work at such next regularly scheduled working period shall make the employee subject to the conduct rules of the employer pertaining to explanations and discipline with respect to absence from scheduled work. If that employee is hospitalized incident to active duty for training or inactive duty training, he shall be required to report for work at the beginning of his next regularly scheduled work period after expiration of the time necessary to travel from the place of discharge from hospitalization to the place of employment, or within a reasonable time thereafter if delayed return is due to factors beyond the employee's control, or within one year after his release from active duty for training or inactive duty training, whichever is earlier. If an employee covered by this paragraph is not qualified to perform the duties of his position by reason of disability sustained during active duty for training or inactive duty training, but is qualified to perform the duties of any other position in the employ of the employer or his successor in interest, he shall be restored by that employer or his successor in interest to such other position the duties of which he is qualified to perform as will provide him like seniority, status, and pay, or the nearest approximation thereof consistent with the circumstances in his case."

(4) By renumbering paragraph (5) of subsection (g) as paragraph (6), and by inserting a new paragraph (5) as follows:

"(5) Any employee not covered by paragraph (3) of this subsection who holds a position described in paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) of this section shall be considered as having been on leave of absence during the period required to report for the purpose of being inducted into, entering or determining by a preinduction or other examination his physical fitness to enter the Armed Forces of the United States. Upon his rejection, upon completion of his preinduction or other examination, or upon his discharge from hospitalization incident to that rejection or examination, such employee shall be permitted to return to his position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (4) of this subsection."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, strike out lines 1 through 5, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and who serves for not more than four years, or who on and after August 1, 1961, serves any additional period not exceeding the maximum period for which he might be called into or retained in service involuntarily (plus in each case any period of additional service imposed pursuant to law) shall be entitled".

On page 2, strike out lines 22 through 25, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "total of such active duty performed did not exceed four years, and the total of any such additional active duty performed after August 1, 1961, does not exceed the maximum period for which he might be called into or retained in service involuntarily".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency have until midnight tonight to file conference reports on the bills S. 902 and H.R. 8762.

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

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, in the colloquy yesterday between the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER], there was an implication that when the Judiciary Committee approved the bill to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission I did not ask for a rule on that bill. I did ask for a rule, and I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a letter which I addressed to the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, together with his response thereto, which indicates that I did apply for a rule and that the chairman of the Rules Committee would endeavor to schedule hearings on this matter at an early date.

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

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to follows:)

AUGUST 21, 1961.

HON. HOWARD W. SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Rules,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Committee on the Judiciary has reported favorably, amended, to the House, H.R. 6496, to make the Commission on Civil Rights a permanent agency in the executive branch of the Government.

Three copies of this reported bill are enclosed and three copies of the accompanying committee report, House Report No. 995.

Pursuant to authorization of the Committee on the Judiciary, I am writing to request the Rules Committee to grant a rule for the consideration of this bill on the floor of the House. We would appreciate being given a hearing before your committee at the earliest convenient date.

Sincerely yours,

EMANUEL CELLER, *Chairman.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON RULES,
Washington, D.C. August 22, 1961.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This will acknowledge your letter of August 21 requesting that the Committee on Rules hold a hearing on H.R. 6496, a bill to make the Commission on Civil Rights a permanent agency in the executive branch of the Government.

I shall endeavor to schedule hearings on this matter at an early date and shall be glad to advise you of the time set.

Sincerely,

HOWARD W. SMITH, *Chairman.*

AMENDMENT OF THE SHIP MORTGAGE ACT, 1920

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill—H.R. 2308—to amend the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, with respect to its applicability to certain vessels, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, after line 13, insert:

"SEC. 3. The proviso at the end of section 511(h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is amended to read as follows: 'Provided, That until January 1, 1962, in addition to the extensions hereinbefore permitted, further extensions may be granted ending not later than December 31, 1962.'"

Page 2, after line 13, insert:

"SEC. 4. The amendment made by the first section of this Act shall take effect December 31, 1961, or on the date of enactment of this Act, whichever date first occurs."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPORT INSURANCE AND GUARANTEES

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill S. 2325, to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from New York explain what has happened to this bill?

Mr. MULTER. If the gentleman will yield, I will be happy to.

Mr. Speaker, this bill was considered by the House Banking and Currency Subcommittee No. 3, together with four other bills intended to improve the export condition and position of American exporters. The idea is to improve their competitive position insofar as exporting American products and services are concerned. Today many foreign countries are extending not only guarantees against political risks, but also guarantees against credit risks. This is putting the American exporters in an unfair competitive position. Under this bill we will permit the Export-Import Bank to issue guarantees and insurance where private enterprise will not issue them, not only for the political risks that they are presently guaranteeing, but also for credit risks.

Mr. Speaker, the bill does not call for any additional authorization, moneywise. As a matter of fact, it imposes a limitation on the use of the authorization of the Export-Import Bank to the extent that it will be required to set up a reserve

of 25 percent of the total amount of liability that it may guarantee under this program. In no event will it be permitted to extend guarantees for an aggregate of more than \$1 billion. The reserves therefor will come out of the present \$7 billion authorization under which the Bank presently is operating.

Mr. Speaker, the committee has assured the Congress in its report that we will further study this matter and have further hearings in January, at which time we will take up for further consideration the four other bills that were before the committee at the same time we had this bill before us.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is intended merely to get the program off the ground and to get it started. We will review the entire operation next January and then, if necessary or desirable, come before the Congress with further legislation.

Mr. WIDNALL. Will the gentleman tell us how this bill as amended differs from the original Senate version?

Mr. MULTER. The original Senate version had no limitation as to the amount. It gave the Bank the right to issue this kind of insurance in any manner and to any extent it saw fit. We require them to set up reserves and the reserves we do set up, I understand, are much beyond any possible potential loss that may be incurred. In addition to that we write into the bill as reported by our committee a provision requiring it to charge fees and premiums commensurate with the risk that it will undertake. In addition to that we strike out of the Senate version of the bill the extension of the life of the Bank from 1963 to 1968, which means that we must review the entire program next year in order to determine what, if anything, we shall do with the Export-Import Bank. We limit the insurance program to Americans and those foreigners doing business here.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, is this strictly a credit guarantee or does this go into the same program that the ICA has with respect to guaranteeing investments as to expropriation, convertibility, war risk; and in the latest foreign give-away bill, revolution and insurrection were also brought in? Is this bill limited to credits only?

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield to me I will say to the House that this bill is strictly limited to the Export-Import Bank operations which are for the benefit of Americans; and we so say in the bill. This is for the benefit of American enterprise. It is in line with the program that has been conducted by this Bank since 1934 when it was first brought into being. It has nothing to do with other programs to which the gentleman referred. It covers political risks, as heretofore authorized, and also commercial credit risks.

Mr. GROSS. What does the gentleman mean by political risks?

Mr. MULTER. That is a guarantee of currency convertibility and a guarantee

against nationalization and confiscation by any foreign power.

Mr. GROSS. Then you have embarked upon approximately the same program with respect to exporters as the ICA furnishes to American investors in foreign lands; is that correct?

Mr. MULTER. May I say to the gentleman that we are doing nothing further with respect to the political risk guarantee program than has been in the law since 1934. We are not extending that program one iota. What we are doing now is clarifying the law so as to indicate to the Export-Import Bank that it may also guarantee or insure commercial credit risks, and with this injunction, that to the extent private insurance companies will underwrite that risk they shall do so first and the Export-Import Bank to that extent will only be a reinsurer or a coinsurer.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman from New York and the Members of the House that this is simply further proof—and I am not going to object to the consideration of this bill—this is further proof that with all of the billions that we have expended all over the world we still have not established by virtue of that spending a climate favorable to American investment in foreign countries or export trade to foreign countries. This is further proof that what this Government has been doing through the foreign give-away program has resulted only in failure.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (c) of section 2 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 is amended to read as follows:

"(c) (1) The Export-Import Bank of Washington, in furtherance of its objects and purposes under this Act, is authorized and empowered to guarantee, insure, co-insure, and reinsure against risks of loss arising in connection with export transactions; and to establish and maintain fractional reserves in connection therewith. The reserves maintained by the Bank for the guarantees, insurance, co-insurance or reinsurance issued pursuant to this section shall be not less than 25 per centum of the related contractual liability of the Bank. Insofar as contracts of guarantee, insurance, co-insurance, and reinsurance are concerned, only that part of the Bank's liabilities represented by reserves provided for above shall be taken into account for the purposes of applying the limitations imposed by section 7 of this Act.

"(2) The Bank may issue such guarantees, insurance, co-insurance, and reinsurance to or with exporters, insurance companies, financial institutions, or others, or groups thereof, and where appropriate may employ any of the same to act as its agent in the issuance and servicing of such guarantees, insurance, co-insurance, and reinsurance, and the adjustment of claims arising thereunder."

Sec. 2. Section 8 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 is amended by striking out "June 30, 1963" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1968."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

1. On page 1, lines 8 and 9, strike out "reinsure against risks of loss arising in connection with export transactions" and insert in lieu thereof "reinsure United States exporters and foreign exporters doing business in the United States in an aggregate amount not in excess of \$1,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time against political and credit risks of loss arising in connection with United States exports".

2. On page 2, after the period in line 7, insert the following new sentence: "Fees and premiums shall be charged in connection with such contracts commensurate, in the judgment of the Bank, with the risks covered."

3. On page 2, strike out section 2.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes the Export-Import Bank to take the first step toward meeting a longstanding need for a comprehensive export guarantee program. Dramatic events on the gold market last year focused public attention on the need to provide American businesses with a wider range of tools in selling American goods and services abroad. The Members of this House are fully aware, of course, of the fact that we must do all we can to stimulate our exports, not only to maintain a sound economy and provide more jobs here at home, but also to keep the dollar strong in international markets. One of the needs has been for a complete system of guarantees and insurance, covering both political risks and credit risks, for our exports. Private insurance companies have hesitated to enter this field, without some form of co-insurance or reinsurance.

Other countries have scored "firsts" in this field in providing export guarantees. No less than 19 entities have been established for this purpose in other countries, including France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and other major industrialized nations who are competing with us in world markets. President Kennedy's message to the Congress on our balance-of-payments situation in February of this year recognized the need for a better export guarantee program for American exporters, and reported that he had directed the Export-Import Bank to prepare a new program "to place our exporters on a basis of full equality with their competitors in other countries." Acting under the President's directive, the Bank has met with insurance companies and others in the field to formulate such a program. This bill is needed to put the program into operation.

S. 2325 authorizes the Bank to provide guarantees, insurance, co-insurance, and reinsurance, covering U.S. exports against political and credit risks to the extent this coverage is not available on reasonable terms from private industry. The bill limits the Bank to \$1 billion of contracts outstanding at any one time under this program. The program will be established on a self-supporting basis, with fees and premiums being charged

commensurate with the risks covered. The bill also requires the Bank to set up reserves to cover its potential liabilities under the new program on the basis of 25 cents for each dollar of potential liability. This is an extremely conservative reserve formula; testimony before our committee indicated that even in a bad year losses would not run more than a small fraction of this 25-percent figure.

This bill was introduced by the distinguished chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE]. It was ordered favorably reported to the House by unanimous vote of the committee, following hearings held on this and related bills by Subcommittee No. 3, of which I have the honor to serve as chairman. As I indicated before, this is not the only solution to the problem of how best to provide an effective export guarantee system, and it is certainly not the only solution to the many related problems of how to stimulate American exports. An alternative solution to the export guarantee problem is embodied in H.R. 7102 and H.R. 7103, companion bills introduced by my able colleague on the Banking and Currency Committee, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WIDNALL], and myself. Other provisions to stimulate exports are included in H.R. 7266 and H.R. 8249, introduced by another valued member of our committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHLEY], and by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT]. After our hearings were set, the other body passed another similar bill, S. 1729, introduced by Senator ENGLE, who has worked diligently on this problem. Unfortunately, time did not permit a complete exploration by our subcommittee of the many questions raised by these bills. Hearings for that purpose on all of these bills will be held early next year. There was unanimous agreement, however, that a start should be made this year on establishing an export guarantee program, and that S. 2325 offered an appropriate vehicle for doing so.

Accordingly, our subcommittee agreed to certain amendments to S. 2325 and reported the bill favorably to the full committee with these amendments. The full committee agreed unanimously with our recommendations. The first amendment, limiting liability under the new program to \$1 billion, I have already mentioned. Our second amendment requires the payment of premiums commensurate with the risks involved. Our third amendment eliminated the provision of the introduced bill extending the statutory life of the Bank, now due to expire June 30, 1963. We feel there is ample time to consider this extension next year, in connection with the complete hearings we plan to hold on this subject.

A fourth amendment provides that contracts under the bill shall be written for the benefit of U.S. exporters and foreign exporters doing business in the United States. This amendment is designed to make sure the program will not be used to benefit tax-haven corpo-

rations, either directly as beneficiaries of guarantee or insurance contracts, or indirectly through guarantees or insurance of sales to tax-haven corporations.

These are the principal changes recommended by your committee. One final comment should be made. As indicated by the committee report, the committee and the Export-Import Bank are in complete agreement that this bill will be used to stimulate a private-enterprise solution to the problem of export guarantees and insurance. The Bank will act under this bill only to fill a gap which thus far private enterprise has not filled. It will actively seek to encourage private companies to enter this field, and they will be given every opportunity to do so. The Bank's powers under this bill will be used to help private companies write this insurance to the fullest practicable extent, rather than to supplant private insurance with Government insurance.

This is a good bill. I know of no opposition to it, and I urge its adoption by the House.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD immediately prior to the passage of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

THE PEACE CORPS

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 454 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7500) to provide for a Peace Corps to help the peoples of interested countries and areas in meeting their needs for skilled manpower. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the amendments recommended by the Committee on Foreign Affairs now printed in the bill, and the committee amendment beginning on page 45 of the bill and continuing through page 50 (proposed as title II of the bill) shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without in-

tervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AVERY] and pending that I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the reading of the rule makes clear its purpose. It makes in order with 2 hours of general debate the consideration of the bill, H.R. 7500, to establish on a permanent basis the Peace Corps. The rule is an open rule except for title II, which deals with taxes, on which points of order are also waived.

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

Mr. BOLLING. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. That is one of the most important provisions in this bill, the preferential treatment in regard to taxes.

Mr. BOLLING. A closed rule is customary in connection with the consideration of all provisions with regard to the Internal Revenue Code. This is standard procedure.

Mr. GROSS. I do not like this standard procedure.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLLING. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. This is a closed rule from page 45 on to the end of the bill?

Mr. BOLLING. That is correct. That includes title II, and only title II.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is the title that gives the benefits.

Mr. BOLLING. This is the section that deals with amendments to the Internal Revenue and the Social Security Act, and only that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. It gives to the Peace Corps members practically the same benefits as are given to veterans.

Mr. BOLLING. I am not sure as to that, but it does give them benefits.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I mean the Peace Corps members and their relatives on down to the third and fourth generations.

Mr. BOLLING. Merely the members of the Peace Corps.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I think the provisions of the bill, H.R. 7500, either have been or will be explained under general debate. I would rather direct my remarks to the entire theory behind the concept of a Peace Corps and the status we find it in today.

As is the case frequently when we come to the floor we find two conflicting points of view affecting a piece of legislation. We find that true today more than we do in most cases. The proponents of the Peace Corps would like to convert the Peace Corps into more of an evangelistic mission. The opponents of the Peace Corps, on the other hand, maintain that the Peace Corps has not yet developed to the point where it can be established or not established that it is in the national interest, and second, that it is overburdened, perhaps, with administrative and personal costs.

I think an objective analysis of the proposal would probably indicate that the true position, the unbiased conclusion from such an analysis, would lie somewhere between those two extremes.

I think it should be made abundantly clear, and I think the principal issue may revolve around this point, that if this bill is not passed today it will do no violence, it will not in any way affect the operation of the Peace Corps as we know it today.

I think the Members of the House are well aware of the fact that the Peace Corps today is operating under an Executive order. The funds to finance whatever missions may be undertaken and the funds to defray the cost of training of so-called volunteers are taken from the President's contingency fund. In the mutual security appropriation bill, which passed the House last week, we added \$175 million to the President's contingency fund from which the President is drawing to operate the Peace Corps under Executive order. If the usual pattern of things develops the contingency fund will probably be even larger when the bill comes back from the other body. So there is no financial problem before us on the Peace Corps.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the Corps should continue under Executive order until there is tangible evidence that it is justified and it is in the national interest and that it is performing the task it is alleged it can perform in the field of improving our international relations.

Mrs. BLITCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AVERY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mrs. BLITCH. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Kansas. The gentleman has well stated the position that I take on this bill.

Mr. AVERY. I appreciate the support of the gentleman from Georgia, and I trust that her point of view may be shared by many Members on her side of the aisle.

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

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

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I think this is the most atrocious bill that has ever been brought before the Congress in the 15 years that I have been here.

Mr. AVERY. I do not think I would entirely agree with the gentleman that it is the most atrocious bill that has been brought before the Congress. But, certainly, there have been much more desirable pieces of legislation presented to the House. I hope the House will act in its wisdom this afternoon and not approve the so-called Peace Corps bill.

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

Mr. AVERY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman suggest that we vote against the rule?

Mr. AVERY. I will come to that, if the gentleman will permit. I would like to come to that point as quickly as I am able to do so.

Mr. Speaker, let us take a quick look at the Peace Corps as it is operating under Executive order. Mr. Speaker, we have now under Executive Order 131 administrators plus a certain number of advisers, and we have trained in the 6 months in which it has been in operation 158 volunteers and there are approximately 300 more volunteers who are in training at some eight universities and colleges across the land. I do not know what the total cost of the Peace Corps has been up until now. The salary range for these 131 employees is from \$20,000 down to \$3,000 per year. I do not know just where the mean or average would fall.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out too that I question whether the House can act in wisdom on this bill in the short time that we have to consider it. There are 38 pages in the bill. The bill was made available to the Committee on Rules late one afternoon. The committee report was not available until the hearing in the Committee on Rules was underway when, lo and behold, when we got the committee report there were 54 amendments to the bill which we received just the night before. I submit, Mr. Speaker, it is extremely difficult for the Committee on Rules or for the Members of the House to act with any degree of wisdom or any degree of understanding under that kind of procedure. I am not in any way, Mr. Speaker, indicting my colleagues nor do I mean to infer anything unfavorable so far as the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is concerned. Certainly, the gentleman from Pennsylvania has probably had one of the greatest legislative loads to carry that any Member of the House has ever had to carry. But that is the way this did work out. Therefore, I think favorable action on this measure, if ever, could certainly be deferred until next year.

I would like to discuss for just a minute and examine some of the operations we presently have in foreign countries which are at least comparable to the operation of the Peace Corps.

From non-Government sources we have foundations. I think you are all familiar with those. Probably, the Ford Foundation is the best known. We also have the 4-H Clubs exchange. That is known as the International Youth Foundation Exchange.

Mr. Speaker, over the past 12 years there have been 1,325 youth exchanges under that program. We also have missionaries. We have 34,000 American missionaries already in foreign countries that are attempting to do certainly about the same kind of work that is proposed by the Peace Corps. Of the 34,000, 27,000 are Protestant missionaries, 7,000 are Catholic. The Jewish organizations send certain advisers, medical doctors, and technicians abroad, also.

Now, let us see what the Government is doing. Please understand we are considering to superimpose on top of a rather burdensome organization already yet another Federal bureau, another Federal agency, another operation in the field of foreign affairs.

Now, we have a diplomatic corps, of course. I do not know as the House has ever been advised as to how many people we have overseas in the diplomatic corps. Under the ICA program, that is now to be under the aid for international development, we have 9,000 technicians abroad already. Then we have the USIA, and this may come as a surprise to some of you. I am sure you are all familiar with the USIA; that is the U.S. Information Agency under the direction, of course, of the well-known television personality Edward R. Murrow. There is no question, of course, that Mr. Murrow is qualified to disseminate good will about the United States. He established that qualification, of course, when he produced this now famous film "Harvest of Shame." Mr. Murrow, under the USIA, has 149 schoolteachers working for him in various foreign assignments.

Please let me impose upon you to repeat this: The U.S. Information Agency has about 149 positions available. These are primarily schoolteachers to teach English in various foreign countries. By yesterday morning they could not even fill these 149 positions they have, because there is a reluctance of applicants to go overseas, and they also have some reservations about the applicants that they do get. So, it seems to me it is a little far-fetched to believe that we are going to be able to send a strong mission abroad under the Peace Corps to perform as schoolteachers.

Incidentally, it seems that the Peace Corps up to now may be developing for just that, a recruiting agency to send teachers abroad. Mr. Shriver advised me by letter this week that he has had requests for several schoolteachers to go to the Philippines. There are also schoolteachers in Ghana and several other countries.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that it is not necessary to establish another Federal agency that will merely serve as a recruiting agency to send schoolteachers abroad. Certainly we should wait and see how the Peace Corps develops under the administrative order before we decide that it should become a permanent bureau of the Government.

Now, we sit here in the House and read the Washington newspapers and get imbued with the idea that this Peace Corps has really caught fire overseas and that if we do not establish it as a permanent agency, perhaps we are not keeping faith with some of the other countries.

I tried to find out as much as I could about the Peace Corps and its reception in other countries, and I took advantage of every bit of information I could find. I thought you might be interested in a short article that appeared in the U.S. News & World Report under the title "Truth About the Peace Corps." Now, you understand this would not be a summary made by a Government bureau; it was not a report made by anybody representing the administration or any other department of the Government. This was a newsman's summary of what he found in other countries. Hear this:

Good will is a fine thing, but a Boy Scout approach is not enough.

It would not do much good to send the sons of good families, fresh from Harvard, to underdeveloped countries.

That is a direct quote,
From Latin America:

What we need is professional and technical help, not idealistic amateurs.

Yet, the Latin Americans "would rather not be put on the spot of rejecting the awkward but humanitarian offer of the American President."

From southeast Asia: "The early flush of enthusiasm is beginning to wear off, even before the first American gets into the field." Asiatics want solid industrial help, not community projects, and "are losing interest in the idea of Americans working on a village level."

I called the editor of the U.S. News & World Report to see if those statements could be documented. He assured me they could. In view of that, Mr. Speaker, I submit that this bill should be defeated and not acted on at least until some of the present volunteers get to their assignments and have performed. That should take place before we take action here setting up another bureau which will cost \$40 million a year if the request the administration has sent us is granted.

I would also like to suggest—perhaps many Members read this—in February there appeared in a letters-to-the-editor section of the Washington Post—it surprised me greatly that the Post printed the letter in view of its editorial policy—but this letter was written by a Mr. Vohra, the Washington correspondent for the Times of India. He wrote this:

In the garden of Mr. Kennedy's new ideas, a weed is growing. It needs to be eradicated before it takes deep roots.

And in closing:

I am honestly skeptical. I would suggest: spare them the ordeal.

He is referring to the volunteers.

That brought down a good deal of criticism on Mr. Vohra, so he wrote another letter to the editor under date of March 12, in which he said that even though some of his original apprehension had been appeased, he still was—puzzled by the estimated expense on each Corps member—\$5,000 annually. This is about 100 times higher than India's per capita income. If I am not mistaken, this is about the salary of an India Cabinet Minister. I don't quite follow how this amount is to be squared with the ideal of living like the native.

I would take those summaries as some indication at least of the attitude in the recipient countries themselves.

So, Mr. Speaker, let me close by saying nobody can question the motives of the Peace Corps or the objects for which it was intended. They are idealistic, and certainly they are to be given serious consideration. All I am saying, Mr. Speaker, is that the House should not act at this time to make a permanent bureau, a permanent agency, out of a project that is in the experimental stage. Not even one of the volunteers has reached his destination and is perform-

ing the duty for which he was trained.

To take responsible action I think we should at least wait until the trainees are on duty and their service can be evaluated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7500) to provide for a Peace Corps to help the peoples of interested countries and areas in meeting their needs for skilled manpower.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 7500 with Mr. NATCHER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MORGAN] will be recognized for 1 hour and the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. MERROW] for 1 hour.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Chairman, at the conclusion of the debate I shall offer a motion to recommit this bill to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will entertain that motion at the proper time.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 7500 is a bill to provide for a Peace Corps to help peoples of interested countries and areas in meeting their needs for skilled manpower. The purpose of the bill is to provide congressional backing for and the necessary implementation of a simple idea.

The basic objective of the Peace Corps is to make use of several thousand of our finest and most dedicated people who are able and willing to serve overseas in order to help the people of the less developed countries to live better and to promote world peace. The availability of dedicated people, many of them young but including mature and experienced persons as well, for such service provides us with an important means for improving the conduct of our foreign policy.

Most of us would agree, I believe, that the most difficult problem in the field of international relations is the failure of the people of the various nations of the world to understand each other. There can be no question but that if the people of Asia, Latin America, and Africa can become acquainted as friends, neighbors, and coworkers with a carefully selected group of our young people and with older people who are sufficiently dedicated to sacrifice personal gain in order to serve, there will be a better understanding between the United States and the countries where the Peace Corps operates.

It is also one of the major purposes of our foreign policy to assist economically underdeveloped countries to develop. These countries need skilled manpower. They need people who can serve as teachers in their schools. They

need trained surveyors, not merely to teach them to survey but actually to go out and survey the routes for their highways and assist with other development projects. They need people who are experienced in farming to go to rural villages and work with the villages in improving their agricultural methods. They need people who can work with their villagers in improving health and sanitation.

The purpose of the Peace Corps is to make it possible to improve the effectiveness of our foreign policy by utilizing the services of several thousand Americans who possess the skills needed by the less developed countries and who are ready to go to these countries and serve without receiving the compensation and allowances normally available to those engaged in Government service abroad.

Let me urge you not to lose sight of the fact that the volunteers are the Peace Corps. The whole purpose of this bill is to make it possible for us to select, train, and maintain overseas a corps of volunteers. I urge you not to lose sight of this fact because many pages of the bill do not deal directly with the volunteers. It is necessary to provide various administrative authorities as well as a small permanent organization of civil servants to carry on the Peace Corps program. Much of the bill is devoted to such matters, but the fact remains that the program is a program for maintaining a force of volunteers abroad, and the funds authorized by the bill will be used primarily for that purpose.

There are some who apparently have gotten the impression that the length of the bill and the technical language which it contains in some sections means that the Peace Corps volunteers are going to have a lot done for them. Let me begin my discussion of what a Peace Corps volunteer gets by saying a word about what he does not get.

First, he does not receive a salary for his services. While he is in training in the United States and during the 21 months he serves overseas, he gets his room and board with a limited allowance of spending money for such items as toothpaste and razor blades. He gets his travel—tourist class—and he gets medical service. At the end of his service, he gets a termination payment of \$75 per month of satisfactory service on which he pays income tax, the same as does everyone else.

The volunteer does not get a diplomatic or special passport; he travels with the same passport as any other private citizen. He is allowed to take not to exceed 300 pounds of unaccompanied baggage, and he cannot be accompanied by any dependents. The only way a married couple can serve in the volunteer corps is for both to be accepted as qualified volunteers and available for service.

The volunteer derives no advantage under the Selective Service Act. His draft obligations are the same as anyone else. The bill specifically provides that there shall be no draft exemption resulting from Peace Corps service. The question of deferment is entirely in the

hands of the local draft board, the same as everyone else.

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

Mr. MORGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What has happened in the case of that character by the name of Kamen, of Miami, Fla., who I understand disrupted a Rotary meeting in Miami where an anti-Communist film was being shown?

Mr. MORGAN. I am sure the gentleman is aware that his draft board has met and has issued a statement to the effect that he will not be deferred.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, the national draft director then stated that he was going to conduct an investigation. Does the gentleman know whether anything has transpired in that respect at national draft headquarters?

Mr. MORGAN. The bill specifically spells out that any Peace Corps volunteer will receive no exemption under the Selective Service Act.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, that is what Shriver told us some time ago. But this character is still in training, based upon the last word I had.

Mr. MORGAN. I understand this boy is 21 years old. They are taking only those who are 23 years old.

Mr. GROSS. That has nothing to do with the fact that he can be drafted at 21.

Mr. MORGAN. They are taking only 23-year-olds. As I understand it the boy will be subject to the draft when his name comes up.

Mr. GROSS. But apparently he is still in training at Pennsylvania State College.

Mr. MORGAN. I think he is in training yet at Pennsylvania State College.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman think a character of that kind ought to be in training?

Mr. MORGAN. I do not feel that I am qualified to judge this case. I have never seen the boy nor heard all of the facts. He has not yet been approved by the final selection board. He has not yet been enrolled as a Peace Corps volunteer, and I am sure when he comes up for final approval by the selection board everything will be taken into consideration.

Mr. GROSS. Is the gentleman saying that the funds of the taxpayers of this country should be spent to train an individual of that character, simply to throw him out later?

Mr. MORGAN. This is a free country, and everybody has a right to a full hearing and a fair trial. I think the boy is just receiving very fair treatment. When he goes before the selection board the final decision will be made.

Mr. GROSS. What selection board? Is the gentleman speaking now of the so-called Peace Corps selection board?

Mr. MORGAN. It is not composed of Peace Corps volunteers; it includes senior Peace Corps officials as well as people from the Universities. There are

psychiatric and medical examinations and a lot of other considerations that are considered before the final selection of these volunteers.

Mr. GROSS. But, this is the Peace Corps selection board that the gentleman is talking about?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

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

Mr. MORGAN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. GALLAGHER. I might say in answer to the question of the gentleman a few words about the Charles Kamen case.

The presence of Charles Kamen in the Peace Corps training program has provoked discussion and some controversy. It is important, I believe, for the Members of Congress to know why Mr. Kamen was invited to training and further selection, why he has not been summarily dismissed as some people have demanded, and what the Peace Corps selection process is like.

Charles Kamen was invited to training on the basis of an outstanding record as a student. He was the president of the student council at Brandeis University. He has strong letters of recommendation from several professors at Brandeis, from his Rabbi, and from businessmen in Miami. He did well on the Peace Corps entrance test. On the basis of this favorable evidence, Mr. Kamen was invited to train for a teaching project in the Philippines. It should be pointed out that this training period is part of the selection process and that Mr. Kamen had not been made a Peace Corps volunteer in fact.

Subsequent to that invitation, it was learned that Mr. Kamen had been involved in an incident in Miami, Fla., at a Rotary Club meeting. I hope Members of this House are informed of the fact that Mr. Kamen was invited to attend that meeting and did not force himself in, as some has suggested. The letters received by the Peace Corps about the incident call for the dismissal of Mr. Kamen on the grounds that he is either emotionally unstable or a Communist. Both of these are very grave charges. A third interpretation is possible: That he is a young man of good character who made an error which has been highly publicized and for which he has publicly apologized. The Peace Corps has been trying to find out which of these is true.

Mr. Kamen has not yet been selected for Peace Corps service. During his 2 months at Pennsylvania State University, where the training project is being held, Mr. Kamen has been undergoing further psychological testing, psychiatric interviews, interviews of faculty members, and so forth. He—like every volunteer in training—will have been the subject of a full field check by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In addition, he will be under the supervision, as will every volunteer, of the Peace Corps training staff during the intensive training program which runs 60 hours each week. On the basis of all of the

evidence, and not a fragment of it, a final selection board will determine whether or not Mr. Kamen can bear the responsibility of representing his country in the Peace Corps.

What the Peace Corps Director has insisted on—and I applaud him for it—is the adherence to an orderly process in the determination of Mr. Kamen's fitness. In fairness to every individual volunteer and with deep concern for its public trust, the Peace Corps must be guided by the concept of due process. If an orderly inquiry reveals that Mr. Kamen is lacking either in emotional maturity or in loyalty to his country, Mr. Shriver has assured us that he will not be assigned to oversea service. But Mr. Kamen, along with all of the other young men and women of America who are and will be volunteering for Peace Corps service, must be assured that they will be judged on the basis of all the evidence, after due deliberation by responsible officials—and this is what the Peace Corps is trying to do.

Mr. BECKER. Will the gentleman yield very briefly for a question?

Mr. MORGAN. I yield briefly for a question.

Mr. BECKER. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AVERY] a few moments ago stated that this is an experimental program. My question is this: Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania agree with that statement? Why should we rush into making this a permanent agency before we get through a period of experience and find out whether or not it is really worth while? I hope it will be worth while. Many of these matters come up as a matter of experiment, and this could be handled by the executive branch of the Government, because there are plenty of funds in the contingency fund, and in other areas.

Mr. MORGAN. I do not think there are plenty of funds available. Of course, the gentleman knows that the contingency fund was cut from the \$500 million requested by the Executive and the \$300 million authorized to \$175 million in the appropriation bill as it passed the House.

The Peace Corps was set up under an Executive order but the President wants to know how the Congress stands. If permanent legislation is not passed by the Congress I assume the program will be closed out. This is a going concern. We already have 182 of these Peace Corps volunteers overseas. Fifty of them will start work in Africa in the next week or so. As I said, this is a going concern. I do not believe we should wait until January to pass this authorization bill. This bill has already passed the other body and I am in favor of providing the necessary authority for the program to get into high gear.

Mr. BECKER. It is already operating.

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

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

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs as well as the

members of his committee for bringing this bill to the floor. As to the question propounded by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BECKER], where an agency is established that has to come to the Congress each year for money with which to operate that agency, I do not believe we can say it is a permanent agency, particularly in an area of this kind. This bill provides an authorization of \$40 million. That is the amount requested to run the Peace Corps for the fiscal year 1962. They have got to come back here again, and if the Congress does not like the way in which it is operating, the most effective way to terminate any agency is to kill the funds which it needs for operation. So in a sense it is not a permanent agency. It has to come in again and get its money with which to operate.

Mr. MORGAN. This bill authorizes funds for only 1 year. There has to be an authorization and an appropriation each year.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

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

Mr. TABER. How much is it going to cost the Government for each member of the so-called Peace Corps?

Mr. MORGAN. Approximately \$9,000 per volunteer per year.

Mr. TABER. For each volunteer per year.

Mr. MORGAN. That includes transportation, subsistence, training—a complete breakdown.

Mr. TABER. That includes their clothing and food and all matters of that kinds?

Mr. MORGAN. Transportation, training, clothing, salary, termination pay, leave allowance; everything is supposed to be included.

Mr. TABER. \$9,000 is the figure that it will cost for one volunteer for 1 year?

Mr. MORGAN. For 1 year, yes.

Mr. TABER. And how many is it proposed to take into this outfit the first year?

Mr. MORGAN. For the fiscal year 1962, 2,500.

Mr. TABER. Are there any other emoluments beyond the \$9,000?

Mr. MORGAN. No, that is all.

Mr. TABER. That covers it?

Mr. MORGAN. That covers it.

Mr. TABER. It does not include health insurance and that sort of thing, I suppose.

Mr. MORGAN. As I understand it, everything has been figured in.

Mr. Chairman, the Peace Corps volunteer gets no PX privileges and will not be located in any major city. The entire Peace Corps program is directed toward assisting people living in rural areas. The volunteer is expected to live in the villages among the people he works with. His scale of living will be adjusted to that of the local people with whom he works. If he serves as a teacher, his living allowance will be the same as that of a local teacher. If he works as a surveyor, he will live as surveyors do in the locality where he is located.

The Peace Corps volunteer does derive a number of benefits under this bill. He receives, in addition to the living and traveling allowances and the \$75 per month which I have mentioned, the regular protection given Federal employees for disability if injured or disabled by disease while serving overseas. He also is given the benefit of counting his Peace Corps service toward civil service retirement and civil service seniority if he becomes a Government employee subsequent to his work with the Peace Corps.

There is also the possibility that he may be exempted from the civil service general entrance examination by the Civil Service Commission if he has satisfactorily completed his Peace Corps service.

Peace Corps volunteers are able to count their Peace Corps service for purposes of social security coverage, and their payment of income tax is deferred under the same conditions as that of enlisted personnel serving in the Armed Forces.

Volunteers also have the benefit of a moratorium on payments of principal and interest on student loans provided under the National Defense Education Act, under the same conditions as enlisted personnel in the Armed Forces.

Consideration of the benefits which I have just enumerated indicates, it seems to me, that most of them are the result not so much of a desire to make things attractive to members of the Peace Corps as foresight and anticipation of problems before they arise. The legislation could ignore all these matters with the result that we would have a short and simple bill which would not raise a number of controversial issues. On the other hand, I believe we are all realistic enough to know that we will not be able to disregard such matters as payments for disability incurred overseas, counting Peace Corps service toward civil service retirement or social security, and the relation of Peace Corps expense allowances and termination payments to income taxes. All these problems have to be faced and, in my judgment, it is better to face them now and deal with them positively and directly than to postpone them with the resulting necessity of rushing through legislation to meet situations that arise.

In considering whether or not we are doing too much for the Peace Corps volunteers, we should not forget that most of these people are not likely to choose missionary-type service as a career. They cannot make a career with the Peace Corps, and most of them presumably after their Peace Corps service will try to find jobs in business, Government, agriculture, or teaching at the normal rates of pay and with the normal interest in providing for their families and themselves as well as possible.

This is one reason why it is necessary to give consideration to such matters as social security and civil service retirement rights.

If the Peace Corps volunteers were all planning to devote their lives to serving humanity without regard to material re-

wards, we could disregard several of the points included in the bill; but, since we are trying to make it possible for young people to fit service in the Peace Corps into a more conventional career, we have to make certain provisions for this purpose.

Let me say just a word about volunteer leaders. Volunteer leaders are older people with greater experience who are to be assigned to work with volunteers. The bill provides that there cannot be more than 1 volunteer leader to 25 volunteers. The volunteer leaders are to get termination payments of not to exceed \$150 per month, and will receive living and travel allowances on the same basis as the volunteers.

The bill provides that "under exceptional circumstances volunteer leaders may be accompanied by their spouses and minor children and that living, travel, and other allowances will be provided for such spouses and minor children."

There have been only 12 volunteer leaders selected so far, and none of them are married. The motivation of the volunteer leaders will be the same as that of the volunteers, and I am sure that when you consider the extreme austerity of the provisions made for them, there need be no fear that mature people will be seeking jobs as volunteer leaders in order to enjoy overseas vacations.

Section 7 of the bill deals with Peace Corps employees. These are the people who will constitute the permanent Civil Service staff that administers the Peace Corps. These people will be hired under the Classification Act of 1949 or the Foreign Service Act and will be subject to the normal provisions governing Federal employment.

The bill authorizes 30 supergrades, of whom 2 may receive salaries up to \$19,000 per year. I realize that the House is very conservative in its attitude toward creating additional supergrades, but let me point out that this is a new agency and that if it is to function, it will need competent people. During its operations under the Executive order, it has been utilizing the services of a number of outstanding people who have been serving as consultants on a per diem basis. It will be impossible to continue arrangements of this type on a permanent basis.

Let me conclude with a word about the selection of Peace Corps volunteers. All volunteers, as well as all other Peace Corps personnel, are subject to investigation as to their loyalty or the possibility that they may become a security risk. Any investigation which develops any data indicating any question as to the loyalty or security status of the individual is required to be referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a full-field investigation. The result of such field investigation is then referred to the agency for appropriate action.

Peace Corps volunteers are given a rigid examination before selection for training, and the selection process continues during the training period. No one is enrolled as a volunteer until his

3-month training period has been completed and he has been completely screened for oversea service.

The bill authorizes an appropriation of \$40 million. Let me make the point that most of this money goes to support volunteers. It is estimated that it will cost \$9,000 per year for each volunteer in service. This includes his training in the United States, transportation, living allowances, and termination pay at the end of his service. It is planned to fund the training and maintenance of a force of about 2,500 volunteers. You cannot divide the total authorization by \$9,000 per volunteer to determine how many volunteers can be supported since over half the volunteers currently planned for will be serving under contracts with U.S. universities or private organizations such as CARE, which are funded on a 2-year basis, that is, when the Peace Corps enter into a 2-year contract with an organization, the funds for the 2-year period will be obligated.

The fact remains that only about \$5 million of the \$40 million requested is required for administration. The rest is to support volunteers.

The Peace Corps has 12,000 applicants for volunteer service. They plan to put 2,500 overseas by the end of fiscal 1962 if \$40 million is available. If the amount is cut, the number will have to be reduced.

Considering the very modest allowances and termination payment the volunteers receive, there is not much possibility of economizing on the expenditures for this purpose. The general administrative overhead is a relatively small portion of the total budget so that curtailing this type of expenditure is not going to save a large sum of money. There is no alternative but to reduce the number of volunteers if funds are not provided to maintain them.

I urge that the House approve this bill. The Peace Corps is a going thing. There are 182 volunteers overseas at the present time and there are 318 more in training in the United States. Foreign nations have demonstrated their interest in the Peace Corps and the desire for assistance from our people. The President feels, however, that the Peace Corps should not be continued on its present basis. Congress should give careful consideration to the Peace Corps and give official approval to its existence. The Peace Corps shows great promise of becoming a major element in our foreign policy. It would be a great mistake to bring it to an end.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 7500, the measure we are considering today, provides for a Peace Corps to help the peoples of interested countries and areas in meeting their needs for skilled manpower. The Peace Corps was started on March 1, 1961, when President Kennedy issued an Executive order establishing the Corps on a temporary basis. The order was based upon a comprehensive report prepared by Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., former president of the Chicago Board of Education, who had undertaken a

study of the Peace Corps proposal at the request of the President.

H.R. 7500 places the Peace Corps on a permanent basis and it is a pleasure to support this legislation. The Peace Corps will, I am certain, be most useful in helping various countries meet their needs for skilled manpower, and it will make a great contribution to the establishment of permanent peace.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE PEACE CORPS

The proposed budget for the current fiscal year is as follows: Private agency and university programs, \$26,100,000; administrative programs, \$11,400,000; and direct administrative programs training for fiscal year 1963, \$2,500,000, making a total of \$40 million.

As is stated in the report:

This \$40 million will enable the Peace Corps to have 2,700 men and women in service overseas or in training by the end of fiscal year 1962, and will enable the Peace Corps to enter into training contracts with universities to train additional volunteers during the summer of 1962.

The estimated average annual cost per volunteer is \$9,000. This includes all overhead items, training costs, oversea support, and all other cost elements.

INSPIRING PROGRAM

The Peace Corps is, to my mind, an inspiring program. It is designed to promote world peace through assistance to countries which need and want the help of trained manpower. It aims to help others to help themselves which is fundamental and exceedingly important.

The Peace Corps will consist of volunteers who are skilled as teachers, agricultural extension workers, medical assistants, sanitation engineers, construction foremen, mechanics, civil administrators, social workers, and a variety of other occupations. They will be sent to countries which have expressed a desire and a need for their help in the specified field of their endeavor. They will receive brief, intensive training in the language, customs, traditions, and economy of the countries to which they will be sent. Already 50 or more countries have expressed an interest in Peace Corps volunteers and, at the present time, the Peace Corps has announced 10 projects which will operate in 9 different countries. Volunteers have already reached three of these countries. Another 15 projects are currently being evaluated and nearing the stage of completion.

People who enroll in the Peace Corps will work not just for, but they will work with the people whom they are endeavoring to assist. They will live on a scale geared to the level of those people, fraternizing with them, and learning from them while they teach. They will be dispersed throughout the country and not concentrated in urban areas. Thus there will be an opportunity to have close contacts with the population.

COMPENSATION

The financial compensation which members of the Peace Corps will receive while they are abroad will be based on the scale of living in the host country. There will, however, be provision for

supplementary pay at home to assure that they will not have served at a great sacrifice or a jeopardization of their future occupations.

Other compensations of Peace Corps service will not only be the personal value of the experience with its numerous facets but there will be the satisfaction of having contributed to the national value of the Peace Corps. This is an investment in the future. The program, while presenting opportunity for individual service in educational, social, and economic fields, will help tremendously in developing mutual understanding.

It will strengthen the cords of mutual interest and comprehension which are necessary to bind together peacefully a world which can no longer afford to—or indeed find it possible to—exist in separate compartments. Those who serve in this project will return qualified to render better service in the field of foreign affairs of the United States. Both by precept and osmosis they will broaden, stimulate, and spread more widely at home an interest in American foreign relations. The very nature of the program underwrites its success. The interest on the investment will be cumulative.

COUNTRY RESPONDS FAVORABLY TO PEACE CORPS

The response of the country to the idea of a Peace Corps is indicative of its value. It appeals to the best motives of mankind. It offers an opportunity to put into practice the idealism, the desire for service and the sense of dedication which is so often frustrated in the ordinary lives of men. It has an aura of adventure and of hopefulness. It has been gratifying to see the enthusiasm throughout our country for a project of such high purpose.

Section 2 of this measure sets forth the declaration of purpose in these words:

It is the policy of the United States and the purpose of this act to promote world peace and friendship through a Peace Corps, which shall make available to interested countries and areas men and women of the United States qualified for service abroad and willing to serve, under conditions of hardship if necessary, to help the peoples of such countries and areas in meeting their needs for trained manpower, and to help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served and a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people.

PROGRAM NOT VISIONARY

The program is, however, not a visionary one. It has been carefully and sagaciously planned. It is the product of consultation among numerous authorities on foreign affairs, educators, and private agencies engaged in similar activities. Great care will be taken in the selection of volunteers who will be sent abroad. There is no requirement that a volunteer must have a college education. Those skilled in crafts and trades may be much needed. Selection standards will, however, be high. Not only will written tests, physical examinations, and interviews be given with a view to determining technical competence and physical

condition, much emphasis will be placed upon suitability, maturity, adaptability, and also motivation. Procedures have been devised for screening those who might wish to use the Peace Corps for subversive purposes. Nor will it be allowed to serve as a platform for proselyting.

OPERATION THROUGH SEVERAL CHANNELS

Peace Corps projects, after approval by the host country as well as the Corps itself, will operate through several channels: First, through contracts or grants to private agencies engaged in similar activities; second, through contracts or grants with colleges, universities, or other educational institutions; third, through programs of other U.S. Government agencies. Skilled or semi-skilled workers might supplement the work of existing technical and economic cooperation projects; fourth, through programs of the United Nations. The services of Peace Corps volunteers will be offered to the United Nations for work in technical assistance and development programs; and fifth, through programs administered directly by the Peace Corps. The Peace Corps will supplement our foreign economic aid program but it will not be a substitute for any part of it.

The projects of the Peace Corps will differ from other programs in various ways. There is at present in many of the less developed countries a gap in what may be called middle manpower. As a rule, unskilled labor is plentiful. Expert advisers and capital funds may be furnished by existing programs. But there is, and is likely to be for another generation in many countries, a dearth of college and professionally trained people with various skills, with teaching, and leadership ability as well as operational capabilities. Peace Corps volunteers will work side by side with the native population and sometimes in a subordinate capacity.

PEACE CORPS MADE UP OF VOLUNTEERS

Another primary difference between the Peace Corps and other programs will be its composition. It will be made up of volunteers. Those who serve in it will know that their living standards will not be the same as those of the United States or those of other oversea programs. Another differing feature will be the working of the Peace Corps directly with universities and other private agencies.

PEACE CORPS SHOULD BE A SEPARATE AGENCY

It is because of the fundamental differences between the Peace Corps and other programs that it does not fit into any of the agencies now in operation or contemplated. For this reason, it should be organized under separate administration. In comparison with the cost of other programs, its budget will be modest. As I have already stated, the expenditure for the first year is not to exceed \$40 million. This is in sharp contrast with the amounts required to finance other programs. If the Peace Corps is to be incorporated into a much larger program it would not only lose its identity, it would doubtless receive less attention than will be needed to make the new project successful.

An important reason for setting the Peace Corps up as a separate agency is the fact of the enthusiastic response with which it has met in its formative stages.

The country will support a program in which it has exhibited such great interest. That enthusiasm must be maintained. In stirring the imagination of the people the Peace Corps will serve as a vital instrument in the successful operation of our foreign relations.

The program has immediate value, but its long-range value is even more significant. In a world that is rapidly shrinking with the development of the various methods of communication, and from the threat of military inventions, it is essential that means be found to promote congenial living. Operating both for the good of the country it serves and for its sponsor, the Peace Corps is a double-edged instrument with which we hope to wage the peace.

A special study mission to Asia, western Pacific, Middle East, southern Europe, and north Africa—made up of members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, of which Congressman PILCHER was the chairman—stated in its report that it "is convinced that there is a significant number of young Americans trained in agriculture, home economics, and other practical fields of activity who recognize the importance of world problems, particularly those of the less developed countries. It would be of great value not only in creating a favorable impression of the United States but also in promoting sound and basic improvements in economic development if more places for such young people were found in oversea operations. The committee believes that the United States is falling to utilize one of its important assets by not developing a program for using such services. If young Americans with farm background and adequate technical training, who are willing to live in the villages and share in the daily work of the people and who would serve with only a minimum salary and subsistence allowance, could be carefully selected and sent to the less developed countries, they could be unusually effective representatives of the United States." These statements are also included in the report accompanying this bill.

EFFECTIVE AGENCY IN REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES

The Peace Corps can serve as a most effective agency in representing the United States. Not only will this organization help in solving the needs for skilled manpower in the underdeveloped countries but the members of the Peace Corps living with the population will be able to convey to these people the value of a free society and they will have the opportunity to help in explaining the ideas and the ideals which have made us what we are today—a great free Republic. It seems to me that the Peace Corps can be most effective in the ideological conflict in which we find ourselves.

At the time Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I asked him, "Would

you address yourself for a moment to just how these people are going to be helpful in this ideological struggle in convincing the people in the underdeveloped areas, that the free system is better than this Communist ideology?"

Mr. Shriver replied:

In the first place, we share with you the desire that these people be good representatives of the United States along the lines you have just described. For that reason in the training program at each training center an important part of the training is devoted to a study of American principles of government, democratic life, and also to tactics of Communist agitators. We think in the first place we are trying to send overseas people who are well qualified in our own Government vis-a-vis the Communist form of government.

I stated to Mr. Shriver, "I think from what you have said and the way you envision the program is going to be, we can conclude that the Peace Corps will be an important factor in the ideological struggle. You would say that, I assume?"

Mr. Shriver replied:

Yes; without it having that as its sole objective. This is a byproduct, you might say. Service is the first thing. When the service is well done, the recipient looks to who the servant is, who is providing this, and wants to know more about the society that produced such an individual.

Mr. Shriver is one of the ablest and most effective public officials in the Government today and I am sure that, under his leadership, the Peace Corps will be a powerful instrument in helping others help themselves and, at the same time, a most effective means of making clear to the people with whom they come in contact the value of the free society which they represent.

I have been a supporter of the Peace Corps from the very beginning, and it is my hope that this House will approve H.R. 7500 with an overwhelming majority and that subsequently the funds will be appropriated to put a permanent Peace Corps into operation. This new endeavor in the field of international relations is, I am certain, destined to become one of the most effective programs in foreign policy and is, I am sure, destined to make a monumental contribution to world peace.

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

Mr. MERROW. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. May I ask the distinguished gentleman from New Hampshire if he does not think that we should have a stronger statement of policy on the part of the Congress emphasizing carrying the idea of Americanism abroad and selling the idea of our way of life? I think we have weakened the statement by overlooking that particular point.

Mr. MERROW. I think the gentleman has made an important contribution to the consideration of this bill. I take it from what he has said that he is thinking about the ideological struggle in which we find ourselves. The people in the Peace Corps as representing our society, I think, can be very helpful in that respect.

I am glad the gentleman made the point.

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

Mr. MERROW. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. My idea is that they should not go over there as representatives of American business to step up business for American firms that are selling abroad, but that they ought to be selling something far more important than American products, and that is American ideas and American ideals.

Mr. MERROW. Personally, I think they should represent the entire country, represent the ideas and the ideals that have made us what we are at the present time.

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

Mr. MERROW. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Would the gentleman think it would be a good idea to send some coal miners over there to teach them how to mine coal in these foreign countries?

Mr. MERROW. I think the gentleman addressed that question to the gentleman from West Virginia who is perfectly capable of answering, if he wishes.

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

Mr. MERROW. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. AVERY. If I may reply to the gentleman from Iowa, I might point out that before the Committee on Rules, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs advised us that there was no limitation on age and that they had one corpsman who was 67 years old, and they even offered to enroll the chairman of the Committee on Rules himself.

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

Mr. MERROW. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I think the point that has just been brought out is very interesting because in all the statements that have been made, it is indicated that they do not want to sell Americanism abroad. I refer specifically to page 5 of the committee hearings where Mr. Shriver himself said:

Mr. Chairman, there would be no religious proselytizing or political propagandizing. I would say they would be advised to keep their comments of that nature to a minimum, perhaps not to make them at all.

Mr. MERROW. I assume that there would not be such in any specific area.

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

Mr. MERROW. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS. Of course, if the gentleman can understand what he just read, and I am sure he can, that has nothing to do with Americanism. Mr. Shriver was talking about political proselytizing. We do not want them to go over peddling Republicanism or anything like that or selling the Democratic Party. There is a big difference between selling

Americanism and selling a political party.

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

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

Mr. JOHANSEN. I notice in the report that was submitted and this is to be found in the record during debate in the other body, a memorandum prepared by the agency itself and it was suggested that a significant number of these volunteers should be completely turned over to some international agency so that they would have entry into those countries that would find it repugnant to have them, if they came over there under American sponsorship. I am sure there is not going to be any promotion of the United States on the part of these corpsmen.

Mr. MERROW. The Peace Corps will certainly not be turned over to an international agency.

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

Mr. MERROW. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I would like to make one statement inasmuch as the gentleman from Ohio did take me to task for what I said. Very specifically, so far as the hearings are concerned, they would seem to indicate talking about the free enterprise system of our way of life, would be political. On page 95, Mr. Shriver again says:

One of our virtues, I hope, in the Peace Corps, is instead of going over there as agents, say, of the U.S. Government, we go over there and become part of the operating machinery of a foreign government.

I wonder what that means, if it does not mean to not sell Americanism. But, to go on, Mr. Shriver further said:

We are not Americans over there working for our country, but we are working for the Philippines or working for the Thais.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Do we have a Peace Corps now?

Mr. MERROW. Yes, on a temporary basis.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. How temporary?

Mr. MERROW. This would make it permanent.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. How temporary is it? Just as long as the President wants it, he can have it; can he not?

Mr. MERROW. This legislation would make it permanent.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes, I know. You say, we have it now and it was established under Executive order. Is there any reason why the President must rescind that order?

Mr. MERROW. I presume he could continue it, but I think it would be a fine thing if the Congress would make it permanent.

Those who serve in the Peace Corps will return qualified to render better service in the United States particularly

in the field of foreign affairs because they would know more about the countries in which they have lived.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RILEY].

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I understand that most of the people who participate or are to participate in this program are young people. On the whole, I have great confidence in the youth of America, in the young people of this Nation. I know there are a few exceptions in any large group, it makes no difference whether they are young or old. Let us consider the proposition which is before us objectively. We draft the youth of this Nation and send them to risk their lives on the field of battle in wars in which they have no part in the making. I believe, then, they should have an opportunity to work as volunteers, as under this program, to establish better relations with other nations, and thus help to promote peace in a troubled world.

We older folks have not made any howling success in establishing peace during the last 50 years, to my knowledge. During that time we have fought three bloody wars and have existed in an uneasy emergency during the rest of the period. Not only that, but we have put a mortgage on every person in this country, even to the third generation of babes yet unborn. Most of this debt is the result of war.

I believe our youth should have an opportunity, then, to work for better relations between our country and the rest of the world, to work by example and precept, by living among them and not altogether by trying to persuade. There has been a lot of persuasion attempted in the past. They will, by living austere among the people with whom they are to live, show them that Americans can live with and help them. This will mean more in my opinion than anything we can do at this time.

In the work of our so-called foreign aid programs we properly have to work through the local governments. Oftentimes the masses of the people do not understand and do not know all the help we are giving them. Certainly these young people living among the masses can acquaint them with what we are trying to do and the sacrifices we are making to try to help them.

As was brought out by the gentleman from New Hampshire who preceded me, these young folks will be living and associating with the average people of the country to which they are assigned. They can create a much needed better image of America, I am afraid that our image is not too good in some respects in some of the countries at the present time.

I call your attention to the fact that these young folks are going to live in this old world of ours a whole lot longer than those of us here on the floor this afternoon. They have more at stake than we have. I believe they have a right to try to make the world in which they are to live a place where they would like to live.

In spite of careful screening, of educational and training programs, the Corps is bound to get some misfits. We have some disappointments in the personnel of our own offices, yet I am sure each one of us feels himself competent to select his personnel and is careful in so doing.

I think the experiment is worth a try, Mr. Chairman; certainly, nothing ventured, nothing gained, nothing accomplished. The present efforts have not been successful. I hope this new approach will be approved and that the young people who will have to bear the burden of wars and debts of wars will have an opportunity to try to improve that situation by the passage of this bill.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I think it is in order to congratulate the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. RILEY], on the speech he has just made. He has probably put this debate on the high plane on which it should be kept. I think he made some very cogent points which are in keeping with the kind of dedicated service he has rendered since he has been a Member of the House.

I was glad to note that Members on the floor applauded him. His speech was worthy of applause, and it was the kind of speech you would expect from the distinguished and able gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I am awfully happy that there is room for a difference of opinion in this august body, because I am going to have to take the other side of this issue, even though it may be unpopular. I have been opposed to this program since its inception, and I want to point out a few reasons.

In my opinion, the Peace Corps bill we are considering at this time is the greatest foreign aid boondoggle ever perpetrated upon the American taxpayer, and perhaps the greatest insult to foreign countries that will be subjected to their gems of wisdom.

I have several reasons for my opposition to this program.

First, for Uncle Sap, as our Government is known to those abroad, to send a group of youthful people, if not juveniles, to do a job in which they are wholly inexperienced and even inadequately trained, is unthinkable. Our seasoned diplomats have done and are doing the world's worst job in diplomacy. Pray tell me, how can we expect inadequately trained and unseasoned kids to do as well? The old saying, "Never send a kid to do a man's job" is certainly apropos in dealing with our most delicate problem of all, international relations.

Another reason: these youngsters should be digging in, to see speak, and getting some experience to top off their formal education. Formal education

without experience, proven experience, is questionably and risky.

Another reason: I feel these youngsters may become a part of the problem instead of a part of the answer.

I well remember traveling abroad at various times where we were giving foreign aid and where we had our boys and our diplomats. I have seen the signs spread all over, "Americans, go home."

In spite of all the aid we were giving them in various ways, in spite of the fact we were participating in the defense of their homeland, they were carrying signs that said "Americans, go home."

I well remember near the close of the war when I traveled in some of these countries. In fact in many of them I was asked: "Do you know what is wrong with you Americans?" I said, "No. What?"

I was told, "There are three things. You are overpaid, you are oversexed, and you are over here."

Now, that is the way they felt about us near the close of the war. You people have heard those remarks too. It is nothing new to us.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to be a part of the answer to our international problems, even to the point of supporting a Peace Corps which would have a fair chance of success; a Peace Corps, if you please, built of able-bodied, retired citizens, skilled through the experience that is so necessary to compete successfully in this complex world. I would support a program made up of highly skilled people of proven ability and experience. It would not only be of value to those countries to which they go, but it would solve an important problem at home, namely, the utilization of the time of highly skilled and ambitious people now in retirement.

Mr. Chairman, I am extremely dubious of the cost per person of this project and the money we will have to spend in the future. I am concerned not just with the initial cost, but with the cost of such benefits as are certain to follow, such as medical benefits, pensions, and so forth. This program will eventually run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. Chairman, I simply cannot be a party to this. It is the greatest boondoggle of all time, cloaked in a mantle of childlike gold.

Mr. Chairman, we have heard talk about \$9,000 per year. I have the figures and the facts which show the initial cost is nearer \$10,000 a year per person right now. It is going to be much more. There are already proposals by the AFL-CIO that we increase the Peace Corps number to 100,000. Some people are even suggesting that it should be increased to 1 million.

Mr. Chairman, we have heard talk about the ages of these people. I got the facts no later than yesterday from the Peace Corps on Ghana, Tanganyika, and Colombia. The oldest person in these three Peace Corps projects is 32 years of age.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I will yield on that point, but I want to complete this.

Out of the 156 who have completed their training for these three projects and been assigned—and this comes directly from the Peace Corps headquarters—the oldest is 32, the average age is approximately 23, and the youngest is 19.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I personally interviewed the 17 that trained at Iowa State College that went down to St. Lucia last week, and one of them is 55 years old and had taken a 2-year leave of absence, and had been a schoolteacher in the public schools of Detroit for 2 years.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. The gentleman had better correct the Peace Corps headquarters' figures, because this data on these three projects came out of their office yesterday. The oldest one of the 156 assigned in these projects is 32 years of age, the youngest is 19 years of age, and the average age is 23. That information came out of the Peace Corps headquarters.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I have personal knowledge of this.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. The gentleman also spoke of experience, but I recall our department of education turned down a teacher's application to go to Alaska and teach. She had taught 42 years, and was on retirement, but they turned her down because they said she had not had teacher training.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PILCHER].

Mr. PILCHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 7500. Most of you know my stand on foreign aid for the past 8 years. I have based practically all of my criticism on the grounds that we were not reaching the small people around the world; that we were not getting next to the small people.

Mr. Chairman, this is a gamble. This is a game of chance. I do not know whether it is going to work out or not. But we older people and our diplomats have not done so well in our foreign affairs, and in our foreign relations in the past 10 years. Certainly there is much room for improvement.

Mr. Chairman, in Vietnam where there has been more waste and extravagance, and I think even corruption in our foreign aid program, than in any other country in the world, there is a little program like this going on. I think it is one of the finest programs I have ever seen anywhere in any country. This is a program where they bring in the North Vietnamese refugees from the hills. They have an experiment station, manned by young college graduates—agricultural graduates—of this country living in quonset huts, working with the Vietnamese people. This is in the same area where they are giving these refugees 10 acres of land. These young graduates have shown these people how to plant their crops in rows. They are plowing with water buffalo. They are the happiest people I have found anywhere around the world.

Mr. Chairman, I want to assure this: As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, if this program does not work, I am going to make a trip—and I think there are several on our committee who are going into the field next year where these volunteers are working—and we are going to bring back a fair report where and when we think it is working. Where we think it is doing a good job, we are going to tell the Congress. Where they have made a failure, or if I think they are not doing a good job, I am going to make a statement to the Congress giving the details of that failure.

But with world conditions as they are now, this entire program will not cost as much as one rocket; it will not cost as much as a big bomber. Is it not worth trying? If you are in a business and going broke you will try anything honorable that comes along if you think it will save your business. Certainly our world affairs are in such shape that we need to try something. I have lots of faith in these young people. I know we are going to get misfits. You will get misfits in any organization. But I believe the majority of these young people are going to be dedicated, hard-working people. The only thing I would suggest is, that in selecting these volunteers, we select people who we think are dedicated and have their heart in it.

For instance, I have seen a school teacher with only a little certificate that was more dedicated and did a better job teaching school than some of the Ph. D.'s.

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

Mr. PILCHER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS. Does not the gentleman think, for example, that the people we sent to Ghana who have had 4 years of college and all of whom have a teacher's training certificate in English, even though the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON] would condemn them for being inexperienced, are going to have to get experience somewhere; and I wonder how many thousands of inexperienced teachers are going to be teaching in America this coming year. The fact that they have trained for 4 years would indicate that we are not sending out inexperienced, immature, untrained people. They have trained for exactly what they are going to do.

Mr. PILCHER. The gentleman is correct.

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

Mr. PILCHER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say in response to what was said by my colleague from Indiana that some years ago when I was a student in college I went on a Peace Corps-type expedition, working with Aztec Indians in the mountains of rural Mexico. We were college students. Some of us were pre-medical students who were able to go out and vaccinate some of the Indians against various tropical diseases. Others were students of agriculture who were

able to show the Indians how to raise better crops. Other students were able—and I include myself among that group—simply to work with our hands and help them build a playground and show them little things like calisthenics, which was a great, new invention to them in rural Mexico. We were not people of profound experience in the world, and yet I can assure you that later observations have shown that our group and successive groups left a significant impact for good upon the people of that rural community in the mountains of Mexico.

So I want to disagree with the gentleman from Indiana.

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

Mr. PILCHER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to find the gentleman from Georgia espousing this particular bill. As the membership of this House well knows he is one of the best traveled members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the remote areas of this world, to find out precisely how our foreign aid program has worked. I think perhaps some of the best reports that have been filed in the Congress have been filed by the gentleman from Georgia. As has been suggested, when he is in an area, he looks at more than just the trees. He looks at the program. I think he has been disappointed in a great many areas with this program and the way it has worked.

I think that, finding himself as he does now in agreement with this kind of legislation, I am sure he recognizes better than most of us the importance that this particular program will have in the free world and in those areas where we have got to build up, develop friendships. I want to compliment the gentleman on a very solid discussion of this measure.

Mr. PILCHER. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. PILCHER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman have any idea how much we are now spending on these 9,000 so-called technical experts all over the world? Is the gentleman saying in his statement that these are not dedicated people?

Mr. PILCHER. I do not care if we spend \$10 billion if this group can help bring on world peace and can contribute to saving the life of one American boy, or if it can help us create a better understanding with people around the world. I am willing to give the program a try. I do not know whether it will succeed and neither does the gentleman. It could succeed, or it may not, but I think at this time, that we are going to have to try and do something. We have tried everything else and it has not worked too well.

Mr. GROSS. We have tried everything else. We have tried everything without telling these people to lift them-

selves with their own bootstraps; but I do not know how you are going to lead them around by the hand.

Mr. PILCHER. Nobody is going to try to lead them.

Mr. GROSS. But this has no other function.

Mr. PILCHER. We are going to try and create a better understanding and sell America to the people around the world and help them in their schools and clinics and agriculture, and in other ways. If we can but create a better climate and atmosphere with and for the other free peoples of the world, then with this added friendship, perhaps our solid front presented to our common enemy will make him think twice before he leaps.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ZABLOCKI].

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the proposed Peace Corps Act. I believe that this is an important and constructive piece of legislation, and I hope that it will receive prompt approval of the House.

I know that it is not necessary for me to review the history of the proposal embodied in the bill before us, nor the many things which have been said and written about it. The Peace Corps is an imaginative proposal, and it has received active support of many responsible people throughout our Nation. The Peace Corps, if properly managed, can make an important contribution to the attainment of the objectives of our foreign policy. It can assist in the economic development of the less developed countries. It can provide aid at the grass-roots level to peoples who wish to remain free and to attain a decent standard of living. It can promote better understanding abroad of the United States, of our willingness to help those who help themselves, and of our dedication to the cause of peace, justice, and freedom in the world.

These are important considerations. If the Peace Corps can live up to its expectations, and at the same time provide valuable training and experience to Americans serving in it, it will have done its job well. It will be worth every penny of the \$40 million that the legislation authorizes for this project.

Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Foreign Affairs has given careful and thorough study to the Peace Corps bill. As reported to the House, the bill contains a number of amendments adopted by the committee, strengthening and improving this legislation. Every effort has been made to prevent any unnecessary expenditure of the taxpayer's dollars, and to start this project on a sound and manageable basis.

I believe that the bill before us is a sound bill, and that it should be enacted. I urge the membership of the House to vote for it.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, it has been rightfully said that the Peace Corps deserves an opportunity to prove itself. One of the obligations that a shrinking world has thrust upon us is the need to learn how other people live and to inform them how we live. The Peace Corps can help us achieve these purposes.

I support this program. It is person-to-person diplomacy. I think we can approve the Peace Corps with our eyes wide open. We should neither overestimate nor underestimate its potential value. We should give it a fair opportunity to prove itself by voting the full authorization for 1 year.

At the outset, \$40 million should be considered adequate. This will enable the Peace Corps to put approximately 3,000 men and women in training or overseas by the end of fiscal year 1962. If that amount is reduced, it means that fewer qualified people would be enlisted—and in terms of total effectiveness, this would mean that what is already a modest program would be reduced to such a point that its impact would be largely lost.

I am glad to note, Mr. Chairman, that the Peace Corps has instituted a thorough screening and training program for volunteers. This includes personal interviews, references, tough examinations, physical and psychiatric examinations, and a full field investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We shall know that persons who go overseas as Peace Corps volunteers will have been carefully selected and prepared for the arduous jobs they must do and the hardships they will face.

It should be understood, Mr. Chairman, that Peace Corps groups will not go rushing into a nation uninvited. They will work in that country at the express request of the host Government and on projects which will further the development of the people among whom they work. If there be any doubt about the practicality of the tasks they will be doing, let me describe briefly the projects that have already been announced:

In Colombia, Peace Corps volunteers will work side by side with 64 Colombians on community development work in small communities as a part of that Government's community action program. They will construct feeder roads, assist in improving cooperative farms, work in community schools, and help build adequate health facilities.

In Tanganyika, Peace Corps volunteers will survey feeder roads and help in their construction. They will oversee and help in the maintenance, grading, and supervising of main roads. They will conduct basic geological mapping. I might point out that one of the volunteers going to Tanganyika is a young engineer from a major New York firm who has been granted a 2-year leave of absence without pay in order to serve in the Peace Corps.

In India, volunteers will work with rural housing teams, in industrial train-

ing institutes, and in agricultural implements workshops.

In Nigeria, Peace Corps volunteers will serve as secondary school teachers of biology, chemistry, math, English, and history. In Ghana—where, as in Nigeria, there are serious shortages of teachers—volunteers will be teaching various secondary school subjects.

The cost of a Peace Corps volunteer, Mr. Chairman, is very reasonable. Sargent Shriver, Director of the Corps, estimates it to be \$9,000 a year—and that includes everything; administrative costs, transportation, living expenses, medical services, and the \$75 for every month of service successfully completed in the Corps.

I might point out that the average cost per year of a grade 4 technician sent overseas under the existing aid program is \$18,200—and the division of world missions of the Methodist Church estimates the cost of a missionary to be \$6,850 for 1 year plus the cost of selection and training.

Peace Corps volunteers, Mr. Chairman, will have to be prepared to sacrifice what most of them consider elementary comforts. They must be physically fit. They must be men and women of good will and must have the zeal of hardy missionaries. By example, they must win friends for America and be living symbols of our way of life.

I believe they will do this.

Mr. MERRROW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill, and should like first to answer those who seem to regard the Peace Corps as an idealistic boondoggle. On the contrary, it is a very practical and patriotic program which will help the United States to meet one of the great challenges of the cold war. The Soviet bloc nations have been outdoing us in their efforts to propagandize and infiltrate developing and uncommitted countries. Our country must make a greater effort.

It has been said that we need a better worldwide campaign of public education, and surely the presence of dedicated young Americans, working shoulder to shoulder with people of other countries in an effort to improve their lot, will help show those people what the United States stands for, and the kind of young men which it produces. It is expected that Peace Corps volunteers will work with a missionary zeal and a spirit of dedication. I have confidence enough in the youth of America to believe that that ideal can be realized. The actions of these young men in the Peace Corps will speak louder than words.

The need for the United States to do more in matching the actions of the Soviet bloc nations in sending large numbers of technicians and agents to other countries was brought home to me by the experience of a man I know who was sent as a teacher to Ghana under the auspices of the State Department.

He was engaged in teaching athletics in Ghana, and he made pretty good prog-

ress for a while. Then he found he was being undercut. He found that people were going to his students and telling them not to pay any attention to him, that he was just an emissary of a capitalistic country. I have here a letter of last December in which his wife described these happenings. It bears the postmark of Accra, Ghana, and says:

There is great anti-American feeling here in Ghana now. This has been building up since July. It wasn't like this our first year here. I don't know how it will end, but we see more and more Russians and Chinese. The U.S. flag is really trailing.

Mr. Chairman, our country has not done as well in the cold war as we should. We are being outmatched. The other side is spending 10 times more on propaganda than we are. They are sending many more agents around the world, like these Chinese and Russians mentioned in the above letter, than we are.

As a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I know that we have a point 4 program. It is doing good work. But we must do more. This program enables American youths who are idealistic and willing to work under hard conditions, to show the people in these developing and uncommitted countries what our fine, devoted, and dedicated American youth look like. Their work will surely be a fine influence for our country.

This program must not be confused with something that I have heard called blank cartridge diplomacy. It is a very practical way to influence the peoples of the world in the way we want to see them influenced.

Mr. Chairman, I was glad to hear the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. PILCHER] address the committee a few moments ago. I was with the gentleman on the trip to Vietnam. I saw those American boys, recent graduates of agricultural colleges, living there under conditions of hardship and working shoulder to shoulder with their Vietnamese counterparts, at this agricultural experimental station. That is the kind of program that goes to the grassroots, and is the sort of thing we can expect from the Peace Corps.

I felt some trepidation when the gentleman from Georgia rose to address the committee, because I know how influential he can be. I recalled with what effect he spoke in opposition to the foreign aid bill a few weeks ago. So it was all the more pleasing to hear his remarks at this time.

One member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs told us that she had sent out a questionnaire to the people in her district in rather large numbers and that 62 percent were in favor of the Peace Corps.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, let us think of what this program may do for some of our own youth. The Director of the program, Hon. Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., told us about some of the training programs. His remarks from page 13 of the hearings, are as follows:

Let me take a typical case of a typical training program. This would be just like the

others in general. Perhaps it would help to answer some of your questions. One of them, let's say, is the training program for Tanganyika. That is where we first started. It is at El Paso, Tex. The curriculum there is a 66-hours-a-week training program, Monday through Saturday night.

It consists of six large components. First, there is a large amount of training in the history, customs, et cetera, of the country they are going to. Second, there is a large component of American history, Government politics, and so on. In that area we also give instructions in what they might expect in the way of anti-American activity in the specific country. Third, there is a course given by the Public Health Service in health practices that should be followed when living in that particular country, tropical living, for example. Fourth, there is a large component of physical fitness, which would be health exercises and toughening. And, fifth, there is a big component of language.

Sixth, there is additional training in the specific skill that these people will be expected to carry out in the country to which they are going. To show you how the detail—how we attempt to get down to detail—we have geologists in training to go to Tanganyika. We have six or seven down there so it is possible for us to drop off two and still have four. We have them working under the direction of geologists from the University of Texas. They are doing fieldwork in geology.

We then invited the head of the geology department from the Government of Tanganyika to come to this country and go there and see if the kind of training our people were getting was the kind they wanted. He said the training was fine, the faculty was good, but the actual rocks on which they were working were not the kind of rock they would be working on in Tanganyika. We asked him to tell us what they needed. The people at the university said, "We have rocks like that 100 miles from here." These geologists were transported to that location and the man from Tanganyika said that is the right kind and they have been working on that rock.

This training program at Texas Western was conducted there, first, because this used to be the Texas College of Mines. Therefore, they had good geology, civil engineering, and surveying. They had field camps where fieldwork could be done. Second, the temperature and even the terrain at El Paso were similar to the temperature and terrain in Tanganyika.

Third, it just happened by good fortune that they had a man on their faculty there this summer who was qualified to give instruction in Swahili, which they will be speaking in Tanganyika.

After that training program is completed in Texas this particular group will go to Puerto Rico. In Puerto Rico, up in the mountainous jungles of Puerto Rico, we have a former CCC forestry camp where these people will be given an additional type of experience and training. First they will be living in tents, not houses. They will not be utilizing modern sanitary plumbing facilities. They will be taking long hikes, 20, 25 miles. They will be doing swimming under the training of expert swimmers.

They will be getting the experience of working in villages in Puerto Rico which are somewhat like the villages they will be encountering in underdeveloped countries. Their houses are built on stilts and have thatched roofs. People in this particular part of Puerto Rico are not so well educated. They don't have a high economic level. Some of our volunteers will get the experience of seeing what it is like to live in the tropics, working with people in underdeveloped areas before they get to Tanganyika.

The Government of Tanganyika has established a training camp there near Mount Kilimanjaro, where for 2 additional months our volunteers will get additional training in Swahili, in civil engineering and geology, preparing them for the work they will do there. Then they will go into the field.

We think a variety of things will be accomplished. No. 1, we will have gotten rid of anybody who hasn't got what it takes. It is a tough course intellectually, physically, and morally. And, second, we believe that every volunteer will have a degree of proficiency in Swahili. They will not be embarrassed to start talking. They will be speaking it before they run into the native people. They will have good instruction in health out of a book, and then in practice in Puerto Rico.

In addition, I might say, since you asked about it, that there will be a U.S. Public Health Service doctor detailed to go with our mission to Tanganyika. He will be stationed in the hospital there, where most of the time, if not all the time, he will be working as part of the medical program in this hospital helping Tanganyikans—doing medical work for them. In addition to what he does for them he will have the responsibility for the medical safety, if you will, of our own people. So he will be like a circuit court judge. He will go from place to place where our volunteers are working, seeing to it that they are following proper medical practices, and so on.

We think they will arrive in the field well equipped in language, in spirit, medically, well equipped in their skill, well equipped emotionally for the work they are going to do.

Such a statement encourages us to believe that these young men will be capable of worthwhile accomplishment, and that their experience will be of great value to them.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I do listen with a great deal of pleasure to the gentleman from Georgia and to the gentleman from Massachusetts who is now addressing us. Will the gentleman tell me, what is the difference between the objective of these people who are going abroad and the freedom riders who went south?

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. I cannot see any similarity.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. COHELAN].

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, the question has been raised, "Exactly what will Peace Corps volunteers be doing in the countries where they serve?" I think the best answer to that question is to look at the projects that have already been announced by the Peace Corps.

In Colombia, 64 volunteers will be working side by side with 64 Colombians on community development projects in small Colombian communities as part of that Government's rural action program. They will assist in activities such as construction of access roads, building small farm buildings, raising small farm animals, cooperative farm improvement, and the development of programs for community recreation.

In Tanganyika, 4 civil engineers, 6 geologists, and 20 road surveyors have been requested by that Government to survey feeder roads and to help in their construction; to oversee and help in the maintenance, grading, and supervising of main roads; to help construct small bridges and culverts; and to conduct basic geological mapping. These volunteers will be performing operational functions under the supervision of the Government of Tanganyika.

In India, 10 volunteers will supplement the work of agricultural extension advisers, 8 will help fill the gap caused at village-level training centers by a shortage of Indian training specialists. Two volunteers will work in an industrial training institute for small industry, and another two will be stationed at a small agricultural implements workshop. Additional volunteers will work with a rural housing team, demonstrating the better utilization of existing building materials and developing new construction materials which can be used by the villagers.

In Chile, 51 men and women will work with the Chilean Institute of Rural Education, a nonsectarian, private organization, in family education, hygiene, organized recreation, home economics, and small farming methods and demonstrations.

In Ghana, 70 volunteers will teach math, English, biology, general science, and French in that country's secondary schools. The Government of Ghana, faced with a severe teacher shortage, Mr. Chairman, is providing the volunteers with living quarters and an allowance of \$165 per month, allowing them to live on a scale comparable to that of Ghana's secondary school teachers.

In the Philippines, 150 volunteers will serve as teachers' aids in elementary schools scattered throughout the most rural areas of the Republic.

In Nigeria approximately 100 volunteers will be teaching biology, chemistry, math, English, and history in secondary schools.

Seventeen volunteers have been assigned to projects in the Federation of West Indies. They will be working on the island of St. Lucia, in projects designed to increase livestock production, to develop irrigation systems for small farms, to introduce soil conservation techniques, and to improve vocational and health education. Programs of rural development are urgently needed on this island where people subsist on diets inadequate for basic health, and the work of Peace Corps volunteers—in animal care, horticulture, extension work, home economics, and teaching—will help to implement a program of development that may well become the pattern for future improvement of the Federation's people.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that these projects already announced by the Peace Corps are practical, down-to-earth, people-to-people programs, which can make a very substantial contribution to human development and better relations between other countries and our own.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS].

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Chairman, I also yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS].

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, almost without exception, everyone wants peace. Just about everyone is willing to take every possible step to preserve peace and avoid war.

That desire does not justify impractical, needless, extravagant moves at a time when our resources are being strained to maintain military strength in this time of crisis.

The establishment of the so-called Peace Corps would extravagantly and needlessly duplicate the work of no less than nine international organizations that are already being supported by American taxpayers.

These overlapping organizations are the World Health Organization; the Pan American Health Organization; the Organization of American States; the Inter-American Children's Institute; the Caribbean Commission; the Food and Agriculture Organization; the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences; the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation, and the newly named Agency for International Development.

Last year, we contributed about \$19 million to the first eight organizations I have just named. This year we are being asked to contribute \$23.6 million to them. Of course, we plan to hand out some \$158 million to all the international organizations that are now in existence. But, I am concerned here only with those agencies that are already performing the task that would be duplicated by the Peace Corps.

The last named and by far the most expensive of these nine organizations is the Agency for International Development. It is the successor to the International Cooperation Administration, which has been allowed to collapse, finally, under the weight of its own ineffectiveness.

The International Cooperation Administration, and its predecessor organizations, have helped distribute \$95.075 billion in the last 16 years to foreign countries in an effort to build up their economies and make them self-sustaining.

This represents the most expensive relief program in the history of the world. Yet, even the most ardent supporters of foreign aid concede that the program has failed to accomplish its task.

And, now, it is proposed that we create yet another high-priced agency, a hastily planned, hurriedly organized agency—the Peace Corps—to enter the same field. Most of its activities would duplicate work that already is being carried on.

If these nine organizations are doing their jobs—and they claim to be—then I do not see the logic, the commonsense, of shackling the taxpayers with another agency that, no matter how humanitarian in intent, would be entirely superfluous.

If the present international organizations are not doing their jobs, then we should discontinue financial assistance to them and reexamine our entire concept of what needs to be done in our visionary attempt to make over the world in our own image.

It has been said that the Peace Corps would win friends for us in foreign lands. That implies that we lack friends abroad, notwithstanding the expenditure of \$95 billion in foreign aid.

If this implication is true, and the evidence indicates that it is, I do not believe that the creation of a Peace Corps would have any perceptible influence on world opinion. Indeed, the Communists already are telling the underdeveloped countries of the world that the Peace Corps is a capitalistic plot to plant spies within their midst.

We are told that members of the Peace Corps would serve also as teachers and as technician helpers in the fields of education, public health, agriculture, urban renewal, and public administration.

One American agency alone, the International Cooperation Administration, is performing all these tasks at the present time. This organization, of course, is now designated as the Agency for International Development. But only the name has been changed. It is still in the money-lending and money-giving business. This organization has an estimated 9,000 trained technicians scattered around the globe. It is costing us an average of almost \$15,000 to send each of these 9,000 technicians into the field.

The Agency for International Development is supposed to help underdeveloped countries build roads. The Peace Corps also would engage in that work.

The old International Cooperation Administration's record in the roadbuilding field left much to be desired.

For example, on June 24, 1961, our Ambassador to Cambodia, the Honorable William Trimble, warned the Department of State that American prestige in that southeast Asian country was deteriorating.

Ambassador Trimble explained that the so-called Cambodian-American Friendship Highway in Cambodia was falling apart and, as a result, we were losing face.

This 130-mile highway was built only 2 years ago under our foreign aid program. We sent alleged experts over to Cambodia to engineer the project. The road was supposed to represent the best in American roadbuilding know-how.

The initial cost of Friendship Highway was put at \$15 million. Then it was doubled to \$30 million after construction had started. It is said that rain has now all but washed away this supposed tribute to American knowledge.

The road is full of cracks and crevices. It is practically impassable. Ambassador Trimble reported that Prince Sihanouk recently started out to traverse the road by automobile; that it was in such poor condition that he was forced to turn back.

The Cambodian press has held up the road as an example of bad workmanship by Americans. The Communists point

to it with scorn. And, President Kennedy has asked Congress for another \$2.7 million for emergency repair work on the road.

This road was designed to cost \$15 million. The investment has grown to \$32.7 million. It may go higher. But even worse, the poor workmanship has caused us to lose face in Cambodia. If our highly paid experts have made this miserable record, is it likely that a group of hastily assembled amateurs can improve upon it?

The Agency for International Development, as it is now known, is supposed to help underdeveloped countries improve their agricultural methods. The Peace Corps would also be engaged in that work. Our record in this field also leaves much to be desired.

Before beginning a new program, the existing program should be improved and perfected.

We have sent millions of dollars worth of expensive tractors, reapers, mowers, and other mechanized equipment to underdeveloped countries.

But these illiterate and primitive farmers want no part of this equipment. They are content to go on farming with the same primitive implements that their forefathers used. Meanwhile, the tractors, reapers, and mowers stand abandoned in the hot sun—or are used as chicken roosts.

These farmers did not seek our help—they did not accept our help.

By no means are these isolated examples of the ineffectiveness of our campaign to improve the lot of less fortunate countries.

I take no pleasure from the glaring weaknesses in our foreign aid programs. Certainly, we all would like to see the eradication of poverty, hunger, disease, and illiteracy.

But we cannot let humanitarian intent blind us to the facts. And the fact is that in 16 short years we have taken almost \$100 billion from our own economy and handed it over to foreign governments with little result.

Some of this money has been wasted; some has gone into the pockets of dictators and strong men, who have less compassion for their own people than we do; some of this money has been mispent. I trust that some actually has filtered down to the people.

I think the time is long past when we must come to our senses, do an about face and begin practicing rigid economy.

Now, the Peace Corps proposes to get into the malaria eradication business. This field is being amply served at the present time.

The Agency for International Development is carrying out bilateral malaria eradication programs in 24 countries. The World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization also are engaged in stamping out malaria. We are contributing a total of \$9 million to these two health organizations this year. Of that total, \$5.5 million is earmarked specifically for malaria eradication programs.

The Pan American Health Organization reported earlier this year that it

had been successful in eradicating malaria in Martinique, Puerto Rico, Chile, and Barbados. The organization reported significant progress toward eliminating malaria in a number of other countries, including Panama, Argentina, French Guiana, Venezuela, and Guadeloupe.

The Pan American Health Organization said it has trained some 200 workers from 40 countries to lead the fight against malaria in their home areas.

The larger World Health Organization reports similarly that last year it assisted in more than 600 health projects in 126 countries and territories. More than 250 of these projects were concerned with the eradication of communicable diseases, such as malaria and tuberculosis. The World Health Organization is concentrating heavily on developing rural health services and training public health workers.

Dr. H. van Zile Hyde, who is assistant to the Surgeon General for International Health, the U.S. Public Health Service, testified on August 21, 1961, that the ancient problem of malaria is rapidly being solved.

Dr. Hyde told a House subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations that 5 years ago 1.3 billion people lived in malarious areas. Today, 300 million of these people are living in areas where malaria has been totally eradicated; 55 million live in areas that are almost free of malaria.

Dr. Hyde testified further that a total of 526 million people are now being protected against malaria by systematic attack programs. This means that 68 percent of the original 1.3 billion people who just 5 years ago were imperiled by malaria are now protected.

The United Nations Health Organization is asking for \$2.5 million this year to continue its malaria eradication program; the Agency for International Development seeks \$30 million for bilateral programs against malaria.

Existing organizations are waging and winning this fight. Why should another agency be created to duplicate this work at great expense?

Now, the Peace Corps proposes to send schoolteachers to foreign countries.

The Agency for International Development will continue education programs that were being financed and carried out by the old International Cooperation Administration.

We are directly supporting schools in Turkey, Lebanon, Egypt, Greece, and Honduras at an overall cost of \$12.6 million a year. We are financing the construction of a college in Ethiopia. We are conducting 214 separate educational projects in 41 countries of the world.

This program is costing us \$45.5 million in Africa; \$7 million in the Near East; \$12.9 million in the Far East; \$15.7 million in Asia, and \$2 million in Europe. This adds up to \$83.2 million.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization has been engaged in the education field for a number of years.

UNESCO, as this agency is commonly known, supplies textbooks and other

classroom equipment to underdeveloped areas. UNESCO promoted teaching and research; it helps member states—and there are 98 of them—improve and broaden their school systems. We are contributing more than \$4.6 million to UNESCO this year.

Still other international organizations that are concerned with education are the Inter-American Children's Institute and the Caribbean Commission.

The Inter-American Children's Institute, as the name suggests, serves the Latin American countries. It concerns itself with training native schoolteachers. It also develops social services and formulates plans for basic nutrition surveys. We are contributing \$32,000 this year to the Institute.

The Caribbean Commission administers training programs and cooperative education. It also offers regular services in such fields as plant and animal disease reporting. Our contribution to the Caribbean Commission this year amounts to about \$83,000.

Now, the Peace Corps proposes to teach agricultural methods in countries which it would serve. There is hardly enough room now for all the organizations that are teaching farm techniques in underdeveloped countries.

The Agency for International Development is active in the agriculture field. So are the Caribbean Commission, the Organization of American States, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

The Food and Agriculture Organization is a specialized agency that is concerned, in the main, with land and water development, animal breeding and crop production. It conducts agricultural extension programs, home economic classes, and forestry. It even has a branch dealing with the uses of atomic energy in agriculture.

This Food and Agriculture Organization is an agency of the United Nations. Eighty-one countries of the world—from Afghanistan to Yugoslavia—are members. We contribute about \$3 million a year to the organization.

The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences serves Latin America. Its activities include research in the breeding of dairy and beef cattle, crop experiments and the training of native farmers.

The Institute last year reports that it trained 252 farmers, the highest number in its history—53 of these farmers are candidates for degrees as masters of agriculture. The Institute also is making progress in securing higher yields from corn, coffee and rice crops. Our share of the cost of this organization is \$227,000 this year.

The Organization of American States is training and assigning native experts to assist member nations in solving specific problems related to the entire spectrum of economic and social development.

Thus, individual countries in Latin America are being afforded the opportunity to improve their status through

the assistance and knowledge of their own people. Can the Peace Corps do more of this, or do it better? I think not.

The Peace Corps also would duplicate the work of the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation. Membership of this organization is made up of 18 nations in south and southeast Asia.

The Colombo plan was set up to combat poverty and to stimulate economic growth among its member nations. The organization reported "very heartening progress" last year.

During last year, external aid valued at more than \$1.7 billion was made available to member states by the Colombo Plan. The organization made some 4,300 training awards, and the services of 500 experts and a large number of consultants to member states requesting them.

It is heartening that the people of these emerging nations are striving to help themselves.

The Peace Corps in one way or another would duplicate and overlap the activities of almost every service that already is being offered these people. The truth of the matter is that these nine organizations in many cases are already duplicating the work of each other.

Now, just the other day, Secretary of the Army Stahr endorsed a recommendation that the military establish its own version of the Peace Corps. Tentative plans for a military Peace Corps call for dispatching specially tailored military units with men having skills in civil engineering, public health, transportation and communications to underdeveloped countries requesting assistance.

This is precisely the duties that are contemplated for the civilian Peace Corps and they are precisely the duties that are already being performed for good or bad by the nine American and international organizations that I have been discussing.

But the duplication does not end even there.

Private organizations—such as Protestant and Catholic churches—have an estimated 40,000 skilled missionaries in foreign countries. They are spending in excess of \$200 million a year to build hospitals, train native workers, combat disease and poverty, and to teach the illiterate to read and write.

Taking a realistic view of the Peace Corps, I do not see how inexperienced youth can succeed in elevating the living standards of much of the world when mature knowledge—backed up by billions of dollars from both public and private sources—have not succeeded.

President Kennedy issued an Executive order last March setting up a so-called pilot Peace Corps for the purpose of determining if the idea was feasible. He appointed his brother-in-law, R. Sargent Shriver, Jr., to direct the project.

Mr. Shriver says that Peace Corps members will receive no salary. But he concedes that each member would receive \$75 a month plus allowances and benefits. The \$75 a month stipend would be held in escrow for payment to the Peace Corps man upon completion of his or her tour of duty.

Each Peace Corps man would receive a living allowance—the exact amount to be determined by the economy of the country to which he is assigned. This allowance, for example, would amount to \$224 a month for those stationed in Tanganyika, which is one of the first countries to which Peace Corps members have been assigned.

This would be a very favored group. Each member of the Peace Corps would receive a travel allowance, plus medical care, plus a \$10,000 life insurance policy while he is in service which would be paid for from Peace Corps funds. We do not do this for classified civil service employees. Members of Congress pay part of the premiums on their policies.

When all the costs of supporting and training each Peace Corps man is added up, the total averages out at \$9,180 a year. Although this figure in itself represents a considerable sum of money, it applies only to the lower echelon.

The upper echelon would be rewarded much more handsomely for participating in a program that is supposedly based on self-dedication and personal sacrifice.

Mr. Shriver appeared before the House Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization, of which I am chairman, to appeal for the creation of 30 so-called supergrade positions for the administrative staff of the Peace Corps. These supergrade positions range up to \$19,000 a year.

The Peace Corps wants one supergrade executive for each nine employees who would be stationed in Washington. By contrast, the Department of Defense has only one supergrade position for each 1,290 employees.

In addition, 10 other administrative personnel of the Peace Corps would be paid up to \$15,000 a year. So, 40 people in the Peace Corps will be receiving salaries in the \$15,000 to \$19,000 bracket.

The initial cost of the Peace Corps is only a "foot in the door" to a much more expensive program. Already some of the more vigorous supporters of the Peace Corps are envisioning vast increases in the size of the proposed 2,700-member organization.

I have no doubt that once we vote this Peace Corps into being, it will be with us for many years—regardless of its effectiveness. I have no doubt that it will be constantly expanding, as is always the case with these governmental agencies and bureaus.

Now, the youth of America have a tremendous opportunity to serve their country in these critical times. We are being told in somewhat alarming tones that the United States is suffering acutely from a shortage of qualified teachers, scientists, engineers, missile experts—that we actually are lagging behind Soviet Russia in these vital fields.

The Peace Corps threatens to siphon off a lot of young people, and send them off on a 2-year experiment that appears doomed to failure.

I believe that the Peace Corps applicants could better serve America and humanity by studying for the professions,

such as law, teaching, science, medicine, and the ministry.

We cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.

And that is one of the results of the proposal we are considering today.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE] for a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, increasing numbers of the world's underprivileged people are seeking a greater participation in their own self-advancement. Whether or not peace is secured for all time depends to a large extent on the efforts made by the more fortunate nations in associating themselves with the hopes and ambitions of the less fortunate, not only through the sharing of wealth, but through humanitarian service which is neither condescending charity nor self-seeking.

In the sharing of wealth, the people of this Nation have indeed made a generous contribution with the outpouring of material aid. The problems we are confronted with today, however, call for a more profound and dramatic expression of this attitude and it is because I believe the Peace Corps can become that expression of American democracy in its most practical form that I support this bill and the appropriation necessary to carry out the program.

I look upon this program and what we are attempting to achieve rather as I would view an economic equation of supply and demand. We have in this country, thousands of young people, newly graduated from college, motivated by a force to do good work on behalf of the United States in areas of the world where people are living in dire, primitive conditions. Here is the supply of manpower we have to lay out roads, develop villages, modernize agriculture and teach school.

On the other hand, the demand arises in areas of the world where technical and academic skills are in short supply and where the very conditions of life present a challenge to the devotion and vigor of young people educated in a healthy, free society. This is the supply and demand of which I speak. When our people put their hands and their skills to work in the development of this two-thirds of the world which is striving to advance, they are going to make a real contribution to world peace, for the economic advance of these nations—as we all recognize—is one of the conditions of peace.

In case any of my colleagues should think that I have become a pie-in-the-sky idealist, I want to assure them that I am not without misgivings about the program. While I am hopeful that the mistakes that will surely accompany a new program of this type will be small, we can anticipate, even with the best administration, that they will occur.

There is also a danger inherent in us all that we might expect too much in a short space of time. We have all had experiences related to us by people who have spent some time living in primitive and unsanitary conditions. Some of those I have talked to have emphasized

that the parent sponsoring body did not expect any real return during the first year of operation. It is estimated that almost a year elapses before a person can become fully assimilated and adjusted to life under these conditions and able to make a practical contribution. The feeling of apprehension that has exorcised me most is that the program may fail because we expect too much too soon. Therefore we have to guard against the dangers of overoptimism at home as well as among those people whom we are attempting to assist overseas.

The Peace Corps will also come under fire from local Communist groups who will brand it as an instrument of American imperialism and as an organization whose aim it is to indoctrinate the local people. In such an atmosphere, one slip, one mistake on the part of our personnel could erase the good will built up over a period of time.

So far as the \$40 million authorization is concerned, this is higher than many of us anticipated when the project was first mooted. It had been my hope that the program might have commenced on a more modest budget than has been the case, thereby enabling the administrators of the Corps to learn as the program got underway. However, it can be fully appreciated, that if the budget is reduced this would mean a comparable reduction in the estimated 2,700 volunteers we proposed to have overseas by the end of fiscal year 1962. It would mean, in terms of effectiveness, that the program would be reduced to the extent that its impact could be largely lost. The success of the operation depends in large measure on the person-to-person contact—it depends on reaching people who are unexposed to modern ideas and modern methods. Clearly we stand to lose much if we have to reduce the number of volunteers we are able to send abroad and it follows also that the countries in which the Peace Corps could have an effect must accordingly be reduced.

In addition to the response from more than 12,000 American men and women who have applied to serve in the Peace Corps, the need and desire for volunteers abroad has been clearly expressed in many quarters and its purpose and potential in assisting the problems of development have been warmly endorsed by heads of state in many of the emergent nations, and now, in our desire for economy if we should scale down the authorization, the Peace Corps will be unable to respond to the high expectations which surround it, and this could seriously weaken American prestige abroad. I ask my colleagues to think carefully before attempting to cut the proposed \$40 million authorization because I believe it would seriously reduce the momentum gained both at home and abroad and would represent a failure on the part of this Government to meet its responsibilities to those who have turned to it from overseas and to the thousands of American citizens who have responded so enthusiastically to its call.

There is also the point to consider that some of the countries we anticipate helping do not want this assistance without being able to bear some of the cost themselves. These nations feel a moral obligation to pay for at least part of the cost of the volunteers in their country and it is right that we should not reject their willingness to do so, but in fact, encourage them to make some contribution. On the credit side, we have an agency of people who are ready, willing, and able to fill the gaps in a newly emerging society by transferring their skills to the people of these nations. I emphasize the transfer of skills because I visualize the program as being one where our people will not merely perform tasks for the benefit of the recipient communities, but will, in fact, transfer their knowledge so that the recipients will be in the position of eventually becoming self-reliant and sufficiently competent to pass on to their own community the knowledge they have acquired.

I can understand the request that has come from the Philippine Government for the Peace Corps to supply teachers in order to improve the quality of English usage and expression in the Philippine Republic. In fact, I am very proud that a constituent of mine from the First District of Massachusetts, David Pierson, of Greenfield, will be working with this project in the Philippines. At the same time, while the teaching of the three R's and general science is important, the program must be well balanced so that in our enthusiasm to improve upon standards and eradicate illiteracy, we do not lose sight of the need to assist some of the more primitive nations in the development of their own artisan societies.

The teaching of technical skills is essential to a newly emergent nation so that they can construct their own roads, develop villages, and modernize their agriculture. There is no worse sight in a small village in southeast Asia than a valuable piece of agricultural equipment lying idle because the local people, once having exhausted the machinery, have cast it aside because they cannot perform a simple repair job. It is at this level in a community that the Peace Corps can be of great value and I have no reason to believe that the administrators of the program are unaware of this.

I believe that the Director of the Peace Corps, Sargent Shriver, and his staff have shown a high degree of enthusiasm and ability in starting the program under the Executive order of the President. I have read the hearings with considerable interest and to my mind, Sargent Shriver has shown the clarity and confidence of a captain who recognizes his goal and the means of achieving it successfully. From the evidence I have, it would seem that flowing from this enthusiasm and ability, instilled into each volunteer is the understanding of what is expected of them and what they, in turn, must expect on working in a territory tormented by hunger, disease, and

illiteracy; but yet a country whose people have nevertheless a consciousness of their own dignity; their great traditions and spiritual values.

Still on the credit side are our young people who, in full knowledge of the difficulties and dangers of the situation can successfully meet the challenge they face with true compassion and a sincere respect for their cultures and aspirations.

If we are to conceive the value of the Peace Corps in numerical terms alone, it would be fair to estimate the influence it could have on the thoughts and actions of millions of people in the underdeveloped areas of the world. This realistic goal of reaching the mass should not make us lose sight of the potential of each volunteer and the influence they will have on key people in the recipient countries. It follows, therefore, that the potential of each single volunteer is limitless.

But in aiming to reach the maximum number of persons at the level of the tribe, and the village, the volunteers must seek the medium through which they will be best able to impart knowledge of their technical and agricultural skills as well as their enthusiasms for the values of free institutions.

The overriding question is, Will it work? Is it possible for these relatively young, inexperienced people to bring genuine assistance and understanding to people of vastly different backgrounds and cultures in remote corners of the earth and at the same time, maintain their equilibrium and their deep-rooted dedication to the principles of American democracy which are essential for the success of their mission? This question is more important than the precise amount of finance we are authorizing for the program.

We are asking a great deal of these volunteers. But then we have always asked a great deal of our young people. It seems that governments have always given them the most difficult tasks to perform—the hideous task of waging war is theirs—now the arduous task of winning the battle of men's minds for peace is theirs. It is because I have faith in the courage and determination of young America to win this battle that I support the measure and respectfully commend it to you.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK].

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this bill. What we are dealing with here is a pure and simple political misnomer. This bill is a hodgepodge of contradictions and confusion. It is at the same time a very broad delegation of power which in the end will undoubtedly set up one more bureaucratic monstrosity.

In the so-called Peace Corps, we are telling the world that these men and women are volunteers but our every action belies this statement. The U.S. Government is recruiting the corpsmen, paying well over \$9,000 to train them and it cannot be denied this is a Government program. It is an attempt to

glamorize and imitate the serious, dedicated work that our missionaries have been doing for many years, an unfortunate attempt I fear.

On page 5, line 15 of the bill, H.R. 7500, it states:

Except as provided in this act, volunteers shall not be deemed officers of the United States for any purpose.

We state exactly the opposite on page 6, line 22:

Volunteers shall be deemed to be employees of the U.S. Government for the purposes of the Federal Employees Compensation Act.

And on page 10, line 9, in further subterfuge the bill says:

Volunteers shall be deemed employees of the U.S. Government for the purposes of the Federal Tort Claims Act and any other Federal tort liability statute.

These are but a few of the deceptions as to the description of the Peace Corps man. When it comes to securing the protection of the U.S. Government, the corpsman of course reverts back to a volunteer status. A government which allows harassment of its nationals abroad, the expropriation of their property, and the desecration of its flag would not want to get involved in protecting citizens who are supposedly sent abroad as ambassadors of good will. They have the full backing of the Government at least until that time.

R. Sargent Shriver, Director of the Peace Corps, stated at the National Conference on Youth Services Abroad, held in Washington last March 29, as reported by the Washington Star, that service might be more dangerous than military service in an outpost like Berlin or Fort Dix, N.J. He stated, and I quote:

You might be captured—I told you it was dangerous.

At the meeting cited, Director Shriver delivered a message from President Kennedy who said in part:

This conference must be a milestone on the way to a new era of American pioneering.

On this I agree. Indeed, it will be a new era of American pioneering but it is an era I want nothing to do with. Peace Corps men will be encouraged, in this new era, not to speak out on our way of life. Please do not defend capitalism or our free enterprise system as a way of life. That would be political. Do not dare speak about religion or religious freedom. I suppose even the late President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms should not be discussed. In his testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs noted on page 5 of the committee hearings, Director Shriver said:

We have said in our factbook on the Peace Corps and all our statements about the Peace Corps, Mr. Chairman, there would be no religious proselytizing or political propagandizing. I would say they would be advised to keep their comments of that nature to a minimum, perhaps not to make them at all. It is obvious on the other hand that after their workday is over they will be there as citizens of the United States and that

there will be many questions about the Peace Corps, about the United States.

One cannot help but wonder under this environment and approach, Mr. Speaker, how they will answer these questions. Mr. Shriver said that they need a "missionary zeal" but further reiterated in his testimony on page 29:

They are not to do any religious proselytizing or table thumping on religious issues.

Equally confusing is whether or not they will be an instrument of the State Department. I must confess that I would be more impressed with the prospective chances of the Peace Corps if it had little or nothing to do with the State Department; yet on page 3 of the hearings, Mr. Shriver testified:

The Peace Corps is planned to be organized as an agency within the Department of State, specifically designed to recruit, select, train, and administer volunteers and to develop programs for the maximum utilization of their skills and idealisms.

Note again that Peace Corps men are "volunteers" and yet are to be "recruited, selected, and administered" at the same time. Further complicating this program is Director Shriver's explanation on page 55 of the hearings:

We have, generally speaking, adopted the words of the Secretary of State, who at a meeting of the National Advisory Council said that he felt that the Peace Corps could make its greatest contribution to foreign policy by not being a part of it.

That can be interpreted many ways, Mr. Chairman. I am inclined to take a charitable outlook at what he meant but it does illustrate one more facet of the political incomprehensibility of this bill.

The hand of the State Department can be seen in Mr. Shriver's reference to the Battle Act, as witnessed by the testimony on page 30 of the committee hearings:

Mr. BARRY. Why do you want to be excepted from the Battle Act?

Mr. SHRIVER. In a large part of the world that we are dealing with, political situations are in a great state of flux. You have these nations wavering between the East and the West. Personally, I think it would be a great mistake if arbitrarily it was stated that the Peace Corps could not go into any country where there was this situation. I think that if the Peace Corps can possibly make a contribution, it would be of great help to the country. I think it would be of great help if the President was given the privilege of determining—as he has the privilege with other aspects of oversea operations—the privilege of determining whether it is in the best interests of the United States to permit the Peace Corps to go to a particular country.

We have had requests for Peace Corps volunteers from countries just of the type you are talking about. I think it would be a shame to say "No, we can't do business with you."

Mr. Shriver further states on page 95 of the committee hearings:

One of the virtues, I hope, in the Peace Corps, is instead of going over there as agents, say of the U.S. Government, we would go over there and become part of the operating machinery of a foreign government * * *. We are not Americans over there working for our country, but we are working for the Philippines or working for the Thai.

Would we be working for the Communists in Poland? In Yugoslavia? This would certainly seem to be the import of his statement regarding the Battle Act should the President decide to send corpsmen to what he might consider the not-so-to-be not-so-communistic members of the Communist bloc. Director Shriver refers to the Peace Corps thusly: "This is a service operation. It is serving the foreign country." Another indication of the type of "new era of American pioneering."

Mr. Shriver states on page 21:

If possible, if the Congress approves, we have a request in our legislation for specific permission to supply Peace Corps volunteers to the constituent agencies of the United Nations.

Which side would they be promoting in the Congo, for example?

Others have gone even further in their ideas about the Peace Corps. The New York Herald Tribune on February 20, 1961 carried an article under a by-line of John Molleson entitled "Peace Corps Plan Lauded by Toynbee. Hopes Young People Will Wed Foreigners." The article quotes:

Arnold J. Toynbee, British historian, yesterday applauded President Kennedy's plan for a Peace Corps of young people to serve in foreign lands.

He said it was important that they should live the life of the people among whom they work "eating the same food, wearing the same clothes and sharing the same living conditions."

I hope that some of the young people will even marry the local people, especially if they are of a different race, because that wins their hearts," Mr. Toynbee said. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, appearing on the same panel, described this as procreative diplomacy.

Again quoting from Director Shriver's address to the National Conference on Youth Services Abroad, the Washington Star article of March 30, 1961, reports:

A hesitant brunette was assured she need not worry about "controls over fraternization" with inhabitants abroad. Mr. Shriver said the Peace Corps needs "mature people" who know how to fraternize. "In general, we are not opposed to what you are worried about," he told his somewhat embarrassed questioner.

Mr. Chairman, I cite but a few examples of the contradictions and confusions in this legislation. A whole speech could be devoted to the bill's broad delegation of power. What will be the result of such confusion and contradiction? Once more I say that the Peace Corps is a misnomer and a political sleight-of-hand trick. I am not urging that our young people should go abroad to evangelize or act patronizing. I do, however, think it is wrong for them to deemphasize their own country. With such an outlook this organized confusion might well turn into organized embodiment of the Ugly American.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, prior to World War I, we in America lived by George Washington's

admonition to stay away from foreign entanglements. With our Atlantic Ocean on one side and the Pacific on the other, and a strong Navy, we could be complacent at home. But, with the advent of the fast plane, the splitting of the atom, and the development of the deadly war missile, all this changed. What now goes on in the Far East and the Middle East is just as important to us in America as what takes place in our neighboring State. And with this change, a life and death struggle has developed between two great forces—our democratic way of life and communism. There are two opposite roads open to us. The one is to tell the rest of the world to take care of their own problems and run the risk of seeing communism spread to every nation on earth, hoping it will not reach our own. Following this road, we do not need our military bases abroad, nor to continue with our economic foreign assistance. If this is the way we want to live, let us make our position clear to the world and stop talking about brotherly love, understanding, and the enlightened age we live in. If we do not want to live that way, then we have to make our intentions equally clear. There is, unfortunately, no middle road. In my opinion and I am confident all thinking Americans share the same view, we must meet the challenge by exerting whatever means necessary to protect our way of life.

Certainly, the continuing of the Peace Corps is and should be an important part in furthering better understanding between those nations of the free world. Under the Mutual Security Act, Congress authorized the expenditure of \$10,000 to defray the costs for the study of a youth corps program. As a result of the findings, the President issued an Executive order as of March 1, 1961, establishing the Peace Corps on a pilot basis. Since that time, a new agency has been under the capable, efficient, and aggressive directorship of Sargent Shriver. Few public servants have given so freely of their time, energy, and personal sacrifice. Through his personal calls, and those of his staff, Members of Congress have been afforded an opportunity to thoroughly discuss this meritorious legislation. Today, the Peace Corps is a working agency within the Department of State, with some \$3 million having been spent to date. Some 450 volunteers are in the process of intense training, with projects agreed upon in Tanganyika, Colombia, Ghana, and elsewhere. And what is so encouraging is the favorable public response of the program. This is evidenced by the some 12,000 applicants eagerly applying as volunteers, who want to share in a major international effort to increase the welfare of all men and improve understanding among nations. With the Peace Corps, a new direction in foreign policy technique provides what has been called middleman power to underdeveloped countries. Its purpose is to provide person-to-person help in the development of nations where the need is greatest. No skyscrapers will

rise, no dams will be built, but a significant bridge of understanding between our people and those of other nations should make the world a better place in which to live. I strongly urge that the House support, wholeheartedly, H.R. 7500.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, of the numerous constructive proposals presented to the Congress by the administration of President Kennedy, that of the Peace Corps has struck a most responsive chord in the hearts and minds of our people. This grand and novel concept has induced a large, and continuing, favorable response from the moment that it was announced by then candidate-for-President, John F. Kennedy. Included in the widespread, laudatory reaction to this new proposal were numerous immediate applications to participate in the Corps. These applications, which soon numbered into the thousands, came from a broad base of individuals of all ages and with a large variety of valuable attributes. This tremendously encouraging response was startling to even the most avid proponents of the Peace Corps concept. Interest and encouragement, now that the proposal has been more concretely formulated, is higher than ever.

It is not very difficult to understand why this proposal has gained this great dimension of support. The idea of the Peace Corps touches deep springs in our American heritage. As a people we would far rather construct than destroy. The Corps provides a positive, constructive approach to the alleviation of the world's problems. It is as William James suggested of a similar concept, "the moral equivalent to war." The proposal to send qualified Americans abroad to assist and hasten the desirable progress of the developing nations that are striving to enter into the mainstream of the 20th century, appeals to both the idealistic and pragmatic qualities of the indomitable American spirit. The Peace Corps supporters and applicants combine the characteristics of altruism and realism in their understanding of the complexities and difficulties of the world situation and their desire that something constructive be done.

President Kennedy accurately sensed the great desire of Americans to make necessary sacrifices for the national good. Our citizens have awaited just such a call to positive action. In a situation of great tensions, the most difficult and trying role belongs to those who must remain inactive. It is in this role that most of our citizens have found themselves. For the total period of the cold war most of our people have had to restrain the natural impulse to act to alleviate tensions. Nothing in the way

of a positive and active program was offered in which individual citizens could participate. Of course, the desire to help in the cause of freedom and progress must necessarily be restricted by the nature of the adversities. During the time of war everyone has a task to accomplish. But in the cold war situation only limited numbers can perform the necessary functions.

We are now offered for our consideration a proposal which will have the effect of expanding the numbers of our citizens who can actively participate on the frontlines of the cold war. And, if the endeavor is successful, as I am quite optimistic that it will be, a still greater number of our countrymen can serve in this noble cause. Even those who are unable to participate directly will now be enabled to identify themselves with this adventuresome, hopeful, constructive effort. All Americans can know that we will be engaging the enemies—tyranny, poverty, disease, and illiteracy—directly and personally. We will be working with the peoples of the developing nations on the much talked about, but little practiced, person-to-person basis. The Peace Corps represents an opportunity to provide economic, social, and educational assistance and to further the cause of peace through personal relationships and the development of mutual understanding.

The Peace Corps is presently functioning on a temporary pilot basis. It is operating under an Executive order as an independent agency within the State Department, financed from mutual security funds allocated for the present fiscal year.

The administration is now requesting a minimal appropriation for the next fiscal year in order that the Peace Corps may continue its operations on an expanded, but still experimental, basis. The appropriation of such funds will enable the Congress, as well as the American people, to observe the Corps as it functions. We will then be capable of assessing the degree of success of this new operation and determining the advisability of its continuance based upon practical experience. There are, of course, risks involved in carrying out this venture. However, I firmly believe that the potential rewards of this endeavor substantially outweigh the inherent risks. I strongly believe that this would be a valuable and worthwhile undertaking, particularly in view of the 1-year appropriation which would allow for cautious congressional scrutiny.

The provisions, and their effect, of the Peace Corps bill have already been well explicated to us. The dedicated and able Mr. Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., has done an outstanding job in establishing and organizing the Peace Corps and in proselytizing for it. Indeed, he deserves our approbation and commendation for his fine performance.

Desiring not to be repetitious, I shall refrain from discussing the various merits of the several provisions of the bill. However, I do wish to enlarge upon two points which have caused some concern.

First, the Peace Corps selection process. The procedure established by the Corps for selecting recruits is as stringent and rigorous as any that I have encountered. Candidates will be screened for technical competence, maturity, physical condition, and motivation. This screening process will be effectuated by the administration of written tests, physical examinations, interviews, and observation during the entire period from the initial acceptance until, and through, the time the recruits are sent into the field. The administrators of the program are particularly alert to prevent the entrance of persons into the program who might seek to use the Peace Corps for subversive purposes. These procedures are presently, and will continue to be, arduously and assiduously administered.

Second, the Peace Corps will go only where it is needed and wanted. The projects of the Corps will be developed jointly by our administrators and the foreign nation involved, or in some cases with the help of voluntary agencies or universities. In every instance, the foreign nation must favor the project, and volunteers will be sent to no country where they are unwelcome. Furthermore, diligent efforts will be made to match a volunteer's special background, knowledge and experience to the geographical areas where he could function most effectively.

Mr. Chairman, the Peace Corps can add a new dimension to America's foreign policy, a positive and constructive one, for which people here and abroad have long waited.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore having resumed the chair, Mr. NATCHER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7500) to provide for a Peace Corps to help the peoples of interested countries and areas in meeting their needs for skilled manpower, had come to no resolution thereon.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION REVOLVING SUPPLY FUND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair lays before the House the following request from the Senate.

The Clerk read as follows:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
September 7, 1961.

Ordered, That the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the bill (H.R. 8414) entitled "An act to amend section 5011 of title 38, United States Code, to clarify the authority of the Veterans' Administration to use its revolving supply fund for the repair and reclamation of personal property."

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the Senate will be granted.

There was no objection.

HURRICANE CARLA

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in the past few days, I have been very much touched by the expressions of interest and concern of my colleagues regarding the Hurricane Carla, which struck the Ninth Congressional District.

I am happy to report that while damage is extremely serious, it is not as bad as has been from time to time reported. Agriculture has suffered perhaps the most of all. Many coast communities sustained severe wind and wave damage. However, when I think of the great hurricane of 1900 which killed from 6,000 to 8,000 people and compare it with Carla which had almost no loss of life, I am thankful.

I have thought many times of what a superb job was done by the Weather Bureau and all of the facilities—aviation, radar, radio, television—all working together to warn the people of the imminent dangers of the approaching storm and to urge them to vacate unprotected areas. The mass evacuation, without doubt, saved countless lives.

As the full story is known, I shall make a suitable expression to Dr. Francis W. Reichelderfer, Chief of the Weather Bureau, and to his able and courageous men including those of the supporting agencies.

I take this opportunity, also, to express my appreciation and that of the people whom I have the honor to represent, to my thoughtful and helpful colleagues.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS HONORS THE FATHER OF THE AMERICAN NAVY ON COMMODORE JOHN BARRY DAY

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, history records that Commodore John Barry, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, was one of the bravest naval officers of the young country fighting for its independence that became the United States of America.

Time and again, though outmanned and outgunned, Captain Barry and his crew attacked individual ships of the most powerful navy in the world. Sometimes he won, sometimes he lost; but the daring leadership of Barry inspired the colonists to fight on against great odds. It was this indomitable quality of the man that strengthened morale of our seamen, and harassed the British. For every vessel in the small American

Navy that went down before the superior firepower of British men-of-war, the spirit of the rebels became all the more "unsinkable."

In the *Lexington*, Capt. John Barry captured, in April 1776, the British sloop *Edward*. Barry was later promoted to the *Effingham*, but the vessel was destroyed in the Delaware. In the *Raleigh*, 32, Captain Barry then fell in with the 50-gun ship *Experiment* and the frigate *Unicorn*, in September 1778. He kept up a running fight for 2 days, and, when the wind died out, he finally beached his ship on the coast of Maine and escaped with his men. Previous to this, he and 27 of his men boarded the armed schooner *Alert* in the Delaware, capturing 116 men and officers, and sinking the schooner and 2 transports.

Captain Barry, in the *Alliance*, made a successful cruise and captured several prizes. On March 10, 1783, he fought the last sea fight of the Revolution but had to give up his prey, when two British frigates hove into view. No one had to ask Barry to fight for the independence of his adopted country. As an Irishman, the need to be free was one of the most important things in life. And when the colonists rose up against the oppressor who also held his native Ireland in bondage, Barry fought with the skill and the valor that could never be vanquished. His personal example became a tradition that has inspired Navy men from his day to the present.

He was the "Father of the American Navy," a Navy that has since grown up to become the most powerful force afloat, ranging from the Mediterranean to the Formosa Straits to protect the free world of today from aggression. Millions of Americans who are proud of their Irish origin, honor the memory of the lad from Wexford who became one of the naval heroes of the Revolution, and contributed much to the winning of the War for Independence.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians has designated Wednesday, September 13, as "Commodore John Barry Day" and as an AOH holiday that will be observed by appropriate exercises in all local divisions of the order.

As a member of the AOH, it is my privilege to bring this occasion to your attention so that the U.S. House of Representatives may speak up in tribute to the memory of Commodore John Barry who led the way toward the establishment of that alert, efficient, and gallant arm of our security—the U.S. Navy.

OUR TRUE FRIENDS

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point and to include an article.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, during these days of double standard international morality, when we witness so-called neutrals failing to assert what would otherwise have been an effective moral leader-

ship if they had condemned Soviet Russia's starting nuclear tests as the world rightly expected them to, it is good to remember that there are committed nations who are not afraid to speak out for what is right and decent in the world.

President Carlos P. Garcia, the leader of the Philippine people, had the courage to invite the U.S. Government to establish our missile bases in the Philippines in the face of megaton-rattling threats by Nikita Khrushchev and vociferous intimidations by Mao Tse-tung. He also had the statesmanship and the moral valor to sign into law a bill passed by the Philippine Congress outlawing the Communist Party from the Philippines. He is a true friend of the American people and we have confidence in his leadership. He is entitled to our undivided support.

It is to be regretted therefore that this session of Congress has been unable to act on the Philippine war damage claims bill which we owe the Philippine people and which has been pending settlement since 1950. We must make it clear that it is only because of the press of other major administration measures and the inevitable accumulation of last minute urgent domestic bills before adjournment that prevented us from taking up the Philippine bill.

I ask unanimous consent to make as part of my remarks an editorial of the Washington News that appeared yesterday which should show to our Filipino friends what an important vehicle of American public opinion thinks of our failure to act on a matter vital to the Philippines:

AN HONEST DEBT

Ninety billion dollars is the latest official figure on our foreign aid spending over a 15-year period ending June 30, 1960.

Foreign aid is one thing—basically a gamble on keeping the recipients from joining the Communist bloc. A bona fide debt is quite another thing—no gamble about it, no lofty sentiment, just a simple obligation.

In this latter category falls the \$73 million we owe the Philippines in unpaid compensation for damages done to their country by our having to fight a war there. The Congress of 1946 decided such claims were justified and passed the Philippine Rehabilitation Act.

But the appropriation then approved was \$73 million short of meeting the total amount of damages. Despite repeated polite reminders from the Philippines, the sum has been dangling ever since. A measure introduced this session by Representative CLEMENT ZABLOCKI of Wisconsin authorizes payment, but it is still in the freezer of the House Rules Committee.

This is inexcusable, especially in the light of the Philippines' own prompt repayment to us of the final \$20 million installment on funds we lent for their military buildup. It's no way to treat a demonstrated friend, while pouring out billions we don't owe to such dubious states as, say, Communist Yugoslavia. Even in the few days remaining of this session, the House with a little resoluteness still can act on this measure and underscore our ties of more than a half century with the Philippines.

TAX DEDUCTION FOR RETRAINING

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman

from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, one of the recommendations reached by the Republican Policy Committee's Operation Employment deals with the effects of taxation on retraining and seeks to encourage a tax climate in which the learning of new skills would be fostered. I quote from the final report of "Operation Employment, Employment in the Dynamic American Economy," CONGRESSIONAL RECORD pages 15765-15791, August 14, 1961:

3. In the area of taxation, our legislation and administration of tax laws has not kept up with the times. No personal incentive is contained in our tax laws for those individuals contemplating retraining. The Federal Government is thus actually hindering rather than fostering retraining by these and other outmoded practices. We recommend tax revisions providing tax deductions or credits for workers undergoing retraining for new skills.

I have today introduced legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code to carry into effect this recommendation of the Republican Policy Committee's study group. This legislation would make amounts paid by a taxpayer for his education or training deductible as a trade or business expense.

At present, we find that our tax laws and regulations very narrowly circumscribe the areas in which educational expenses can be considered deductible business or trade expenses. The only basis which is recognized for such deductions is job preservation; only those expenses may be deducted which are undertaken to prevent one from losing a job, from being fired for not taking a particular course of study. Certainly this is a correct ruling and these are business expenses. However, it is too narrow. The acquisition of new skills and the improvement of old, without the threat of dismissal, are also trade and business expenses, and should be recognized as such.

In one field, through concerted action in which I had a part, the Internal Revenue Service was induced to make a ruling consistent with the philosophy which underlies the bill I have introduced. This was the continuing education of teachers. Summer education of teachers to heighten their teaching skills is now an allowable deduction. The improvement of all vocational skills should be the subject of such deductions as should the gaining of new skills. It is my hope that this new philosophy will be adopted.

BILL TO PERMIT DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill which would amend the Internal Revenue Code to permit the division of a corporation into two corporations on a fully non pro rata basis.

It is the purpose of this bill to permit a corporation to be divided into two corporations of comparable size in a tax-free transaction but only if the distribution is fully non pro rata so that after it each former shareholder owns stock in one and only one of the survivor corporations. While such a division is sometimes now permissible under section 355, that section now requires that the corporation divided be engaged in the active conduct of two separate businesses for the 5 years preceding the distribution. It is believed that the requirement of "the active conduct of a trade or business" is not necessary in the case of fully non pro rata distributions.

DETAILED EXPLANATION OF BILL

Subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (1) of section 355(c), which the bill would add to the code, are practically self-explanatory and state the mechanical and arithmetical limits of the transactions which will be permitted to occur tax free. The two survivor corporations must be of comparable size and must not have any common shareholders.

Subparagraph (D) provides that 90 percent of the stock of the distributing corporation must have been acquired more than 5 years before the distribution or received as a gift, devise, or bequest from a person who acquired it more than 5 years before the distribution. It should be observed that for purposes of this section a tax-free acquisition of stock is considered an acquisition at the time of the tax-free exchange or distribution, so that the requirement of the subparagraph is not satisfied if stock was acquired in a reorganization or in a section 351 transaction less than 5 years before the distribution.

Subparagraph (E) is intended to prevent stockholders from achieving a taxable exchange or purchase through the use of contributions to capital. Thus, for example, if stockholder A—owning 50 percent of the stock—contributes an apartment house to the corporation while stockholder B—owning 50 percent of the stock—contributes investment securities to the corporation before the distribution, and after the distribution each shareholder owns stock of a corporation which owns the property contributed by the other shareholder, the transaction will not qualify under subsection (c)(1)(E). Such a transaction will be treated as a total liquidation, even if the distributing corporation is not formally liquidated, but retained by one of the shareholders.

Subparagraph (F) is intended to guard against the use of the subsection for tax avoidance purposes. While the courts would probably read this requirement into the statute in any case, a clear statement is believed desirable in view of the fact that the bill brings a new concept into the code.

Proposed section 355(c)(2) makes it clear that section 356 does not apply to

any transaction which fails to meet the requirements of subsection (c)(1) because some or all of the shareholders own stock of more than one corporation—directly or constructively by application of section 318—after the transaction. In such a case, the transaction is treated as a partial or total liquidation immediately preceded by a distribution to which section 301 applies. This may be illustrated by a simple example: A and B each own 50 percent in value of the stock of corporation Z. One-half—in value—of the assets of corporation Z are transferred to corporation X and the other one-half—in value—are transferred to corporation Y. Immediately thereafter all of the stock of X and Y is distributed to A and B and Z is liquidated. In the distribution A receives 90 percent of the stock of corporation X and 10 percent of the stock of corporation Y, while B receives 90 percent of the stock of corporation Y and 10 percent of the stock of corporation X. The transaction fails to meet the requirements of subsection (c)(1) and under subsection (c)(2) it is taxed as follows: A is treated as having received a dividend of 10 percent of the stock of corporation Y and B is treated as having received a dividend of 10 percent of the stock of corporation X immediately before the distribution of all the other stock distributed. A is also treated as having received 90 percent of the stock of corporation X in a total liquidation and B is similarly treated as having received 90 percent of the stock of corporation Y in a total liquidation.

It should be observed that the Commissioner's authority under existing section 312(i) to allocate earnings in section 355 transactions will, of course, extend to transactions permitted by the new subsection which the bill will add to section 355.

THE KHRUSHCHEV THREATS—A PATTERN OF BLACKMAIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRAY] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, there is talk again of negotiation with Khrushchev. But we must ask ourselves, "What will we negotiate about? What will we talk about?"

FREE ELECTIONS—ONLY SOLUTION TO BERLIN PROBLEM

For all too long we have allowed the Soviets to take the initiative, to keep on the offensive. For all too long we have tried merely to answer their false charges, to repair the damage made by the blasts that the Soviets have made against the dikes of freedom.

We have a weapon that will throw the Soviets on the defensive if we have the courage, vigor and tenacity to use that weapon to its fullest. That weapon is the demand that Russia give to her satellite countries freedom of choice—to allow these peoples to vote for the kind of government they want and to elect the officials they want.

This demand should not be repeated just once; it must be repeated a million

times—in the legislative forums of the free world, from the rostrum of the United Nations, by press, radio and television throughout the world. It should be beamed hourly to these captive nations. If we will publicize the truth with the same vigor as Russia does her lies, truth will win.

The demand for free elections is one that Russia cannot openly refuse and yet one which she knows she can never accept and keep the people under her dictatorship. This demand on our part will put Russia on the defensive as nothing else will. The right of the free ballot box is inherent in the Atlantic Charter and in the Yalta declarations, which Russia accepted and cannot repudiate.

Let us lead from our strength to Russia's weakness. Our greatest strength, the strength that has made America what it is today, is the recognition of the freedom and dignity of man. It is the recognition of freedom and human dignity that has made America so strong economically that our problems are those of surplus while the Communist problem is that of a continuing scarcity.

The denial of the freedom and dignity of man is Russia's greatest weakness. As those behind the Iron Curtain become more aware of the advantages of freedom that have been denied them by Russian autocracy, that weakness will become catastrophic.

It is true that America, through diplomatic channels and with all the dignity of State Department verbiage, requested Russia to recognize her commitments and give these satellite peoples the right to determine their status by secret ballots. Of course, Russia has ignored this request, but we have done nothing to push and publicize our actions, so nothing came of the demands for free elections among the satellite peoples. Our demands were so feeble that the Soviets did not even need to attempt to answer them.

We have to do more than write a polite diplomatic note suggesting that the peoples who were liberated from Nazi tyranny by the aid of American materiel, men and money should be allowed to form their own government, live their own lives, elect their officials as they see fit. We must seize the offensive by demanding the right of all peoples to the free ballot. When we do that, Russia will be on the defensive.

LET'S NEGOTIATE WITH RUSSIA AS TO WHEN FREE ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD IN SATELLITE COUNTRIES

Russia always wants to negotiate with the free world. To the Russians negotiate means but one thing—they intend to keep what they have and negotiate for what we have. That was the pattern at Yalta, Teheran, and Potsdam. Our failure at these conferences was not because of a lack of loyalty on the part of our American leadership. Nevertheless we allowed millions to be caught behind the Iron Curtain by these conferences because we did not understand the Russian pattern of gradual encroachment.

The United States has not been the only country that has been misled and betrayed by a confidence in Russia.

Through the centuries Russia has taken over untold millions in the same manner. Russia seldom intentionally goes to war, especially against a strong, determined foe. In fact, her pattern of conquest for centuries has been a gradual series of moves so slight as to remain almost unrecorded in history. Today world opinion, if properly informed, could throw back the Soviet aggression. Our constant demands that Russia grant her satellite peoples the right of a secret ballot to allow them to chart their own lives will not be granted, of course, for a long time and only after great turmoil and repercussions in Russia. However, our demands that Russia grant her people the freedom enjoyed in other nations will focus world attention, the attention of the satellite peoples and the attention of the Russian people themselves on Russia's great weakness.

THERE IS ONLY ONE THING TO NEGOTIATE REGARDING BERLIN

When Russia wants to negotiate on Berlin we should tell her, in effect, if we are to negotiate we want to do so on the only real question at issue. When that question is settled all other questions regarding Berlin can be settled. Then negotiation should be as to when and how free elections will be held in East Germany. Yes, and if Russia wants, in West Berlin and West Germany too, for they already have free elections. Let us negotiate as to when and how people in all of Germany will be allowed to vote for the kind of government they want and the officials they want to serve them. After all, that is only what Russia agreed to do under the Atlantic Charter and the Yalta declarations. Why should she be afraid to allow the people in her satellite countries to be free, to vote for a government and officials of their own choosing?

The Soviets have allowed free elections only twice. Forty-three years ago when the Bolsheviks overthrew by violence the true revolutionaries, the Kerensky regime—November 22, 1918—they allowed an election and in that election they were defeated 4 to 1. They then liquidated the election commission and the elected non-Bolsheviks.

In November 1945, while the Allied forces—including the Russian Army—were in control of Austria, an election was held. Despite Russian efforts, the Communist Party was defeated in that election 40 to 1. After such an overwhelming defeat at the ballot box, the Communists unsuccessfully tried to overthrow the legal government of Austria by force in May 1947 and again in October 1950. Fortunately their designs were thwarted by the courageous stand taken by the Austrian leaders, strongly supported by the Western Powers. Finally in October 1955, all occupying troops were withdrawn from Austria. When the Russian flag was lowered, a terrific cheer rose in Vienna that shocked the Russians, who apparently had not realized the bitterness against them.

Since that time the Soviet Union has refused to permit free elections in her satellite countries. During the last elec-

tion in West—free—Berlin, December 7, 1958, the East Germans made a terrific effort by news stories, radio, television and personal efforts to persuade the West Germans to vote for communism. In that free election the residents of West Berlin, who knew both freedom and communism, voted more than 50 to 1 against communism.

IT IS RUSSIA WHICH IS A COLONIAL POWER

There is a false charge that Russia has launched against the West which I regret to admit has gained some strength among the uncommitted people of the world. Russia says that she is against colonialism—that the West is for colonialism.

Both of these statements are false but we have not adequately refuted these lies. Great Britain has released all claim on Burma, India, Nigeria, Ghana, Pakistan, Ceylon and many other countries. Britain had exerted only nominal control on these countries for years but now their only connection with Britain is that if they believe that it is to their advantage to be a member of the British Commonwealth they may do so.

The United States gave the Philippines their absolute freedom and we have helped them to the extent of billions of dollars.

France has allowed the countries of Morocco, Tunis, Niger, Mauritania, Mali, Chad, Senegal, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Guinea, the French Congo, and other countries to choose the kind of government they want.

During the same period that the Western nations have been giving the maximum of freedom to their people, Russia was placing manacles on Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Rumania, Bulgaria, Georgia, Armenia, and a score of other peoples alien to Russia. It is the U.S.S.R. that is guilty of the evils of colonialism, yet the West has been listening to the Russian lie and saying little. In our demands that Russia allow her satellite people the freedom of choice as to government, we should in the same breath forcibly point out and prove through all the forums available to us—United Nations committees, radio, newspapers—that it is Russia who is guilty of the evils of colonialism.

RUSSIAN ELECTIONS A TRAGIC JOKE

The Russian commissars at times have argued feebly that the people of the satellite countries can vote. This answer, however, cannot stand up. They do have elections in the satellite countries but they are a farce. For example, in East Germany the people have to vote or there will be reprisals against them. They have no choice as to their form of government; they can only vote "ja" ("yes"). In Russia they can only vote "da"; in Hungary "ingen"; in Poland "tak." Each man on the ticket is hand-picked by the bosses in the Kremlin. The people have never had the opportunity to choose their form of government nor their officials.

To freedom-loving peoples, this is worse than no election, for it adds hypocrisy to the tyranny of the dictator.

The people in East Germany, however, found another way to vote—with their feet. Two million had already escaped from Communist East Germany through West Berlin—the hole in the barbed wire curtain of Russia—before this hole was closed and a ring of Russian bayonets set up to guard the border. More than one-seventh of the people of East Germany—the youth, the farmers, the workmen, the technicians, the teachers, the scientists, the cream of East Germany—left their meager belongings and fled from their homes toward the light of freedom that they could see in West Berlin. This mass exodus of the people of East Germany proved that Russian communism is not the Utopian paradise claimed by Khrushchev.

Let us tell this story to the uncommitted nations of the world, many of whom are toying with the idea of believing Communist lies. Truth is the strongest force in the world if we will give it the same opportunity to work as the Russians give to lies. Let us affirm and reaffirm our faith in the ballot box as the protection of freemen. Let us demand of those who are responsible for carrying the banner of America, whether they be military, State Department, or information officers that they courageously, honestly and vigorously carry the story of the greatness of America. Let us be finished with apologies for America—let us make it plain that they are not needed and are no longer popular.

THE TRAGIC ERRORS OF OUR FAILURE TO UNDERSTAND RUSSIA

The great error that the West has made is that we do not understand Russian history. A brief study of five centuries of Russian history makes it clear that her actions today follow the same pattern that has guided her every maneuver since the small principality of Muscovy—the area surrounding Moscow—launched its march of expansion in approximately A.D. 1462 under the rule of Ivan III, the Great, hungrily devouring nation after nation and race after race. It has been very difficult for the Western mind to comprehend the Russian philosophy of making constant aggression against her neighbors into a way of life. In America too often we see the Russian conquests as a result of communism. The Russian ambition for conquest is constant and began centuries before Marx, Lenin, or Stalin were born.

During the last 5 centuries Russian aggression had devoured 46 distinct races speaking 61 different languages and hungers for more. Earlier Russian conquests were at times made under the guise of furthering or protecting Christianity through acting as the head of the Orthodox Church. Many other of her conquests were under the guise of pan-Slavism.

Since the Communists seized control of Russia their conquests have been made in the name of world communism, but the result to the unfortunate victims is the same—the loss of freedom. Communism has been an even better vehicle to carry Russian imperialism than was the church or pan-Slavism.

THE COMMISSARS "OUTCZARS" THE CZARS IN DENYING FREEDOM TO THEIR SUBJECTS

The czars were adept at denying freedom of action to their subjects, but under them the Russian peasant still owned his pig and his cow. Under communism he owns nothing, not even his home, his farm, his cow, or his children. So the commissars "outczared" the czars in enslaving the people.

It has been said that Stalin performed the role of the Russian ruler exactly like the historical czars. Under communism the Soviets have been able to expand Russian boundaries at a greater tempo than had been accomplished under the czars. Russian communism, by holding out the alleged altruistic goals of world communism to the downtrodden, the underprivileged and the depressed peoples of the world, has promised a better, happier way of life. The Communists have used the promise of sharing the wealth to lure the poor into the Russian orbit. The Soviets have never made good on that promise.

Communism has, on the other hand, imposed upon its people a form of economics and government which the West abandoned at the end of feudal days. Under the Soviet system the privileged few dispense the necessities of life to the serfs who work for them and who must rely upon them for protection, leadership, and a way of life. Russia has cast a halo of love and light over the manacles of slavery to lure the victims into Russia's orbit.

Russia, by the experience and training of centuries, has become most adept at using military force, subversion, treason, and lies to bring about the conquest and enslavement of peoples. She has now added to that capability the false but alluring promise of a happier, more abundant way of life under communism. This combination adds persuasion to force and has proven a most formidable enemy of freedom.

No revolution in history has so deviated from its originally announced aim as has the Russian revolution of 1917. Instead of producing a classless utopia as originally planned by Marx and perhaps as originally planned by Lenin, Russia has become a society of great class distinction with an enormous chasm in wealth and standard of living between the faceless masses and the Communist bosses.

Why do we not, through every media available to us, tell this story to the world?

THE FREEDOM AND DIGNITY OF MAN IS JUST DAWNING THROUGH THE IRON CURTAIN

For several centuries the Western World generally has accepted the principle that government should exist only by the consent of the governed. That philosophy must have begun by now to give no evidence of having penetrated enter into the Russian mind, but it has the thinking of the Russian rulers. It is worthy of note that Russia is the last conglomerate empire in the world; that is, the last empire that is held together by force without having any economic or racial reason for its existence. Such empires can continue to exist only where

the government operates for the benefit, glory, and power of the rulers, and where the rights of the individual are ignored.

The great empires of the past, such as the Persian Empire under Cyrus, the Roman Empire under the Caesars, the Arab Empire under the Abbassides, ceased to exist centuries ago. The Turkish Ottoman Empire and the Austrian-Hungarian Empire of the Hapsburgs ceased to exist after the days of World War I. Every other empire in the world has ceased to exist except the Russian empire, which is today one of the largest of all times and holds within its confines possibly the largest number of races of any empire in history.

Russia is the successor and carries the heritage of the Mongol Empire, perhaps the greatest empire of all time. Unquestionably the Mongol Empire, founded by Genghis Khan on the principle of unquestioned submission of the individual to the state, has contributed greatly to the Russian philosophy of today.

To compare the West with Russia of a few years ago it is necessary to go back to the West of several centuries ago. The Renaissance, the Reformation and various other social, political, and economic revolutions swept over the West, bringing with them the realization of the freedom and dignity of the individual.

These same revolutions did not enter Russia. And so the free ballot, the only guarantee of the freedom of man, did not enter Russia. First the strength and iron control of the Mongol Empire and later Russia's autocratic rulers kept intact that same Iron Curtain that had kept enlightened philosophy from entering the great Russian Empire.

The first thought of reform that entered Russia occurred when her armies entered Germany and France toward the end of the Napoleonic Wars, and for the first time the Russians saw the greatness of the West. Young Russian officers attempted to free the serfs and to get a constitution modeled after the American Constitution, but these officers were purged by the czars.

After their defeat in the Crimean War—1853-56—and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904, the Russians again saw the great advantages of freedom that were denied them. Many revolts of limited nature took place in Russia. While the Russians had not yet comprehended the dignity of the individual, they at least wanted a kinder and better czar.

REAL REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA THWARTED BY COMMUNISTS

In 1917 the revolt against Russian autocracy was led by men of unquestioned integrity, such as Kerensky, Milkov, and Prince Luov, who definitely were interested in the well-being of the people. During the brief period that they were in power, plans were being made for a government similar to that of the United States. But all the plans for constitutional government and a free ballot for the people were thrown out by the Lenin-Trotsky-Stalin Bolsheviks and the country was fashioned into a dictatorship more ruthless even than

that of the czars. The massacres, the mass deportations, the political purges, the enslavement of the minds and bodies of men to bring all under the absolute dictatorship during those bloody years of the 1920's and the 1930's are still fresh on the pages of history.

It was after World War II when the Soviet Army had been successful, with American and British materiel and military aid, that great numbers of Russians became really acquainted with the better, happier way of life in the West. Dick Johnson, correspondent for the New York Times, well expressed Russia's dilemma shortly after the close of the war when he said that the Soviets made two great mistakes—showing the Russians to Europe and Europe to the Russians.

COMMUNISM'S FAILURE EXPOSED TO THE RUSSIANS AND HER SATELLITES

A typical example of the realization of the poorer way of life that communism had given occurred when the Russian troops entered Budapest. The Russian soldiers, finding apartments with modern plumbing, in Communist frenzy tore out the plumbing, thinking these were the homes of the wealthy. When they found that these apartments were occupied by laboring people such as they themselves, they were shocked to discover the success of a free economy compared with that of a Communist police state. Russia is now unquestionably going through a soul searching far greater than during those instances of the past when just a slight breath of freedom fanned the Russian mind.

It is impossible to keep an educated, thinking people under the rigid thought control of Communist dictatorship. Yet, to compete with the modern world, as Stalin and Khrushchev were aware, it is necessary to bring education into Russia, for uneducated men cannot build an ICBM or a nuclear bomb.

What Stalin found and what Khrushchev is rapidly discovering in a more forceful manner is that education is a two-way road. When people become educated they demand more freedom, more choice of action, and the better things of life. The slight glimpses through the Iron Curtain following the Napoleonic Wars, the Crimean War, and the Russo-Japanese War caused unrest, but today exposing the Russians to the broader view has brought to the Soviets the realization of the differences between the want and scarcity that is communism and the abundance that freedom is giving to the West.

The recognition of the freedom and dignity of the individual that swept Europe in those centuries during and after the Renaissance and the Reformation is just now carrying that appreciation throughout the Russian Empire. A glimpse beyond that wall has occurred in Berlin where one-seventh of the people in East Germany have escaped to the West. This is only a token of the flood of people who will leave the satellite countries and Russia itself unless the Soviets keep in repair those walls and make them more impenetrable by

more barbed wire and more bayonets to keep in all those who would escape to freedom.

Russia is confronted today with a very serious problem. They are aware that if people within their Empire were granted the government of their choice and leaders of their choice, chosen through free secret elections, several countries would emerge from what is now under solitary Russian rule. Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and many others would demand freedom. To grant them freedom would be to destroy the Russian Empire, the last of the conglomerate empires that has escaped the demands for freedom.

How much do the uncommitted nations of the world know of how those nations lost their freedom? Why are we not telling them of the dangers of playing "footsie" with the Russians?

KHRUSHCHEV FACED WITH UNSOLUBLE PROBLEMS

As long as Russia was annexing Asiatic tribes inferior economically and industrially to her and whose people, as her own, had been denied the realization of freedom, the problem of keeping these people suppressed was not too great. However, when Russia holds captive those who have known freedom, who have known the free ballot, who have known a cultural, economic, and industrial accomplishment far superior to Russia's, then her difficulties multiply. Such countries, among others, are East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania. These countries must be dreaming of the day when they again can go to free elections and vote as free men.

While this problem is real to Russia, it is even greater to Khrushchev. Khrushchev, a most ambitious dictator, sees his popularity on the wane; and as ambitious rulers through the ages have attempted to destroy the image of their predecessors who climbed to greater heights than they, so it is with Khrushchev when he sparks the anti-Stalin movement. Khrushchev is faced with the dilemma that has faced tyrants through the ages. He must impress his subjects and he must show them his power through making territorial gains.

Stalin, leading from weakness, gained more territory in World War II than any other country in history as a result of one war. Yet, Khrushchev, leading from strength, has made no gains. Instead he has seen China, Yugoslavia, Albania, all of which at the death of Stalin appeared well within the Soviet orbit, today demonstrating to the world the heresy that a nation can be Communist without being Russian Communist. The Russians are becoming increasingly aware that China may well become a most difficult problem to the Soviets in the near future.

Khrushchev has also been faced with the sad plight of seeing these captive peoples, the ones that he has been telling the world are so in love with Russia, breaking for freedom through the iron wall at the Brandenburg gate in Berlin.

The plight was so sad to him that he had to close the gate. It demonstrated that great Russia is to its people a prison instead of a modern utopia.

Khrushchev is faced with the ever-mounting difficulty of explaining to his people why the countries within the Russian orbit are the only countries in the world around which walls must be built and manned by soldiers with bayonets to keep the people in. He must explain to the people just awakening to the cry of freedom and dignity why the Soviets' problems are those of scarcity while ours are those of surplus. Khrushchev cannot explain the truth. So why are not we giving the true explanation by every available media—the right of man to be free?

Khrushchev's failure, frustration, and bitterness should not fill us with optimism, for a dictator that is desperate is dangerous, and he is desperate.

RUSSIA DOES NOT INTEND TO START A WAR

Russia has no intention of becoming involved in a war with the United States. Many facts attest to this. Russia's use of rockets and missiles has been gaged to the spectacular rather than toward military usage or scientific achievement. Russia's entire space program has been toward showmanship and the spectacular and gaged solely for two purposes.

First, Russia wants to impress her own people and those in her satellite countries by giving them what is apparently another great Russian accomplishment as a substitute for the rising demands among these peoples for the freedom and dignity of the individual and for more consumer goods. Russia's second purpose is to awe and frighten the people of the world, a type of blackmail, saying in effect that the world will be destroyed unless we yield to her demands. Khrushchev is playing Russian roulette with his country's future.

The United States is far ahead of Russia in the use of satellites that may be of scientific or military value such as the Samos, the "spy" or reconnaissance satellite which will carry optical cameras and send pictures back by television. The Midas, while in orbit, detects heat such as that which would be made by a missile firing, by means of infrared rays. That evidence is then transmitted electronically to our missile stations.

The United States also has communications, weather and navigation satellites aloft. Russia has not developed such satellites which are of great scientific and military value. Her developments in space have been toward the spectacular, to impress or frighten people. Russia could develop satellites of scientific and military value. The Russian mind is scientifically as capable as the American mind. But the fact is that Khrushchev demands all available energy and know-how in Russia is to be utilized for the spectacular. Khrushchev's attempted appeasement of his subjects by the spectacular is comparable to the circus of ancient Rome.

UNITED STATES SECOND TO NONE MILITARILY

During the last election campaign we heard a great deal about the supposed missile gap, but when President Kennedy recently sent a message to the Congress to "beef up" our conventional weapons and equipment such as tanks and guns, he did not request additional ICBM's or an accelerated bomber or fighter program.

The reason for this is that the President believes that the United States is well ahead of Russia in these fields. While I believe that the United States should have proceeded with the B-70 bomber program at the accelerated rate as planned by President Eisenhower to prepare for conditions that may exist 4 or 5 years from now, I am certain that President Kennedy is right today as to our superiority in the field of military air and military missile power.

I have been especially interested and keep myself informed as to our military strength and buildup, as I have been on the House Armed Services Committee for more than 8 years and a commissioned officer in the Active or Inactive Reserve since 1925. For several years I have addressed this body toward the end of Congress and pointed out in some detail our military strength and the progress that we have been making through the years.

It is true that we did make an error regarding our missile program and that was when the President, on July 1, 1947, canceled our NX-774 program, the forerunner of our ICBM Atlas missile program. We did allow Russia to gain an advantage in long-distance missiles and rockets during the next 6 years.

In 1953, however, we started our missile program full speed ahead and today, except for the rockets capable of lifting heavy loads into orbit, we are well ahead of Russia, especially in the military missile field. Besides many Army and Navy atomic missiles of short or intermediate range we have atomic missiles which can be fired from planes at ground targets many hundreds of miles away with great accuracy.

Russia knows of our superiority in missiles. The United States now has Atlas and Titan missile squadrons operational and in increasing numbers that can go 6,500 miles—9,000 miles if necessary—and strike any target in Russia with pinpoint accuracy, each carrying an atomic warhead 100 times more powerful than the one that destroyed Hiroshima. The recent missile squadrons that we are constructing can fire the missiles from underground "silos" where they have almost absolute protection from enemy attack. The Minuteman, a much cheaper, solid-propellant missile, is coming into operation.

While the number of atomic bombs the United States has is classified, it is a well-known fact that we have many times the number of such weapons that Russia has. The United States has a couple of thousand bombers, each capable of dropping an atomic bomb on Russia. We also have a couple of thou-

sand fighter bombers with atomic capabilities. We are far ahead of Russia in the field of the atomic-powered Polaris submarine. Chapters could be written on our rapidly improving and expanding military strength in many fields, in the air, on the ground and on and under the sea. The recent U-2 incident showed the world that the United States could fly over Russia at will, something that she cannot do to us. I am, however, well aware of Russia's strength, and know that we should not be complacent. However, we should not have an inferiority complex and certainly we do not need to yield to Russian blackmail because of any supposed inferior military strength on our part.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC STRENGTH FAR GREATER THAN RUSSIAN

America's economic strength is many times greater than that of Russia—so great that our problems are those of surplus while Russia's are those of scarcity.

A startling example of this is that in Russia today it takes a workingman more hours of labor to earn the money to purchase the seven essential foods than it took him in 1928. In the United States the workingman can earn the money to purchase the same seven essential foods in one-half the time it took in 1928. In Russia one-half the people work on farms and cannot produce food enough to adequately support the population. In the United States one-eighth of the people live on farms and produce a superabundance of food to supply America and a substantial part of the world. The same pattern is true throughout Russian industry. Russia has centered all her interest on the spectacular to impress the people to the point of forgetting that they are not receiving the sacred right of freedom.

RUSSIA'S MISSILE ACCOMPLISHMENTS DIRECTED TO INSPIRE FEAR INSTEAD OF MILITARY USEFULNESS

Despite Russia's threats of her great missile accomplishments, we know that she has only fired three of these long-distance, surface-to-surface missiles more than 4,000 miles. We know this because her missile range across Siberia is only 4,000 miles long and only three missiles have gone beyond Siberia to land in the Pacific Ocean.

The United States has fired scores of missiles from 5,000 to 9,000 miles with remarkable accuracy, a fact of which all the world is aware, for most of our test shots have been down range from Cape Canaveral across the Caribbean and the Atlantic and the others out over the Pacific. With the few tests that Russia has made, she could not possibly have made missile advances such as those made by the United States.

Russia does have ICBM's. We do not know their accuracy nor the effectiveness of their warheads. We do know the efficiency of these missiles is inferior to ours; they could not have made the advances that we have made with their lack of testing. They could improve the capabilities of their weapons but Russia, in this as in many other fields, has relied upon the spectacular to impress

her own and satellite subjects and to inspire the world with fear to gain her ends.

No leader in the world has ever worked more tenaciously and dramatically to impress the world with fear than has Khrushchev. The Mongol leaders of the 12th to the 15th centuries have never been exceeded in their ability to gain selfish territorial ends by inspiring the peoples of that day with fear and the Russian leaders of today are worthy successors to the Mongols in that art.

It is impossible to rationalize by our standards the frowns and smiles—the wild threats and friendly promises—the rapid contradictions—the startling inconsistencies—the insane ravings—the puerile bragging—the obvious brazen falsehoods of the Kremlin. It is part of the cold war, of which Russia has been most adept and in which Khrushchev has become a past master.

Khrushchev's wrecking of the summit conference last year—his beating on the desk at the United Nations with his shoe—his praise of the looting and murder in the Congo—his encouraging the murderous butchering in Laos—his support of uprisings throughout the world—Russia's 95 vetoes in the United Nations—her inspired demonstrations of the "pinko" students in the United States and abroad—the encouragement of the ravings of "chicken pickin'" Castro and the alternating promises of peace and threats of war—all are a part of the cold war.

Khrushchev's firing seven atomic bombs in rapid succession within the last few days could not have been made as much for research purposes as to blackmail the free world by fear. If these explosions were for scientific reasons there would have been periods of study between each shot. Every atomic blast in the past by the United States has been for testing purposes; as a result of these explosions we are far ahead of Russia in the efficiency of our bombs. Russia is now frightening the world by threatening to fire a 100-megaton bomb, probably in the sky. This could be possible and dangerous but of no great research value. The United States already has made great studies, without testing, of the feasibility of an antimissile missile with an atomic projector which would be fired and exploded many miles in the sky to intercept incoming atomic missiles.

It might be thought that a 100-megaton bomb would be 10 times as destructive as a 10-megaton bomb. This is not the case. Ten 10-megaton bombs would place 10 craters with a combined radius of 2.5 miles and a total area of destruction of 20 square miles. But if instead a 100-megaton bomb were used it would only exceed the coverage of a 10-megaton bomb on the earth's surface by the multiple of the cube root of 10 which means it would blast a crater of slightly more than one-half-mile radius covering an area of 1 square mile. While the 100-megaton bomb would be but little more destructive on the earth's surface, it might instill the people of the world with 100 times more fear and that is the Russian goal of today.

So what Russia will do in the end no one knows, but even today they are planning to scare the world and to blackmail us into yielding to Russian slavery.

IF KHRUSHCHEV INTENDED TO ATTACK HE WOULD NOT BE MAKING SUCH VIOLENT THREATS

No nation in history has been as violent in threats against the peace of the world as has Russia. She has done everything possible to instill fear in the world to make it aware of her threat.

But that fact more than all else demonstrates that she does not mean to start a war. If Russia intended an attack instead of threats she would promise peace and kindness in order to get us off guard so she could more readily launch an attack.

Russia has followed for centuries the philosophy of Sun Tsu, the famous Chinese military leader and writer of the fifth century before Christ, who said:

All warfare is based on deception. Hence, when able to attack we must seem unable; when using our forces, we must seem inactive; when we are near, we must make the enemy believe that we are away; when far away, we must make him believe that we are near.

Russia's history for 500 years has shown her never to give a warning of an attack. Russia's first great military conquest when Ivan III started expanding the principality of Muscovy was the conquest of Novgorod when he sent a small army under the guise of friendship to assist that city. The Russian army is still there.

Russia was the protector of Poland when she first participated in the partitioning of that country in 1772. Russia was also the protector of the Crimea, the Circassians and Caucasian tribes before she took them over. In the invasion of Poland during 1939 Russia was claiming friendship and love of Poland on the very day—September 17—that 100 Russian divisions swept over the Polish eastern border, while Germany had attacked from the west 17 days earlier.

In 1877, Russia asked Rumania to allow her forces to go into that country to assist her in the war against Turkey, saying:

The Emperor of all Russias, pledges himself to maintain and to make respected the political rights of the Rumanian state to maintain and defend the present integrity of Rumania.

While there she took over Bessarabia from Rumania.

In the Russian conquest of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, pursuant to her secret agreement with Germany in 1939, Russia was promising friendship, loyalty, and assistance to each of these countries as her armies were moving in. In February 1921, as the Russian Army was massing on the borders of Georgia, Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, protested to Russia over what appeared to be an impending attack. Russia's reply was:

Soviet Russia has not committed and will not commit in the future any hostile act against the Republic of Georgia.

Within hours, four Russian Army corps overran Georgia, massacring thousands.

Beware of Russia when she promises peace

The story of five centuries of Russian aggression shows a monotonous pattern of promising peace, obtaining the confidence and good will of the country that is about to be made a prey, and then violating that confidence. If Russia intended an attack on the West it would be against every Russian principle to give the warning that she has today, for that warning is making us aware of the threat, and I assure you that the United States is ready for such an attack.

Russia intends to gain victory by instilling the West with fear. Most of Russia's conquests have been by a series of subtle moves ranging from outright blackmail to a pretense of protection, from open threats to treaties of friendship. For example, when Russia marched into Poland and the Baltic countries in accordance with her secret conspiracy with Hitler in 1939, she was breaking 36 treaties of friendship and nonaggression which had been openly arrived at since World War I. When the object of Russian aggression resists her, she backs away and directs her aggression elsewhere. She does not return to direct her aggression against that same country until it has become either friendly to Russia or has become unprepared.

As history is filled with Russian aggression toward other people, there are also examples of her backing away when confronted with determined resistance.

It will be recalled that American forces landed in Lebanon on July 14, 1958, following violent threats by Russia against practically the whole free world. When Russia saw that the United States was able and willing to resist Soviet aggression, her violent threats abated. On July 24 the Polish Embassy in Moscow had a party where Khrushchev sat at the table of our Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson and was most cordial and friendly for an hour and a half. This again demonstrated that there are two things that Russia respects—strength and determination.

The fact that Russia does not intend to spark a war does not mean that war will not come. Khrushchev is desperate. He knows that the United States has economic and military power greater than his, but does he know that the United States has a spiritual will to resist Russia in her continuing goal of stifling freedom and the dignity of free people?

If Khrushchev knows that we have such spiritual determination there will be no war, but does Khrushchev know this? Khrushchev sees that the world is laughing at him because his failure is evidenced by the escaping millions in Berlin. He is attempting to blackmail us into surrendering freedom but we must remember that the blackmailer is never appeased. If we yield in Berlin, tomorrow the demands will be the Rhine.

The increasing demands of the people behind the Iron Curtain for freedom and

dignity, such as the West has enjoyed for centuries but which is just penetrating through the Iron Curtain, will intrigue them more and more. They will want freedom and the spectacular alone will not appease them.

But Khrushchev will not intentionally start a war unless he is a madman and if he is that, then our yielding to him will not bring peace. Every vacillation, every yielding to Russia by surrendering the freedom of man encourages her to think that we will give in. The most certain way we have of getting into war is by compromise, vacillation, by yielding to her bluffs and by encouraging Russia to make the fatal plunge believing that we would yield again as we have so often in the past.

And so it is up to us to keep that path brilliantly lighted and crystal clear with a firm, fair, well-defined policy so that Russia will not stumble into a war of miscalculation. So that Russia will know just how far she can go—and that that step is definitely just short of West Berlin.

Again I repeat, every American leader who gives the impression that the United States will yield in Berlin is encouraging Russian aggression that may lead to war. The right is on our side. We should continue to demand that Russia abandon her colonialism of which she falsely accuses us. We must demand that she give her satellite peoples the secret ballot; we must demand that she grant them freedom and dignity denied by Russian leaders but accepted as a way of life in the West. Again we must push truth with the same vigor as Russia pushes lies. We must lead from our strength to Russia's weakness.

I realize that there are those in the world who do not treasure freedom, those to whom the freedom and dignity of man means but little. I am certain, however, that the overwhelming majority of Americans prize that freedom more than life itself. There are but two philosophies of government in the world. One is that God created man and that all government is for the benefit of man. This is the belief of the free. The other theory is that the state is supreme and that man was created to serve as a slave to that State. This is the belief of communism. So our contest with Russia today is not just a struggle for lands and power—it is a struggle for the souls of men. It is as fundamental as life itself.

Freedom is a gift from God to man, but it can only be maintained by the strong and the brave. There are those who say that it is better to be a live jackal than a dead lion. That may be true for lions and jackals, but we are talking about men.

WILL THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE MEET THE CHALLENGE OF SELF-DETERMINATION?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the Interparliamentary Union will convene in Brussels, Belgium, tomorrow for its 50th conference. This conference is important to the future representative, self-government because its tradition has been to provide a common meeting ground for parliamentarians of the world. The parliamentary form of government is the key to self-government. Nations may differ as to the precise parliamentary form best suited to their needs, but the function of all parliamentary bodies worthy of the name is to provide a voice for the governed in the affairs of their government.

I was a delegate to the 47th conference of the Union held at Rio de Janeiro in 1958. On that occasion I addressed the conference on the question of development of Representative Assemblies in Non-Self-Governing Territories. This question was before the Conference in the form of a resolution authorizing steps to encourage representative self-government in non-self-governing territories.

On behalf of the United States I offered an amendment to the pending resolution—the amendment read as follows:

And since it is a matter of equal concern that many once free and independent nations during the past 40 years have been reduced to the status of non-self-governing nations, deprived of their free political institutions and representative parliamentary bodies, thus creating a situation causing widespread strife within such nations, leading to international tensions which might give rise to war;

Considers that such non-self-governing nations should be given consideration equal to that accorded non-self-governing territories in all proceedings of the conference.

The basic point I strongly urged was that for the Conference to limit its interest to what we have come to call non-self-governing territories while neglecting the pressing problems of non-self-governing nations, would be an act of unprecedented hypocrisy. My plea principally was that at least equal consideration be given to the need for reestablishing representative self-government in the captive, non-Russian nations of the vastly expanded Russian Empire.

At that Conference the representatives of the Russian Communist empire posed as enthusiastic supporters of self-government for the colonial and dependent areas of the free world. They were anxious to cause as much embarrassment for the free world as possible. The forum of the Conference was seized upon by the Russians as a world platform to inflame world opinion against Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal in particular, and the Western World in general.

The U.S. amendment and my speech infuriated the Russians. I will include my speech in the extension of my remarks. This U.S. amendment was referred by the proper committee to which it had been assigned, to the Juridical Committee, to be considered at a later meeting of the Union.

At the spring, interim meeting of the Interparliamentary Union, held in Naples during 1959, the pending resolution and the U.S. amendment were considered. The same objections expressed at the Rio Conference were raised against the U.S. amendment, particularly by the Russians, who recognized in this amendment a threat to their Russian colonial empire. The matter was held over for further study.

The 48th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union was held at Warsaw, Poland in 1959. No action was taken on the pending resolution concerning non-self-governing territories which could have afforded the U.S. delegates an opportunity to express their support for the U.S. amendment to give equal concern to non-self-governing nations.

I was not a delegate to the 1959 Conference.

The issue of self-government rests at the core of the Berlin crisis. President Kennedy has proposed the only reasonable peaceful solution to the crisis of Berlin and East Germany, that is, exercise of the right of self-determination by the people directly concerned. All the peoples of Europe, on both sides of the Russian Iron Curtain, are anxiously awaiting steps to effectuate the peaceful proposals put forth by President Kennedy. The U.S. delegation to the Interparliamentary Union Conference in Brussels can further the peaceful solution to the Berlin crisis proposed by President Kennedy by calling for consideration of means by which representative self-government can be restored to the peoples of the non-self-governing nations within the present-day Russian Communist empire.

The agenda, 3 (c), of the Brussels Conference, calls for consideration of the political development of non-self-governing territories. The British and the French delegates at the spring meeting urged this consideration. The U.S. delegation must insist upon equal consideration to non-self-governing nations.

The Russians should be made to answer why they claim to favor self-government for nations and territories outside the Russian Communist empire and why they refuse to discuss self-government for peoples and nations held subjugated by Russian terrorism and force of arms. This Russian duplicity is their usual tactic of a double standard used to suit their aims and ambitions.

The peace of the world demands that men be free. Therefore it is imperative that the vital question of self-determination of nations, as well as territories, be considered by the Conference.

The U.S. delegates have the obligation to take a firm and decisive stand on this issue. They must initiate and support the U.S. amendment to accord equal time and consideration to the problem of the non-self-governing nations of the Russian empire.

I have urged delegates to the Conference at Brussels to insist that the U.S. amendment of 1958 in Rio de Janeiro be presented and brought to a vote. I will be awaiting a reply from Brussels on the

action that the delegation takes. I hope I can report to the Members of the House before adjournment.

My speech at the 47th Conference in support of the amendment offered in behalf of the United States reads as follows:

The quest for peace engages the attention and efforts of men of good will in all parts of the world. All humanity is today beset by strife and tensions which, if allowed to persist, will plunge the world into the disaster of another war. This is the overriding challenge of our times. The question before all of us is: How can we remove the strife and tensions which give rise to war?

One of the outstanding causes of strife and tension is injustice. That is, injustice against people and nations.

In our times it is injustices against entire nations which cause unrest on a scale unparalleled in the history of mankind and thereby retard the winning of a lasting peace. The demand for genuine, representative self-government is heard from the people of all nations who are today the victims of colonialism or imperialism in any form.

The old colonialism is giving way to the rising tide of nationalism as the empires of the past are becoming reconciled to the need for a new world order in which all nations shall govern their own affairs and live at peace with their neighbors. This reconciliation carries with it the high responsibility for assisting the people of the old colonial territories in the task of building free political institutions which will assure representative parliamentary bodies. Only through the exercise of a universal vote, free and secret ballots, the right of multiple political parties which take their case to the electorate at fixed intervals, and parliamentary bodies which adhere to the right of the opposition to dissent, can such free political institutions be built and preserved. In turn this requires responsible local leadership which is responsive to the will of the electorate.

This, then, is the challenge which confronts both the statesmen of the administering power of the non-self-governing territories and the people of such territories. It is a common task in which both interests must assume equal responsibility. There is sufficient good will on all sides to assure success once the objectives are clearly defined and a time set for the accomplishment of the task.

Significant and praiseworthy steps have already been taken by the administering powers in many of the non-self-governing territories. In some, democratic and representative parliamentary bodies are in the process of forming, others are undergoing adjustments to make direct representation of the people a reality. In some the tempo of constructive change is not keeping pace with the popular demands of the politically awakened people. But in practically all these territories the need for a change is recognized and the reconciliation which accompanies it provides the necessary basis for a bright and orderly future.

Turning to the new colonialism, one immediately sees under the yoke of this new imperialism a long array of politically mature and well established nations which today are non-self-governing, which have been deprived of their free political institutions and whose representative parliamentary bodies have been destroyed. These ancient and proud nations, surely no less than the newly awakened nations of Asia and Africa, are worthy of the considerate and continuing interest of this conference.

During the past 40 years this new colonialism, this new imperialism has

forcibly incorporated once free, democratic and independent nations into its empire. This new imperialism seeks to accommodate the rising tide of nationalism by spuriouly proclaiming that these nations are independent. However, by its own definition the new imperialism limits this independence to hollow form while the substance of the state, that is the very life of the state and its people, is completely controlled by an alien, unwanted and predatory power. Clearly, no nation or territory can be self-governing unless the people therein exercise complete control over the internal affairs of the nation and are undisturbed masters of their destiny. The record of the past 40 years demonstrates that the people of these non-self-governing nations will never be satisfied with "national independence" which is limited to meaningless forms. So long as they are deprived of the essential substance of national independence, which is the right to govern their own affairs free from alien control or direction, they will continue to exercise the only opportunities open to them to dissent, that is, by internal revolts and freedom revolutions.

Within the past 5 years we have witnessed three outstanding expressions of violent dissent by the people within the orbit of Russian influence. In 1953 there was the mass uprising in East Germany in which the workers and peasants sought to throw off alien rule. This was followed in 1956 by the popular revolts in Poland in which all the people of Poland were in sympathy. Then in October of 1956 the entire Hungarian nation, workers, peasants, soldiers, intellectuals and even some of the new ruling class rose up in a bloody revolution which resulted in the restoration for 5 historic days of national independence in substance as well as in form. All the people of the world know that it took a major military campaign by the Red Army to return Hungary to the status of a non-self-governing nation. Time does not permit a full recount of the many popular uprisings which have taken place over a period of many years in Ukraine, Georgia, Turkestan, the Baltic States, and in other non-Russian nations. However, the implicit warning carried by these events urges us to find an honorable remedy to end the human strife and dangerous international tensions which they create.

To that end I propose that the draft resolution now before this conference be amended to reflect the urgent need for developing procedures whereby the people of once free and independent nations which have been reduced to the status of non-self-governing territories shall be accorded the opportunity, under the United Nations supervision, to freely determine the substance as well as the form of their government. Such steps would be in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the United Nations Charter.

Allow me to make one point clear, beyond any doubt. I do not include in my proposal the Russian nation itself which, as is well known, is only one of many nations which make up the Soviet Union, of which its population constitutes a minority. It is strictly an internal matter for the Russian people to determine whether their nation is to be self-governing. This is not a concern of this conference nor should it be a concern of the United Nations.

It has always appeared to me to be grossly unjust that in any consideration of the colonial or dependent territory problem that the burden is placed only upon the old colonialism, which as I have said has largely reconciled itself to the inevitable changes taking place in the world. The new colonialism, the new imperialism carries with it a far greater threat to the winning of the peace. Surely the non-Communist world, in and of itself, cannot expect to eliminate the dangerous international tensions which

give rise to war. These tensions can be eliminated only by an equal amount of good will and desire for changes on the part of the ruling class of the new colonialism. That is, changes which accord with the freely expressed will of the people. The cause of peace and amity among nations requires that this burden be borne by all forms of colonialism and imperialism.

To that end I urge this conference now and in the future to give equal consideration and attention to the problems of non-self-governing nations as that given to non-self-governing territories.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. SLACK (at the request of Mr. BAILEY), for the remainder of this week, on account of illness.

Mr. ROBISON (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), for Wednesday, September 13, on account of business in the 37th District of New York.

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. PATMAN, for 30 minutes, on Monday, September 18, 1961, and for 30 minutes, on Tuesday, September 19, 1961.

Mr. BAILEY, for 30 minutes, on Monday, September 18, 1961.

Mr. SCHWENGL (at the request of Mr. SHORT), for 30 minutes, on September 18.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts, his remarks in Committee and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan.

Mr. FEIGHAN (at the request of Mr. GALLAGHER) to revise and extend his remarks under special order today and include extraneous matter.

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. KEARNS.

Mr. BEERMANN.

Mrs. MAY.

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

Mr. CAREY.

Mr. BAILEY.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

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

H.R. 6141. An act to amend the act of September 1, 1954, in order to limit to cases involving the national security the prohibition on payment of annuities and retired

pay to officers and employees of the United States, to clarify the application and operation of such act, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 7035. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

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

S. 1317. An act to change the designation of that portion of the Hawaii National Park on the island of Hawaii, in the State of Hawaii, to the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 176. An act to amend section 331 of title 28 of the United States Code so as to provide for representation on the Judicial Conference of the United States;

H.R. 2816. An act for the relief of CWO James M. Cook;

H.R. 2863. An act to amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3606. An act for the relief of William C. Winter, Jr., Lieutenant colonel, U.S. Air Force (Medical Corps);

H.R. 3863. An act for the relief of Woody W. Hackney of Fort Worth, Tex.;

H.R. 4369. An act for the relief of Henry James Taylor;

H.R. 4458. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to replace lateral pipelines, line discharge pipelines, and to do other work he determines to be required for the Avondale, Dalton Gardens, and Hayden Lake irrigation districts in the State of Idaho;

H.R. 4669. An act to amend the law relating to gambling in the District of Columbia;

H.R. 5182. An act for the relief of Charles P. Redick;

H.R. 5559. An act for the relief of Ralph E. Swift and his wife, Sally Swift;

H.R. 6667. An act to amend the act of August 16, 1957, relating to microfilming of papers of Presidents of the United States, to remove certain liabilities of the United States with respect to such activities;

H.R. 6996. An act for the relief of Harry Weinstein;

H.R. 7035. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7264. An act for the relief of M. C. Pitts;

H.R. 7447. An act to amend the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act to provide for the immediate disposition of certain waterfowl feathers and down;

H.J. Res. 109. Joint resolution designating the 17th day of December 1961 as "Wright Brothers Day"; and

H.J. Res. 499. Joint resolution authorizing a celebration of the American patent system.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 14, 1961, 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:

1306. A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the provisions of title 35 of the United States Code relating to the oath of applicant for patent, and the provisions of the Trademark Act of July 5, 1946, relating to verification by the applicant of application for trademark registration, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1307. A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce, in cooperation with the State of Alaska, to undertake studies and surveys relative to a highway construction program for Alaska, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SISK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 455. Resolution taking H.R. 2010 from the Speaker's table and agreeing to the conference; without amendment (Rept. No. 1176). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 7318. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, to provide for a class of supplemental air carriers, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1177). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TOLL: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 9096. A bill to amend the antitrust laws to authorize leagues of professional football, baseball, basketball, and hockey teams to enter into certain television contracts, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1178). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee of conference. S. 902. A bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1179). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee of conference. H.R. 8762. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to increase the amount available for regular business loans thereunder (Rept. No. 1180). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 9189. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 and certain related laws to provide

for the restatement of the tariff classification provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAHILL:

H.R. 9190. A bill to amend the act of July 13, 1946, to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of certain additional toll bridges over or across the Delaware River and Bay; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 9191. A bill to amend section 64(a) (2) of the Bankruptcy Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9192. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act so as to remove limitations on the authority of the Attorney General to prescribe the fees to be charged for services rendered to individuals and to authorize the Attorney General to prescribe such fees administratively on a basis commensurate with the services rendered; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H.R. 9193. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to permit the division of a corporation into two corporations on a fully non pro rata basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9194. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the costs of education or training shall be deductible as trade or business expenses when incurred in order to obtain a new or better job, as well as when incurred in order to maintain existing skills, status, salary, or employment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 9195. A bill to authorize Federal mutual savings banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. KEE:

H.R. 9196. A bill to amend chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, with respect to the annual rate of compensation of certain medical personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RAINS:

H.R. 9197. A bill to authorize Federal mutual savings banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 9198. A bill requiring announcement of the fact that music broadcast in connection with certain programs was recorded or otherwise reproduced in a foreign country; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.R. 9199. A bill for the relief of certain officers and enlisted personnel of the 1202d Civil Affairs Group (Reinf Tng), Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROUSH:

H.R. 9200. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the disposal of surplus property to certain welfare agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. WEAVER:

H.R. 9201. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish a marketing program for wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 9202. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to provide specific authority for the insurance by the Federal Housing Administration, under its home improvement loan programs, of loans for the construction of civil defense shelters; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 9203. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for expenses incurred by him in the construction of a

civil defense shelter of approved type and design; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 9204. A bill to assist the several States in establishing hospital facilities and programs of posthospital aftercare for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CAHILL:

H.J. Res. 570. Joint resolution granting consent of Congress to the State of Delaware and the State of New Jersey to enter into a compact to establish the Delaware River and Bay Authority for the development of the area in both States bordering the Delaware River and Bay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.J. Res. 571. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to eligibility to the office of President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIVERS of Alaska:

H.J. Res. 572. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Commerce, in cooperation with the State of Alaska, to undertake studies and surveys relative to a highway construction program for Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. Res. 456. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Kuwait should become a member of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H.R. 9205. A bill for the relief of Pui Yuk Cheng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9206. A bill for the relief of Bartolomeo Ventimiglia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 9207. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marjanna Szilkowicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 9208. A bill for the relief of Alvaro Rodriguez Jimenez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 9209. A bill for the relief of Giuseppina Leonardi Caruso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9210. A bill for the relief of Estela Colobong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H.R. 9211. A bill for the relief of Marie Kopochian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

H.R. 9212. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Irene Kakaviatos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSHER:

H.R. 9213. A bill for the relief of Rafael Bosch and his wife, Angeles Bosch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY:

H.R. 9214. A bill for the relief of Ki Eun Chung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIEHLMAN:

H.R. 9215. A bill for the relief of Marija Lulic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZELENSKO:

H.R. 9216. A bill for the relief of Evangelos Stephanides; 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.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following reports for the first calendar quarter of 1961 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

- A. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, Post Office Box 2169, South Portland, Maine.
D. (6) \$326.50. E. (9) \$388.90.
- A. Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., 151 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
E. (9) \$66.
- A. Aetna Insurance Co., for itself and as successor to Piedmont Fire Ins. Co. and World Fire & Marine Ins. Co., 670 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
E. (9) \$106.32.
- A. Agricultural Insurance Co., et al., 111 John Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$198.33.
- A. American Civil Liberties Union, Inc., 156 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,989.25. E. (9) \$1,989.25.
- A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$11,490.20. E. (9) \$11,490.20.
- A. American Eagle Insurance Co., et al., 123 William Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$301.73.
- A. American Home Assurance Co., 59 John Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$60.35.
- A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$516. E. (9) \$8.
- A. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$1,862.29.
- A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,299.11. E. (9) \$5,299.11.
- A. American Re-Insurance Co., 99 John Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$11.32.
- A. American Thrift Assembly, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,136. E. (9) \$9,615.38.
- A. American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$23,500. E. (9) \$15,894.37.
- A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$23,008.36.
- A. AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,831.25.
- A. American Yugoslav Claims Committee, 61 West 87th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$180. E. (9) \$289.04.
- A. Robert E. Ansheles, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Thrift Assembly, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington 6, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500.
- A. Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, Mescalero, N. Mex.
- A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, Mescalero, N. Mex.
- A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street, Washington, D.C.
B. Commissioner of Baseball, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$703.56.
- A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,335. E. (9) \$138.81.
- A. Edward Atkins, 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$250.
- A. A. V. Atkinson, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$2,819.92.
- A. Atlantic, Gulf & Great Lakes Shipbuilding Association, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,318.47. E. (9) \$3,318.47.
- A. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Post Office Box 6, Wall Street Station, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$119.26.
- A. Charles E. Babcock, Route 2, Box 406, Vienna, Va.
B. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 325 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- A. Frederic A. Baker, 296 Lexington Road, Berkeley, Calif., and 1201 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Federated Indians of California.
- A. Bankers & Shippers, Inc., Co. for itself and on behalf of Jersey Insurance Co. of New York and Pacific Insurance Co. of New York, 12 Gold Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$19.80.
- A. A. Wesley Barthelmes, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Insurance Co. of North America and Life Insurance Co. of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$441.
- A. Richard E. Barton, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 404 South Bixel Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$3,500.
- A. Carl H. Berglund, 607 South Pine Street, Tacoma, Wash.
- A. Bergson & Borkland, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Freeport Sulphur Co., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Helen Berthelot, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3,226.81.
- A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. C. B. Blankenship, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3,081.06.
- A. Boston Insurance Co., for itself and Old Colony Insurance Co., 87 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.
E. (9) \$75.43.
- A. Boykin & De Francis, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mrs. Claire Hugo Stinnes, Grossenbaumerstrasse 253, Mulheim Ruhr, Germany.
E. (9) \$160.
- A. Boykin & De Francis, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Studiengesellschaft fur Privatrechtliche Auslandsinteressen, e.v., contrescarpe 46, Germany.
D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$280.
- A. William N. Brinker, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc.
- A. Florence I. Broadwell, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,942.34. (9) \$33.92.
- A. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1122 Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
- A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$75. E. (9) \$57.25.
- A. Bulgarian Claim Committee, 24 Beekman Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$35.56. E. (9) \$32.02.
- A. John J. Burke, 1062 West Platinum Street, Butte, Mont.
B. Pacific Northwest Power Co., Post Office Box 1445, Spokane, Wash.
E. (9) \$675.
- A. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street, SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Company, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$325. E. (9) \$325.

A. George P. Byrne, Jr., 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

B. U.S. Wood Screw Service Bureau, 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

A. Camden Fire Insurance Association, St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Security Insurance Co. of New Haven, Phoenix Insurance Co. of Hartford, 111 John Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$184.82.

A. James A. Campbell, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,230.76. E. (9) \$323.08.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

D. (6) \$5,318.93. E. (9) \$5,397.94.

A. Carpenter & Baker, as agents for Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Great American Insurance Co., and Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., 99 John Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$118.99.

A. Hal M. Christensen, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Dental Association, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,250.

A. Cities Service Petroleum, Inc., 70 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$90.

A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources.

D. (6) \$6,080. E. (9) \$4,385.70.

A. Clarence F. Cockrell, 501 Patrick Street, Portsmouth, Va.

B. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, South Portland, Maine.

D. (6) \$45. (9) \$63.31.

A. Paul G. Collins, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$120.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 845 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

E. (9) \$252.76.

A. Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$100.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,250.

A. Ben C. Corlett, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$455.61.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$905.38. E. (9) \$905.38.

A. Paul L. Courtney, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Joseph M. Creed, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bakers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$10.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 840 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 845 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$252.76. E. (9) \$252.76.

A. Charles L. Cusumano, 42 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Casimiro Guirici, 906 East 141st Street, Bronx, N.Y.

E. (9) \$32.

A. R. E. Davenport, Jr., Farmville, N.C.

D. (6) \$470.84. E. (9) \$479.13.

A. Joffre C. David, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

B. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

D. (6) \$305.52. E. (9) \$265.58.

A. S. P. Deas, secretary, Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Westlands Water District, Post Office Box 4006, Fresno, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,061.68. E. (9) \$61.68.

A. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William C. Doherty, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,125.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,160.

A. James B. Dyess, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Wheat Growers, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$690. E. (9) \$690.

A. John W. Edelman, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,762.36. E. (9) \$762.31.

A. Harold Edwards, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Health Federation, 709 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$700.

A. Otis H. Ellis, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Oil Jobbers Council, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,000.

A. John W. Emeigh, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$816.94. E. (9) \$11.15.

A. Lawrence E. Ernst, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$22.50.

A. Far East Group, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James Finucane, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., 3333 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

E. (9) \$150.86.

A. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

D. (6) \$1,695.67. E. (9) \$1,695.67.

A. E. F. Forbes, 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Western States Meatpackers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$7,500.

A. Forest Farmers Association, Post Office Box 7284, Station C., Atlanta, Ga.

A. James F. Fort, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$203.54.

A. John A. Gosnell, National Small Businessmen's Association, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,400.

A. Rodger S. Gunn, 4618 Highland Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 2013, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. William A. Hanscom, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$225.

A. Murray Hanson, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$607.88.

A. Robert E. Harper, 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington D.C.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$607.88.

A. Hartford Fire Insurance Co., New York Underwriters Insurance Co., Northwestern Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Citizens Insurance Co., 690 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

E. (9) \$84.80.

A. Joseph D. Henderson, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.

B. American Association of Small Business, Inc., 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.

D. (6) \$1,875.

A. L. S. Hitchrer, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

D. (6) \$1,875.

A. John R. Holden, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,187.50. E. (9) \$75.

A. Home Insurance Co., for itself and as successor to National Liberty Insurance Co., 59 Maiden Lane, New York City, N.Y.
E. (9) \$66.39.

A. B. A. Hungerford, 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

B. George P. Byrne, 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

A. John M. Hurley, Washington Railroad Association, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

A. Individual Income Tax Legislation, Inc., 216 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$15,000. E. (9) \$13,533.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$8.66.

A. Insurance Co. of North America et al., 79 John Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$214.98.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,826.89.

A. Harold G. Jacobson, 637 Basswood, Richland, Wash.

A. Daniel Jaspán, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,391.23. E. (9) \$54.15.

A. Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$367.80.

A. William T. Jobe, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Ice Association, Inc., 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Peter D. Joers, 810 Whittington, Hot Springs, Ark.

B. Dierks Forests, Inc., 810 Whittington Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

A. Glendon E. Johnson, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$456.

A. Max H. Jordan, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$749.69. E. (9) \$3.60.

A. Jerome J. Keating, 100 Indiana Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,150.76.

A. William F. Kenney, Shell Oil Co., New York, N.Y.

B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Franklin E. Kepner, Berwick Bank Building, Berwick, Pa.

B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, Room 1022, Transportation Center, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Joseph T. King, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$656.19.

A. Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Kingman.
D. (6) \$1,285. E. (9) \$1,285.

A. S. F. Kirby, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Council on Business Mail, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$161.06.

A. James F. Kmetz, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,790.

A. William L. Kohler, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$180.30.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Atlantic, Gulf and Great Lakes Shipbuilding Association, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,970. E. (9) \$77.53.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$753. E. (9) \$1,923.94.

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) \$3,000. E. (9) \$375.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Office Employees, care of Clyde R. Payne, Secretary-Treasurer, Jasper, Fla.
D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$125.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.

B. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$125.

A. G. E. Leighty, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard T. Leonard, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$598.98.

A. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 2013, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$8.35.

A. Charles B. Lipsen, 1741 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Clerks International Association, 1741 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,250. E. (9) \$1,850.92.

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) \$3,000. E. (9) \$214.35.

A. A. E. Lyon, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,050.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 530 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$708.33. E. (9) \$683.26.

A. J. A. McCallam, Washington Representative, American Veterinary Medical Association, 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$666.80.

A. John A. McCert, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees.
D. (6) \$2,272.20. E. (9) \$37.20.

A. William A. McClintock, Jr., 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Albert L. McDermott, 745 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$24.60.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles R. McNeill, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36 Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$31.30.

A. John W. MacKay, 509 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Postal Union, 509 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,499.99. E. (9) \$150.

A. MacLeish, Spray, Price & Underwood, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,032.78.

A. Albert E. Maddocks, 1883 South Seventh East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 2013, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. James D. Mann, 409 Sheraton Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 409 Sheraton Building, Washington, D.C.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,040.

A. Tommy M. Martin, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$816.94. E. (9) \$12.80.

A. Albert E. May, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$280. E. (9) \$73.54.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,205. E. (9) \$735.

A. Mrs. Vera Mayer.

B. National Consumers League, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,290.76.

A. Ross A. Messer, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$64.85.

A. M. Barry Meyer, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$78.27.

A. Joseph L. Miller, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Northern Textile Association, Quinebaug-French River Manufacturers Association, and Theisen-Clemens.
D. (6) \$1,050. E. (9) \$105.

A. Claude Minard, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Manfred L. Minzer, Jr., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Commodity Exchange, Inc., 81 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,975.

A. Willis C. Moffatt, 536 First Security Building, Boise, Idaho.
B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif., et al.

A. Joseph E. Moody, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$625.

A. Kenneth R. Morefield, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
D. (6) \$305.49. E. (9) \$293.76.

A. Bernard R. Mullady, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
D. (6) \$2,730.

A. Howard E. Munro, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Canal Zone Central Labor Union & Metal Trades Council, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C.Z.
D. (6) \$1,443.23. E. (9) \$1,814.96.

A. Mutual Insurance Committee on Federal Taxation, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. John H. Myers, 1224 Cleveland Street, Waukegan, Ill.
B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) \$63.88. E. (9) \$104.29.

A. National Association Businessmen, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$950.40. E. (9) \$1,455.17.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$639,593.90. E. (9) \$11,779.92.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$12,500. E. (9) \$7,906.98.

A. National Association of Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employees, 512 Victor Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$18,822.56. E. (9) \$2,268.96.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$10,943.13.

A. National Association of Wheat Growers, 1411 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$690. E. (9) \$690.

A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3,856.94.

A. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$16,760. E. (9) \$13,355.03.

A. National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200.

A. National Council on Business Mall, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$174.11. E. (9) \$161.06.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$114,069.03. E. (9) \$12,456.07.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 740 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$13,122.17. E. (9) \$13,122.17.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$28,749.49. E. (9) \$23,942.86.

A. National Postal Union, 509 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$18,102. E. (9) \$10,400.

A. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,534. E. (9) \$14,872.92.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$7,205.01. E. (9) \$767.50.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$8,723.75. E. (9) \$6,949.92.

A. National Small Business Men's Association, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$2,678.10.

A. National Tax Equality Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$7,509.29. E. (9) \$6,853.40.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$4,750.02. E. (9) \$4,857.44.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. James W. Rouse & Co., Inc., 14 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., et al.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$326.89.

A. Russ Nixon, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, 11 East 51st Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$747.51. E. (9) \$260.

A. Joseph A. Noone, 603 Associations Building, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$3.50.

A. Walter O. Noreen, 509 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Postal Union, 509 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,153.85. E. (9) \$75.

A. Northwest Committee for Transportation Planning, 2928 Macomb Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$45. E. (9) \$77.80.

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) \$1,500. E. (9) \$600.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Philippine Sugar Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,500.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Philippine War Damage Claimants Association, Escolta Building, 46 Escolta, Manila, Philippines.

A. Charles T. O'Neill, Jr., 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$20.45.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$441.38. E. (9) \$498.26.

A. Andrew A. Pettis, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N.J.
D. (6) \$3,384.60. E. (9) \$2,075.61.

A. T. E. Pinkston, Kentucky Railroad Association, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.
E. (9) \$286.45.

A. Platt, Fuller & Company, as agent for National Insurance Co. of Hartford, 79 John Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$28.28.

A. Sanford L. Patt, 723 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Charles E. Potter, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,249.99. E. (9) \$522.26.

- A. William I. Powell, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$21.70.
- A. Homer V. Prater, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,329.60. E. (9) \$30.
- A. William C. Prather, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$322.50. E. (9) \$428.95.
- A. John H. Pratt, 905 American Security Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$7.99.
- A. Providence Washington Insurance Co. for itself and as successor to Anchor Insurance Co., 20 Washington Place, Providence, R.I.
 E. (9) \$75.43.
- A. Public Information Commission of the Cotton Industries, 1211 South Brighton, Dallas, Tex.
- A. Gordon M. Quarnstrom, 1726 Wilmette Avenue, Wilmette, Ill.
 B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. William H. Quealy, 1612 K Street NW., Washington 6, D.C.
 B. Smith-Corona Marchant, Inc., 410 Park Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.
- A. William H. Quealy, 1612 K Street NW., Washington 6, D.C.
 B. Standard Oil Co. of California, Standard Oil Building, San Francisco 4, Calif.
- A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington 1, D.C.
- A. Sydney C. Reagan, 3840 Greenbrier Drive, Dallas 25, Tex.
 B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Box 48, Durant, Okla.
 D. (6) \$150.
- A. William T. Reed, 5800 Connecticut Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.
 B. Standard Oil Co., 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$273.
- A. George L. Reid, Jr., 1616 P Street NW., Washington 6, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington 6, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,499.98. E. (9) \$78.09.
- A. Reinsurance Corp. of New York, 99 John Street, New York 38, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$22.63.
- A. Reliance Insurance Co., for itself and as successor to Fire Association of Philadelphia, Reliance Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, Lumberman's Insurance Co., and Philadelphia National Insurance Co.
 E. (9) \$37.71.
- A. William Neale Roach, 1616 P Street NW., Washington 6, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington 6, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$118.27.
- A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
 B. Mobil Oil Co., Los Angeles; Richfield Oil Corp., Los Angeles; Union Oil Co., Los Angeles; Tidewater Oil Co., Los Angeles; Shell Oil Co., San Francisco; Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco.
- A. Fred J. Scanlan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$345.
- A. Schoene and Kramer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Selvage & Lee, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, 79 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$28.84.
- A. Maurice J. Shean, 940 25th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. City and county of San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$3,900. E. (9) \$2,169.19.
- A. David Silvergeld, 509 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Postal Union, 509 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,499.99. E. (9) \$150.
- A. Small Business Tax Conference, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5,051.40. E. (9) \$4,705.40.
- A. Carleton D. Smith, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Radio Corporation of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
- A. Harold Arden Smith, 605 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
 B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$85.
- A. Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., 1709 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.
 B. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources.
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$832.
- A. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
 D. (6) \$906.77. E. (9) \$1,238.78.
- A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association, Box 48, Durant, Okla.
 E. (9) \$150.
- A. Spring Air Co., 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$2,775.47.
- A. Raymond E. Steele, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,850.
- A. Russell M. Stephens, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$20.
- A. Charles L. Stewart, Jr., 231 South La-Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. The Spring Air Co., 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$379.12.
- A. John S. Stump, Post Office Box 1101, Alexandria, Va.
 B. R. E. Davenport, Jr., Farmville, N.C.
 D. (6) \$479.13.
- A. J. Monroe Sullivan, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$943.75. E. (9) \$1,156.95.
- A. Noble J. Swearingen, 224 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$22.
- A. Christy Thomas & Associates, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. The National Association of River and Harbor Contractors, 15 Park Row, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$172.29.
- A. Julia C. Thompson, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$2,397.71.
- A. Hon. Edward J. Thye, Northfield, Minn.
 B. Spring Air Co., 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$838.86.
- A. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$13,008.59. E. (9) \$2,236.
- A. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$4,514.18. E. (9) \$2,529.84.
- A. Universal Insurance Co. of New Jersey, 111 John Street, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$33.94.
- A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$60. E. (9) \$8.
- A. Veterans of World War I, U.S.A., Inc., 40 G Street NE., Washington, D.C.
- A. Bailey Walsh, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. A. E. Holman and James Lofland, 6000 Saxony Road, Minneapolis, Minn.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$500.
- A. Bailey Walsh, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Lion Manufacturing Co., 2640 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$900.
- A. Bailey Walsh, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Manufacturing Co., 3401 North California Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Herbert F. Walton, 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.
 B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$498.53.
- A. Narvin B. Weaver, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Cities Service Petroleum, Inc., 70 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$90.
- A. William E. Welsh, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$247.76.

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$100,279.79. E. (9) \$9.20.

A. Wherry Housing Association, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$9,252.40.

A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$37.39.

A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 706 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

B. Mutual Insurance Committee on Federal Taxation, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,207.82. E. (9) \$607.82.

A. Myron Wiener, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Far East Group, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John Willard, Box 1172, Helena, Mont.
B. Montana Railroad Association, Helena, Mont.

D. (6) \$124. E. (9) \$25.48.

A. William W. Woodruff, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$1,116.72.

A. Albert Y. Woodward, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Flying Tiger Line, Inc., Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 1010 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. John H. Young, 1411 Najor Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 2013, Salt Lake City, Utah.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the second calendar quarter 1961:

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORT

Year: 19-----

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th

(Mark one square only)

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

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

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

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

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

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

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

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

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

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

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

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

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

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

Receipts (other than loans)

- 1. \$.....Dues and assessments
- 2. \$.....Gifts of money or anything of value
- 3. \$.....Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
- 4. \$.....Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
- 5. \$.....Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)
- 6. \$.....TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
- 7. \$.....Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
- 8. \$.....TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

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

- 9. \$.....TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
- 10. \$.....Borrowed from others during this Quarter
- 11. \$.....Repaid to others during this Quarter
- 12. \$....."Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

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

- 13. Have there been such contributors?
Please answer "yes" or "no":
- 14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this Quarter total \$500 or more:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expenditures (other than loans)

- 1. \$.....Public relations and advertising services
- 2. \$.....Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
- 3. \$.....Gifts or contributions made during quarter
- 4. \$.....Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
- 5. \$.....Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
- 6. \$.....Telephone and telegraph
- 7. \$.....Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
- 8. \$.....All other expenditures
- 9. \$.....TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
- 10. \$.....Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
- 11. \$.....TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

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

- 12. \$.....TOTAL now owed to person filing
- 13. \$.....Lent to others during this Quarter
- 14. \$.....Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More

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

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

- A. V. J. Adduci, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,684. E. (9) \$737.31.
- A. J. Carson Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,123.75. E. (9) \$4,123.75.
- A. Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.
 E. (9) \$122.40.
- A. Air Freight Forwarders Association, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$7,861.34. E. (9) \$7,861.34.
- A. George Venable Allen, 4730 Quebec Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Tobacco Institute, Inc., 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Louis J. Allen, 1121 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.
 B. Class I railroads in Tennessee.
- A. Nicholas E. Allen & Merrill Armour, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Music Operators of America, Inc., 128 East 14th Street, Oakland, Calif.
 D. (6) \$98. E. (9) \$74.55.
- A. W. L. Allen, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.
 B. Commercial Telegraphers' Union, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.
- A. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill., and 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$31,050. E. (9) \$31,050.
- A. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations.
 E. (9) \$32,113.84.
- A. American Federation of Musicians, 425 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$4,670.40. E. (9) \$8,347.42.
- A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$14,994.83. E. (9) \$14,994.83.
- A. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$811.35. E. (9) \$275.76.
- A. American Justice Association, Defense Highway, Gambrills, Md.
- A. American Legion National Headquarters, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 D. (6) \$6,921.41. E. (9) \$29,092.17.
- A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$308.07. E. (9) \$11.20.
- A. American Medical Association, 535 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$129,696.48.
- A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
 D. (6) \$78,962.42. E. (9) \$5,404.61.
- A. American Optometric Association, 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$3,059.
- A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$607.90. E. (9) \$607.90.
- A. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,428.60. E. (9) \$2,316.26.
- A. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$11,661. E. (9) \$12,877.
- A. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$62,309.33. E. (9) \$8,070.92.
- A. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,330.30. E. (9) \$1,330.30.
- A. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,202. E. (9) \$20,837.16.
- A. American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee, 500 Sugar Building, Denver, Colo.
- A. American Textile Machinery Association, 275 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
 D. (6) \$38.16.
- A. American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$8,303.06.
- A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$26,216.02.
- A. AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$1,831.25.
- A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. American Warehousemen's Association, Merchandise Division, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,075. E. (9) \$1,153.85.
- A. Jerry L. Anderson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.
 B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.
 D. (6) \$112.50. E. (9) \$166.78.
- A. Richard H. Anthony, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc.
- A. James Anton, 703 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Keatinge & Older, 3325 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$6.60.
- A. W. B. Ardery, Washington, D.C.
 B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Area Employment Expansion Committee, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$795.86.
- A. Arkansas Railroad Committee, 1100 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.
 B. Class I railroads operating in the State of Arkansas.
 D. (6) \$46.50. E. (9) \$1,027.35.
- A. Armored Carrier Corp., 222-17 Northern Boulevard, Bayside, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$15.
- A. J. Sinclair Armstrong, 45 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, Mescalero, N. Mex.
 E. (9) \$3.41.
- A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. California Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$6,500. E. (9) \$772.49.
- A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street, Washington, D.C.
 B. Commissioner of Baseball, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$337.45.
- A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Howard F. Knipp, 3401 South Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
 E. (9) \$1.15.
- A. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Associated Third Class Mail Users.
 D. (6) \$7,652.88. E. (9) \$7,652.88.
- A. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$375.
- A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$7,280.80. E. (9) \$7,280.80.
- A. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$2,389.90. E. (9) \$2,389.90.
- A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Association of Stock Exchange Firms, 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$363.54.
- A. Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$15,465.37. E. (9) \$15,465.37.
- A. Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 E. (9) \$1,500.

A. Richard W. Averill, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$210.44.

A. Harry S. Baer, Jr., 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Aeronautical Services Association, 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,604.17. E. (9) \$42.20.

A. Charles B. Bailey, Sr., 2035 South Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

D. (6) \$1,850. E. (9) \$1,753.09.

A. George P. Baker, Soldiers Field Post Office, Boston, Mass.

B. Transportation Association of America.

A. Donald Baldwin, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$104.69.

A. Joseph H. Ball, 90 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$66.28.

A. J. H. Ballew, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn.

D. (6) \$2,400.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,425. E. (9) \$459.58.

A. William J. Barnhard, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Chamber of Commerce for Trade with Italy, Inc., 105 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.

A. William J. Barnhard, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Importers of Brass & Copper Mill Products, Inc., 501 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. William J. Barnhard, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Imported Nut Section of the Association of Food Distributors, Inc., 100 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.

A. William J. Barnhard, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Madden Corporations, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. William J. Barnhard, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Office Machinery Group of the National Council of American Importers, Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. William J. Barnhard, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Office Machinery Group of the National Council of American Importers, Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. William J. Barnhard, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Olive Oil Association of America, Inc., 51 Chambers Street, New York, N.Y.

A. William J. Barnhard, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Strohmeier & Arpe Co., 139 Franklin Street, New York, N.Y.

A. William G. Barr, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Parking Association, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. A. Wesley Barthelmes, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Insurance Co. of North America and Life Insurance Co. of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$443.90. E. (9) \$30.60.

A. William B. Barton, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A. Laurie C. Battle, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. John V. Beamer, 625 Valley Brook Lane, Wabash, Ind.

B. Fine Hardwoods Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$348.82.

A. James D. Bearden, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$364.58.

A. James F. Bell, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$8.91.

A. Mrs. Rachel S. Bell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ernest H. Benson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$4,500.

A. Bergson & Borkland, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Freeport Sulphur Co., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Charles A. Betts, 1420 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Can Co., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$19.20.

A. Charles C. Bevis, Jr., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Andrew J. Biemiller, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,290. E. (9) \$467.40.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hudson Biery, 4017 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc., 4017 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N.Y., and 839 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Marine Underwriters, Association of Marine Underwriters of the U.S., American Cargo War Risk Reinsurance Exchange, and American Hull Insurance.

E. (9) \$139.23.

A. Robert J. Bird, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Hilton Hotels Corporation, 720 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. John H. Bivins, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$605. E. (9) \$308.62.

A. James C. Black, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$500.

A. Richard W. Blake, 1113 10th Avenue, Greeley, Colo.

B. National Beet Growers Federation, 1113 10th Avenue, Greeley, Colo.

A. William Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

A. William Blum, Jr., 1741 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$332.50. E. (9) \$24.86.

A. Fred F. Bockmon, 704 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$645.90.

A. Fleming Bomar, 306 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph L. Borda, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Lyle H. Boren, Seminole, Okla.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$345.18. E. (9) \$150.

A. Robert T. Borth, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$254.71.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$637.50. E. (9) \$16.40.

A. Charles M. Boyer, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George L. Brady, 45 Monadnock Road, Newton, Mass.

B. Superior Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$452.

A. Joseph E. Brady, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink & Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Frank P. Brennan, Avoca, Iowa.

B. Iowa Power & Light Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

A. W. Kenneth Brew, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Homer L. Brinkley, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,249.96. E. (9) \$290.45.

A. Florence I. Broadwell, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,432.73.

A. W. S. Bromley, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Wayne L. Bromley, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., Solar Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,500.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. California Packing Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$1,500.

A. Derek Brooks, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$733.58.

A. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$6,443.09. E. (9) \$6,443.09.

A. J. Olney Brott, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bankers Association.
D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$54.50.

A. Bryant C. Brown, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance.

A. J. D. Brown, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$125.

A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$31.23.

A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electrical Cos., Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,535.03.

A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$32.43.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$96. E. (9) \$6.49.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.
D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$39.91.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. Florida Ship Canal Navigation District, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$39.91.

A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., and 740 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., and National Federation Independent Business, 740 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$13,146.80. E. (9) \$290.53.

A. Maurice G. Burnside, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Division of Federal Relations, NEA, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,575. E. (9) \$215.29.

A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa.

A. Robert M. Burr, 105 Mansfield Avenue, Darien, Conn.

B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$729.64. E. (9) \$366.70.

A. Orrin A. Burrows, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,874.98.

A. Hollis W. Burt, 1212 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1212 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$47.50.

A. George P. Byrne, Jr., 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

B. U.S. Wood Screw Service Bureau, 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$760.20. E. (9) \$105.

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) \$300. E. (9) \$484.90.

A. Carl C. Campbell, 502 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$180.

A. John T. Carlton, and M. H. Manchester, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Braxton B. Carr, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,300. E. (9) \$210.74.

A. Robert S. Carr, 1220 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., 8325 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Henderson H. Carson, 600 First National Bank Building, Canton, Ohio, and 744 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hope Natural Gas Co., 445 West Main Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$737.

A. Albert E. Carter, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$1,037.10.

A. Clarence B. Carter, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.

B. Railroad Pension Conference, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.
E. (9) \$5.70.

A. Francis R. Cawley, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,520. E. (9) \$445.37.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2521 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Greg-Gary Corp., 7 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$7,500.

A. Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Taxicab Association, Inc., 4415 North California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$750.

A. Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Camara Minera de Mexico, Gante 15, Mexico, D.F. Mexico.

A. Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Camara Nacional De La Industria Pesquera, Manuel Maria Contreras No. 133, Mexico, D.F. Mexico.
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hawaiian Botanical Gardens Foundation, Inc., 1527 Keeaumoku Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Union Nacional De Productores De Azucar, S. A. De C. V. Balderas No. 36, Primer Piso, Mexico, D. F. Mexico.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$958.43.

A. Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. West Marin (Calif.) Property Owners Association, 960 Fifth Avenue, San Rafael, Calif.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$141.19.

A. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

E. (9) \$1,310.26.

A. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,276.55. E. (9) \$3,374.42.

A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources.

D. (6) \$6,708.50. E. (9) \$5,527.53.

A. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles Patrick Clark, 500 World Center Building, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Rapaport & Son., Inc., Central Street, Post Office Box 169, Windsor, Conn.

A. Earl W. Clark, 132 Third Street, SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street, SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$92.83.

A. Robert M. Clark, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, 1011 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,234.74.

A. Washington I. Cleveland, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. D.C. Division, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph Coakley, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Building Service Employees International Union, 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Junius E. Cobean, Sr., 109 East Windsor Avenue, Alexandria, Va.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. A. C. Cocke, 821 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.

B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 919 18th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$539.97.

A. Clarence F. Cockrell, 501 Patrick Street, Portsmouth, Va.

B. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, South Portland, Maine.

D. (6) \$60. E. (9) \$105.56.

A. Edwin S. Cohen, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Investment Companies, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$371.12.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$158.70.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$204.56.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 845 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

E. (9) \$1,263.36.

A. Committee for Collective Security, 18 East 80th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$160. E. (9) \$234.64.

A. Committee on Cooperative Advertising, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$709.57. E. (9) \$709.57.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$4,418.36.

A. Committee To Support U.S. Congress, Post Office Box 74, Old Bridge, N.J.

D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$2.88.

A. R. T. Compton, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Julian D. Conover, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$4.30.

A. Orval R. Cook, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Edward Cooper.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$22.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1631 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Manufacturers' Association of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Ben C. Corlett, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$882.34.

A. Edward J. Coughlin, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers.

D. (6) \$195. E. (9) \$20.

A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Corn Millers' Federation, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

A. Edsel Lee Couplin, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

B. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Can Co., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Axe-Templeton Growth Fund of Canada, Ltd., 120 East Roxborough Street, East Toronto, Ontario, Canada, et al.

E. (9) \$15.22.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee on Joint Resolution 1955 Legislature, Post Office Box 3170, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Copper & Brass Research Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Cuban-American Sugar Co., 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$21.09.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Minerals & Chemical Corp., Old Orchard Road, Skokie, Ill.

E. (9) \$65.21.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Warren E. Cox, 2808 South Ives Street, Arlington, Va.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$14.49.

A. William A. Cromartie, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$265.24.

A. H. C. Crotty, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 840 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 845 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,263.36. E. (9) \$1,263.36.

A. C. B. Culpepper, Post Office Box 1736, Atlanta, Ga.

B. National Conference on Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.

A. John Curran, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,315. E. (9) \$693.

A. Bryce Curry, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Bernard Cushman, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John R. Dalton, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. D. C. Daniel, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John C. Datt, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$712.50. E. (9) \$26.05.

A. Joffre C. David, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

D. (6) \$277.75. E. (9) \$229.35.

A. Charles W. Davis, One North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$440.55.

A. Charles W. Davis, One North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$265.24.

A. Lowell Davis, 601 Ross Avenue, Mart, Tex.

D. (6) \$80.50. E. (9) \$80.50.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. D.C. Transit System, Inc., 36th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hilton Hotels Corp., Chicago, Ill.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$88.26.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 831 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Equitable Life Insurance Co., 3900 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Laundry-Dry Cleaning Association of District of Columbia, 2400 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Michael E. Deane, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Finance Conference, Inc., 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$561.99.

A. Michael E. Deane, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Comision de Defensa del Azucar y Formento de la Cana, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,500. E. (9) \$315.28.

A. Tony T. Dechant.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Cooperative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Frank L. Dennis, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,625. E. (9) \$398.49.

A. Mary S. Deuel, 3026 Cambridge Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,102.50.

A. Joe T. Dickerson, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

D. (6) \$175. E. (9) \$15.

A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$156.07.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sacramento Yolo Port District, 705 California Fruit Building, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,736.25. E. (9) \$111.25.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Thurman & Wright, 1229 Latham Square Building, Oakland, Calif.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Westlands Water District, Post Office Box 4006, Fresno, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,973.20. E. (9) \$173.20.

A. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (9) \$1,750.

A. Disabled Officers Association, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,750.

A. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$22,290.37. E. (9) \$16,926.31.

A. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Division of Federal Relations, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$20,602.57.

A. Robert C. Dolan, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$350.28.

A. Anthony P. Donadio, 2 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

B. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., 2 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

E. (9) \$123.

A. Paul R. M. Donegan, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$441.

A. James L. Donnelly, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$557.52.

A. Donoghue, Ragan & Mason, 239 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. California Shipping Co., 320 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,735.78.

A. Donoghue, Ragan & Mason, 239 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Sea-Land Service, Inc., Post Office Box 1050, Newark, N.J.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$424.83.

A. Donoghue, Ragan & Mason, 239 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Seatrain Lines, Inc., 595 River Road, Edgewater, N.J.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$424.84.

A. J. Deway Dorsett, 60 John Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$137.50.

A. Jasper N. Dorsey, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$785.50.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington D.C.

D. (6) \$2,036.01. E. (9) \$237.67.

A. Fred H. Dressler, Post Office Box 188, Gardnerville, Nev.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

A. Ben DuBois.

B. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,160. E. (9) \$589.89.

A. Stephen M. Du Brul, 11-134 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Read P. Dunn, Jr., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$108.

A. William E. Dunn, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$675. E. (9) \$13.95.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$117.24. E. (9) \$57.55.

A. Herman Edelsberg, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$140. E. (9) \$15.

A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr., Raleigh, N.C.

B. North Carolina Railroad Association, Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.

D. (6) \$2,875.02. E. (9) \$473.21.

A. James B. Ehrlich, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$516.25. E. (9) \$75.30.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,092.

A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Warren G. Elliott, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$130. E. (9) \$6.91.

A. Clyde T. Ellis, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Otis H. Ellis, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Oil Jobbers Council, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$15,000.

A. Perry R. Ellsworth, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$20.25.

A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,050. E. (9) \$290.48.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,400.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$78.14.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Palo Verde Irrigation District, Blythe, Calif.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Six Agency Committee and Colorado River Board of California, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$6,242.50. E. (9) \$27.20.

A. Myles W. English, 966 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 966 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Grover W. Ensley, 535 Lincoln Building, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$110.

A. Lawrence E. Ernst, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$22.50.

A. Frank C. Erwin, Jr., 918 Brown Building, Austin, Tex.

B. Structural Clay Products Industry Depletion Committee, 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,506.46.

A. John D. Fagan, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$18.

A. Joseph C. Fagan, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A. Family Tax Association, 2110 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$905. E. (9) \$2,809.81.

A. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$59,289.41. E. (9) \$21,246.66.

A. Joseph G. Feeney, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. REA Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$8,500. E. (9) \$800.

A. Bonner Fellers, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Foreign Aid Committee.

A. Joe G. Fender, 314 Melrose Building, Houston, Tex.

B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.

D. (6) \$2,354.28.

A. John A. Ferguson, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$437.50.

A. Josiah Ferris, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, La., et al.

D. (6) \$6,250.

A. Maxwell Field, Boston, Mass.

B. New England Shoe and Leather Association, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$191.41.

A. Norman A. Flaningam, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. George E. Flather, Jr., and Millard F. Ottman, Jr., Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Anti-Vivisection Society, 100 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,270. E. (9) \$87.61.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,100. E. (9) \$22.56.

A. Donald G. Fletcher, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$1,731.20.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.

E. (9) \$2,082.29.

A. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

D. (6) \$1,957.02. E. (9) \$1,957.02.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$550.

A. James W. Foristel, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$44.69.

A. James F. Fort, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$430.04.

A. Robert W. Frase, 1820 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 58 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,459.37. E. (9) \$1,779.75.

A. W. E. Fravel, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Elmer M. Freudenberger, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (9) \$1,750.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$20.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$29,144.72. E. (9) \$9,794.40.

A. Garrett Fuller, 836 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. West Coast Steamship Co., 601 Board of Trade Building, Portland, Oreg.

A. Wallace H. Fulton, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Lawrence H. Gall, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$675. E. (9) \$9.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$507.26.

A. Gardner, Morrison & Rogers, 1126 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York City, and Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$20.40.

A. Gardner, Morrison & Rogers, 1126 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Mauritius Sugar Syndicate, Port Louis, Mauritius.

A. Warner W. Gardner, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$73.36.

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. E. (9) \$4.10.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. The Inter-State Manufacturers' Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Ernest Giddings, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Division of Federal Relations, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,012.50. E. (9) \$117.98.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) 144.30.

A. Philip Goldstein, 1000 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, 1011 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$375.

A. Government Employees' Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,569.90. E. (9) \$6,202.68.

A. James W. Grady, Jr., 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. James L. Grahl, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$70.

A. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$80.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, 318-418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$13,879.15. E. (9) \$10,831.37.

A. Gravelle, Whitlock, Markey & Tait, 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Linen Supply Institute of Greater Washington, 2400 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$36.54.

A. Gravelle, Whitlock, Markey & Tait, 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Structural Clay Products Industry Depletion Committee, Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$455.28.

A. Mrs. Edward R. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$46.92.

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) \$315. E. (9) \$70.46.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. CIT Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Weston B. Grimes, 1001 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$8,060. E. (9) \$5.40.

A. Albert A. Grorud, 816 East Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Yakima Indian Association of Washington State.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$39.35.

A. Ben H. Guill, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Smelting & Refining Co., New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$12,000. E. (9) \$4,183.54.

A. Rodger S. Gunn, 4618 Highland Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 2013, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Terry Gunn, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Violet M. Gunther, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gypsum Association, 201 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$7,950.

A. Frank E. Haas, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$194.60.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Seafarers' Section, MTD, AFL-CIO, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,132.01.

A. Louis P. Haffer, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Air Freight Forwarders Association, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Hal H. Hale, 419 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Randolph M. Hale, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Haley, Wollenberg & Bader, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Home Town Free Television Association, 2923 East Lincolnway, Cheyenne, Wyo.

D. (6) \$558.

A. Harold T. Halfpenny, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,500.

A. Charles A. Hamilton, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$159.36.

A. W. C. Hammerle, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation Association of America.

A. C. L. Hancock, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Copper & Brass Research Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. William A. Hanscom, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$225.

A. Murray Hanson, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$532.90.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,249.96. E. (9) \$70.03.

A. Herbert E. Harris 2d, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,275. E. (9) \$53.45.

A. Merwin K. Hart, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$195.34.

A. Stephen H. Hart, 500 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. National Livestock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$3,718.50.

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) \$390. E. (9) \$566.27.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Glenn G. Hays, 212 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National WCTU, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) \$571.56. E. (9) \$424.41.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. John C. Hazen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$59.35.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$998.27.

A. Patrick B. Healy, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$176.64.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William H. Hedlund, 909 American Bank Building, Portland, Ore.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, Calif., et al.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee on Cooperative Advertising, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$709.57. E. (9) \$1.65.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Comite de Productores de Azucar, Antonio Miro Quesada 376, Lima, Peru, S.A.
E. (9) \$268.12.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc., Wilmette, Ill.
E. (9) \$215.60.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Reciprocal Inter-Insurers Federal Tax Committee, 400 United Artists Building, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$618.01.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$800.

A. Charles H. Heltzel, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Ore.
D. (6) \$1,220. E. (9) \$1,161.05.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,934.39. E. (9) \$1,809.39.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, 801 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y., and 801 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$440.10. E. (9) \$440.10.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Boston Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$39.82.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Football League, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$16.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. New York Wool Trade Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Philadelphia Wool & Textile Association, Post Office Box 472, Station S, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Brewers Association, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$81.60.

A. W. J. Hickey, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$240.62.

A. John W. Hight, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ray C. Hinman, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Lawrence S. Hobart, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Ralph D. Hodges, Jr.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$43.55.

A. John R. Holden, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. AMVETS, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,187.50. E. (9) \$75.

A. A. D. Holmes, Jr., Gallion, Ala.

B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) \$201.74. E. (9) \$201.74.

A. Home Town Free Television Association, 2925 East Lincolnway, Cheyenne, Wyo.

E. (9) \$558.

A. Edwin M. Hood, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Samuel H. Horne, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$265.24.

A. Lawrence W. Horning, 1010 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. New York Central Railroad Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald E. Horton, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Warehousemen's Association, Merchandise Division.

A. Harold A. Houser, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. W. C. Howard, Quanah, Tex.

B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts.

A. Erma D. Hubbard, 509 Ridgely Avenue, Annapolis, Md.

B. Military Survivors, Inc., 509 Ridgely Avenue, Annapolis, Md.

A. W. T. Huff, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$275. E. (9) \$15.60.

A. William J. Hull, 326 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ashland Oil & Refining Co., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

A. William J. Hull, 326 Cafritz Building, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.

A. Robert L. Humphrey, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. B. A. Hungerford, 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.
B. George P. Byrne, 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

A. C. E. Huntley, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$268.75.

A. Fred G. Hussey, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., 24 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Elmer F. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.
B. Richard F. Bates, Sacramento, Calif., et al.
E. (9) \$408.

A. William J. Hynes, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.
B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.
E. (9) \$988.61.

A. Bernard J. Imming, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,387.50. E. (9) \$24.60.

A. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$7,442.93. E. (9) \$7,442.93.

A. J. Stuart Innerst, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,938.46. E. (9) \$17.10.

A. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$639.17. E. (9) \$639.17.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$1.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$25,022.66.

A. International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,475.

A. Inter-State Manufacturer's Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$6.75.

A. Iron Ore Lessors, St. Paul, Minn.
D. (6) \$10. E. (9) \$1,306.99.

A. Robert C. Jackson, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) \$2,150. E. (9) \$235.70.

A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
E. (9) \$150.

A. Daniel Jaspan, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,391.23. E. (9) \$61.25.

A. Mrs. Margaret E. Jenkins, 30 Deerpath, Roslyn Heights, Long Island, N.Y.

A. Ray L. Jenkins, 1066 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Societe Internationale Pour Participations Industrielles Et Commerciales, S.A., Peter Merianstr. 19, Basel, Switzerland.

A. Joe Jenness, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn.
B. H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Paris, Tenn., et al.
E. (9) \$281.63.

A. Gilbert R. Johnson, 1208 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Glendon E. Johnson, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$232.32. E. (9) \$7.90.

A. Reuben L. Johnson.
B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,307.84. E. (9) \$288.69.

A. W. D. Johnson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen, O.R.C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A. Ned Johnston, 4539 Everett, Kensington, Md.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Geo. Bliss Jones, Montgomery, Ala.
B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

A. James E. Jones, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (9) \$29.25.

A. Philip E. Jones, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Rowland Jones, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$268.84.

A. Edwin W. Kaler, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
D. (6) \$8,750.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,780. E. (9) \$879.96.

A. Sheldon Z. Kaplan, 817 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Guatemala Sugar Producers Association, Guatemala City, Guatemala.

A. Eugene A. Keeney, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., 605 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. West Coast Life Insurance Co., 605 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

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. David Walbridge Kendall, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Zantop Air Transport, Inc., Detroit-Metropolitan Airport, Inkster, Mich.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$17.66.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$263.25.

A. Miles D. Kennedy, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$31.65.

A. William F. Kenney.
B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$200.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham, Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$913.95. E. (9) \$1,845.02.

A. Jeff Kibre, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,550.50. E. (9) \$1,360.80.

A. Charles E. Kief, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$729.16.

A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$12.50.

A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$246.25.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$1.06.

A. James F. King, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Ludlow King, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Rufus King, Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. T. Bert King, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$675.

A. S. F. Kirby, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 B. National Council on Business Mail, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$257.92.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$510. E. (9) \$49.04.

A. James F. Kmetz, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,796.

A. Robert M. Koch, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$25.

A. A. W. Koehler, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William L. Kohler, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$226.42.

A. Germaine Krettek, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$3,183.89.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., and 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,462.34. E. (9) \$5,829.04.

A. James K. Langan, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Government Employes' Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,126.

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) \$3,000. E. (9) \$375.

A. J. Austin Latimer, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington D.C.
 D. (6) \$650.

A. John V. Lawrence, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$743.75. E. (9) \$24.35.

A. Thomas B. Lawrence, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Licensed Beverage Association, 420 7th Street, Racine, Wis.
 D. (6) \$650.

A. Warren Lawrence, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$180. E. (9) \$75.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$24.38. E. (9) \$35.33.

A. Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$6,707.67.

A. Daphne R. Leeds, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Sealy, Inc., 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill., et al.
 D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$24.81.

A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,545. E. (9) \$6.

A. Richard T. Leonard, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$406.60.

A. Roy T. Lester, M.D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,100. E. (9) \$76.47.

A. John R. Lewis, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.
 D. (6) \$220. E. (9) \$22.35.

A. Hal Leyshon, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. American Federation of Musicians, 425 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$6,666.64. E. (9) \$1,226.14.

A. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 2013, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 E. (9) \$4.50.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1701 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,311.84. E. (9) \$6,311.84.

A. L. Baine Liljenquist, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$11.36.

A. Lawrence J. Linck, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 B. National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Vanderbilt Hotel, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$8,400. E. (9) \$16,833.58.

A. Lester W. Lindow, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Linen Supply Institute of Greater Washington, 2400 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,536.54. E. (9) \$2,536.54.

A. Charles B. Lipsen, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Retail Clerks International Association, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,370. E. (9) \$664.69.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$956.25. E. (9) \$167.78.

A. Fred Livingston, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Air Freight Forwarders Association, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Fred Livingston, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Gordon C. Locke, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of Oil Pipe Lines.

A. John J. Long, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union of North America, Pressmen's Home, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$616.

A. Leonard Lopez, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,499.90. E. (9) \$15.

A. Lord, Day & Lord, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 B. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue and 82d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Harold O. Lovre, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$477.93.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.
 B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Finance Conference, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Vanderbilt Hotel, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., 24 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Roadside Business Association, 646 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Medical Corporation, 415-423 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Adolph von Zedlitz, 60 Sutton Place, South, New York, N.Y.

A. H. B. Luckett, 311 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$376.86.

A. John M. Lumley, 1201 16th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Division of Federal Relations, NEA, 1201 16th Street, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$168. E. (9) \$10.97.

A. Milton F. Lunch, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. John C. Lynn, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,225. E. (9) \$29.13.

A. A. E. Lyon, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,050.

A. William C. McCamant, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$55.

A. John A. McCart, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees.

D. (6) \$2,650.90. E. (9) \$49.20.

A. James L. McCaskill, 1201 16th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$13.25.

A. H. B. McCoy, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc.

A. Albert L. McDermott, 745 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$25.

A. Angus H. McDonald.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,215.30. E. (9) \$170.30.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William F. McKenna, 908 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Marvin L. McLain, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$37.45.

A. William H. McLin, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,287. E. (9) \$283.23.

A. W. H. McMains, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. C. W. McMillan, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$3,999.96. E. (9) \$643.64.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$481.25. E. (9) \$5.64.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Inc.

D. (6) \$3,050. E. (9) \$8.50.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Frankel Bros., 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mrs. Willi Sietz, Savoy Hotel Hilton, New York City, N.Y.

A. John G. Macfarlan, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. R E A Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,158. E. (9) \$455.72.

A. James E. Mack, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Confectioners Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James E. Mack, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Rolled Zinc Manufacturers Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Albert E. Maddocks, 1883 South Seventh East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 2013, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Don Mahon, executive secretary, National Independent Union Council, Box 959, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$416.97.

A. Walter E. Maloney, 99 John Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,305. E. (9) \$2,010.55.

A. Ben J. Man, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,832.74. E. (9) \$576.24.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,800.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.

B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$265.75.

A. D. L. Manion, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$437.50.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,475.

A. Olya Margolin, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., 1 West 47th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,026.91. E. (9) \$112.66.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,046.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$510.94.

A. Raymond E. Marks, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Edwin E. Marsh, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$2,899.98. E. (9) \$1,555.12.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,240. E. (9) \$10.

A. Fred T. Marshall, 1112 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., 500 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.

A. J. Paull Marshall, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$135.12. E. (9) \$164.80.

A. Paul V. Martenson, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Drew Martin, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$200.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$50.

A. Walter J. Mason, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,315. E. (9) \$825.35.

A. David Mathews, Jr., 345 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, 345 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. (9) \$230.62.

A. P. H. Mathews, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$895.06. E. (9) \$381.75.

A. Charles D. Matthews, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$337.50. E. (9) \$161.79.

A. Joe G. Matthews, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$66.50. E. (9) \$101.

A. C. V. and R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Secondary Material Industries, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Mrs. Vera Mayer.

B. National Consumers League, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$168.

A. John S. Mears, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$2,130.

A. Mehler, Goldsborough & Ives, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ferro Corp., 4150 East 56th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Mehler, Goldsborough & Ives, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co., 292 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Kenneth A. Melklejohn, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,315.

A. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. M. Barry Meyer, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$162.19.

A. James G. Michaux, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$69.88.

A. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

E. (9) \$1,503.91.

A. Midland Cooperative Dairy Association, Shawano, Wis.

A. C. R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A. John R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A. Military Survivors, Inc., 509 Ridgely Avenue, Annapolis, Md.

D. (6) \$145. E. (9) \$1,530.70.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Dallas (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$625.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, 2211 South Coast Building, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) \$2,625.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Texas, and New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Edwin Reid Miller, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$293.26.

A. Lloyd S. Miller, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$501.

A. Claude Minard, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. M. D. Mobley, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Vocational Association, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Willis C. Moffatt, 536 First Security Building, Boise, Idaho.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif., et al.

A. Harry L. Moffett, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$7.

A. Joseph E. Moody, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$625.

A. Walter H. Moorman, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.

B. Maryland Railroad Association, care of W. C. Purnell, 300 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$103.46.

A. Kenneth R. Moorefield, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
D. (6) \$429.99. E. (9) \$365.31.

A. Cecil Morgan, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$65.45.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Reciprocal Insurance Association, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$492.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Area Employment Expansion Committee, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., the American Road, Dearborn, Mich.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Joseph J. Mulhern, 11 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$10,500. E. (9) \$2,709.41.

A. Vincent S. Mullaney, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$560.53.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Walter J. Munro, Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Chiropractic Insurance Co., National Building, Webster City, Iowa.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$600.

A. John Kevin Murphy, 222-17 Northern Boulevard, Bayside, N.Y.

B. Armored Carrier Corp., 222-17 Northern Boulevard, Bayside, N.Y.

A. Mutual Insurance Committee on Federal Taxation, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,540. E. (9) \$10,917.16.

A. Kenneth D. Naden, H Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,624.98. E. (9) \$231.48.

A. Paul A. Nagle, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. National Association Chain Drug Stores, Inc., Vanderbilt Hotel, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$17,833.58.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$13,750. E. (9) \$52.50.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,125.27. E. (9) \$20,464.06.

A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$7,684.45.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$335.54.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,012.55. E. (9) \$1,012.55.

A. National Association of Plumbing Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$12,500. E. (9) \$8,713.26.

A. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

D. (6) \$1,087.31. E. (9) \$467.35.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1422 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$12,158.10. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,160.10. E. (9) \$10,160.10.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$6,874.23.

A. National Committee on Parcel Post Size & Weight Limitations, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$1,907.69.

A. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc., Post Office Box 1736, Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$2,412.50.

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Coordinating Committee for Export Credit Guarantees, One Liberty Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$10,225. E. (9) \$12,463.31.

A. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$6,064.08. E. (9) \$6,064.08.

A. National Council on Business Mail, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$153.48. E. (9) \$757.92.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$13,865. E. (9) \$12,000.

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (9) \$190.

A. National Economic Council, Inc., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,747.32. E. (9) \$2,051.29.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,928.13. E. (9) \$3,928.13.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$93,384.02. E. (9) \$13,478.62.

A. National Food Brokers Association, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,119. E. (9) \$1,119.

A. National Independent Dairies Association, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,544.80. E. (9) \$2,275.84.

A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Member associations of the league.

D. (6) \$8,838.28. E. (9) \$1,476.74.

A. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,094. E. (9) \$2,094.

A. National Livestock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$2,090. E. (9) \$5,030.44.

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,657.25. E. (9) \$3,135.62.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,818.21. E. (9) \$3,818.21.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,818.21. E. (9) \$3,818.21.

A. National Parking Association, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Postal Transport Association, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,318.32. E. (9) \$9,318.32.

A. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$19,390. E. (9) \$12,809.43.

A. National Restaurant Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,650.30. E. (9) \$5,650.30.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$8,018.41. E. (9) \$9,081.50.

A. National Retired Teachers Association and American Association of Retired Persons, 1846 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$67.73.

A. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$13,674.42. E. (9) \$15,137.75.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$449.51.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$177,025.06. E. (9) \$2,616.72.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,464. E. (9) \$2,464.

A. National Turkey Federation, Post Office Box 69, Mount Morris, Ill.

E. (9) \$2,980.57.

A. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,682.57. E. (9) \$2,932.18.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$13,272. E. (9) \$7,649.93.

A. Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture, and Labor on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$13,925. E. (9) \$13,008.75.

A. Robert E. Neal, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$42.

A. William S. Neal, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,750.02. E. (9) \$4,079.21.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. James W. Rouse & Co., Inc., 14 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., et al.

A. New England Shoe & Leather Association, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$591.41. E. (9) \$591.41.

A. New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,184.18. E. (9) \$170.66.

A. Charles M. Noone, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$16.

A. T. A. Nooner, Jr., 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,600.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$356.22.

A. Harry E. Northam, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Northwest Committee for Transportation Planning, 2928 Macomb Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10.95.

A. E. M. Norton, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$4.50.

A. Brice O'Brien, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$675.

A. George J. O'Brien, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. E. H. O'Connor, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$7,448.93.

A. John F. O'Connor, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,374.96. E. (9) \$218.70.

A. R. E. O'Connor, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. 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) \$1,500. E. (9) \$600.

A. Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

E. (9) \$1,654.66.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$38.40. E. (9) \$2.

A. Clarence H. Olson, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$2,700. E. (9) \$73.80.

A. Samuel Omasta, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$7.

A. Clayton L. Orn, 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.

B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

A. Morris E. Osburn, Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Railroad Committee.

A. Kermit Overby, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$157.

A. John A. Overholt, 10315 Kensington Parkway, Kensington, Md.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,076.95.

A. Vaux Owen, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,307.38. E. (9) \$13.25.

A. Edwin F. Padberg, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Walter Page, 912 University Building, Syracuse, N.Y.

B. Midland Cooperative Milk Association.

A. Everett L. Palmer, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

E. (9) \$255.20.

A. Lew M. Paramore, Post Office Box 1310, Kansas City, Kans.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. D. Parel, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$78.75.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

E. (9) \$17.50.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$12.50.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Turkey Federation, Post Office Box 69, Mount Morris, Ill.

E. (9) \$40.65.

A. Holcombe Parkes, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$9,750.

A. James D. Parriott, 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.

B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

A. A. Lee Parsons, 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$113.32.

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) \$62.10.

A. James G. Patton.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman

Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$792.08.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

B. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$104.27.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

B. Family Tax Association, 2110 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$2,600. E. (9) \$193.04.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

B. The Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.

D. (6) \$2,400. E. (9) \$410.45.

A. Robert Pennington, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Division of Federal Relations, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$226. E. (9) \$7.30.

A. Ervin L. Peterson, Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hugh Peterson.

B. Georgia Power Co., 270 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$7,500.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Florida Citrus Mutual (Legislative Fund), Lakeland, Fla.

D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$225.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.

B. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$153.38.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.

B. C. C. Woodard, 7630 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Fla., et al.

A. Kenneth Peterson, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Tom Pickett, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$76.67. E. (9) \$6.15.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$76.25.

A. James H. Pipkin, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Texaco, Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$2,358.68.

A. Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.

E. (9) \$2,721.44.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M, Lubbock, Tex.

D. (6) \$10,846.16. E. (9) \$1,100.

- A. Milton M. Plumb, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. James K. Polk, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$37.
- A. Frederick T. Poole, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of Oil Pipe Lines.
- A. Frank M. Porter, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
 B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
- A. Richard M. Powell, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Thomas W. Power, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Restaurant Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and, 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$300.
- A. William C. Prather, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$322.50.
- A. John H. Pratt, 905 American Security Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$123.94.
- A. William H. Press, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,800.
- A. Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries, 1211 South Brighton, Dallas, Tex.
- A. Ganson Purcell, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Insular Lumber Co., 1406 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 E. (9) \$3.58.
- A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Christman Corp., 120 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$68.58.
- A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico.
 D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$1.25.
- A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Nicaragua Sugar Estates, Ltd., Managua, Nicaragua.
 D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$34.74.
- A. C. J. Putt, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.
 B. The Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railway Co., 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.
- A. Alex Radin, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$325.26.
- A. Edward F. Ragland, 6917 Marbury Road, Bethesda, Md.
 B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Railroad Pension Conference, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.
 D. (6) \$185.50. E. (9) \$169.06.
- A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$148.14. E. (9) \$148.14.
- A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Silver Users Association, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$52.90.
- A. J. A. Ransford, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Tidewater Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Stanley Rector, 506 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.
 B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.
 D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Robert E. Redding, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$228.
- A. Otie M. Reed, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Creameries Association, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$3,341.28.
- A. W. O. Reed, 6254 Woodland Drive, Dallas, Tex.
 B. Texas Railroads.
 D. (6) \$75.80. E. (9) \$288.35.
- A. William T. Reed, 5800 Connecticut Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.
 B. Standard Oil Co., 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$255.
- A. George L. Reid, Jr., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,999.98. E. (9) \$78.19.
- A. Herbert S. Reid, 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. New York State Association of Railroads.
 D. (5) \$1,500. E. (9) \$59.30.
- A. James Francis Reilly, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Potomac Electric Power Co., 929 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$851.21.
- A. William P. Reilly, 3636 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Arizona Public Service Co., et al.
 D. (6) \$520. E. (9) \$50.50.
- A. Louis H. Renfrow, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., Solar Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,250.
- A. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$78,475.87.
- A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,689.84. E. (9) \$7,338.19.
- A. James W. Richards, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$530.61.
- A. Harry H. Richardson, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.
 B. Louisiana railroads.
 D. (6) \$58.90. E. (9) \$359.43.
- A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 831 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association, Omaha, Nebr.
- A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., 112 East Washington Street, Bloomington, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,813.34. E. (9) \$85.86.
- A. Richard J. Riddick, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Freight Forwarders Institute, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,499.99. E. (9) \$460.72.
- A. Siert F. Riepma, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.
- A. C. E. Rightor, 3300 Rolling Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
 B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$247.61.
- A. George D. Riley, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,315. E. (9) \$513.10.
- 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) \$3,000.
- A. Paul H. Robbins, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$250.

A. 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) \$173.88.

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) \$343.75.

A. Frank W. Rogers, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Oil and Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$5,100.

A. Watson Rogers, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Food Brokers Association, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. George B. Roscoe, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$457.42.

A. M. O. Ryan, 777 14th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 W. 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$348.59.

A. William H. Ryan, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,999.88. E. (9) \$60.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 508 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Associated Business Publications, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$140.18.

A. Kimball Sanborn, 810 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass.

A. L. R. Sanford, 21 West Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N.Y.

A. O. H. Saunders, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,950.

A. Schoene & Kramer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. A. Schwab, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Arthur E. Scribner, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$5.

A. Seafarers' Section, MTD, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,625. E. (9) \$9,483.99.

A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harry See, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

E. (9) \$18.95.

A. Clayton A. Seeber, 1201 16th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Division of Federal Relations, NEA, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$222. E. (9) \$64.47.

A. Fred G. Seig, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$189.87. E. (9) \$231.

A. Theodore A. Serrill, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Editorial Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$205.13.

A. Serta Associates, Inc., 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$215.80.

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) \$83.25.

A. A. Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$968.

A. Leander I. Shelley, 608 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Association of Port Authorities, Inc., Washington, D.C., and Airport Operators Council, Inc., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$874.98. E. (9) \$457.49.

A. David A. Shepard, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Bruce E. Shepherd, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Laurence P. Sherry, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$675.

A. Robert H. Shields, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Richard C. Shipman.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,107.84. E. (9) \$124.71.

A. Robert L. Shortle, 801 International Building, New Orleans, La.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Everett E. Shuey, Helena, Mont.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

E. (9) \$1,264.92.

A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$700.

A. Silver Users Association, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$115. E. (9) \$930.49.

A. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

E. (9) \$5,524.70.

A. Harold S. Skinner, Post Office Box 2197, Houston, Tex.

B. Continental Oil Co., Post Office Box 2197, Houston, Tex.

A. Carstens Slack, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$260.

A. Harold Slater, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$58.48.

A. Stephen Slipper, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$11.10.

A. M. C. Small, Post Office Box 69, Mount Morris, Ill.

B. National Turkey Federation, Post Office Box 69, Mount Morris, Ill.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$194.02.

A. Carlton D. Smith, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Radio Corporation of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Dudley Smith, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Harold Arden Smith, 605 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$55.

A. James R. Smith, 1060 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Lloyd W. Smith, 416 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and Great Northern Railway Co., 175 East Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.

D. (6) \$4,257.

A. Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., 1709 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.

B. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources.

D. (6) \$1,052.80. E. (9) \$1,167.35.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance.

A. Wayne H. Smithey, 1200 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

D. (6) \$769. E. (9) \$510.94.

A. Lyle O. Snader, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance.

A. Lyle O. Snader, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$174.38.

A. Thaddeus S. Snell, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Gypsum Association, 201 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$7,950.

A. Frank B. Snodgrass, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$65.53.

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) \$1,546.14.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$379.84. E. (9) \$1,661.86.

A. Charles B. Sonneborn, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$7.

A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, Sisseton, S. Dak., et al.

A. J. Taylor Soop, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,446.

A. Southern States Industrial Council, 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
D. (6) \$20,319.66. E. (9) \$9,084.65.

A. William W. Spear, 214 National Bank Building, Fremont, Nebr.

B. Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$490.64.

A. Lyndon Spencer, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. John M. Sprague, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

A. Thomas G. Stack, 1104 West 104th Place, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 1104 West 104th Place, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$3,240.80.

A. Howard M. Starling, 837 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Casualty & Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$150.

A. Mrs. C. A. L. Stephens, Post Office Box 6234, Washington, D.C.

A. Russell M. Stephens, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$20.

A. B. H. Steuerwald, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 2247 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$750.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
D. (6) \$1,406.25.

A. Francis W. Stover, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) \$2,375. E. (9) \$275.25.

A. O. R. Strackbein, as executive secretary of America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,153.85.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Allied Printing Trades Association, Post Office Box 728, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$625.

A. O. R. Strackbein, as chairman for Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture, and Labor on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,250.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 400 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Texas Sugar Beet Growers Association, Hereford, Tex.
D. (6) \$3,070. E. (9) \$41.20.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Surplus Property Importers, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Reservation, Browning, Mont.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ben Blumenthal, 608 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Federation of American Scientists, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Peach Springs, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Laguna Pueblo of New Mexico, Laguna, N. Mex.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai, Idaho.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Scottsdale, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tuscarora Nation of Indians, Lewiston, N.Y.

A. William A. Stringfellow, 6004 Roosevelt Street, Bethesda, Md.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 827 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Structural Clay Products Industry Depletion Committee, 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$14,176.22. E. (9) \$3,090.60.

A. Norman Strunk, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$115.73.

A. Arthur Sturgis, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Efron, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Aeromarine, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Efron, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Amerop Commodities Corp., 120 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Efron, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. South Puerto Rico Sugar Co., 99 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Charles P. Taft, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Glenn J. Talbott.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dwight D. Taylor, Jr., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Airlines, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$745.41.

A. John I. Taylor, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$958.33. E. (9) \$37.19.

A. William L. Taylor, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,364.13. E. (9) \$37.25.

A. J. B. Thayne, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,375. E. (9) \$22.95.

- A. Oliver A. Thomas, 125 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.
D. (6) \$175. E. (9) \$1,093.67.
- A. William B. Thompson, Jr., 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Eugene M. Thoré, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$555. E. (9) \$7.23.
- A. G. D. Tilghman, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,750.
- A. Sigmund Timberg, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sealy, Inc., 925 North Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill., et al.
- A. William H. Tinney, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.
- A. M. S. Tisdale, 4200 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Armed Services Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Vallejo, Calif.
D. (6) \$295. E. (9) \$280.39.
- A. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,061.
- 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) \$2,468.75. E. (9) \$194.72.
- A. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.
- A. Dwight D. Townsend, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cooperative League of U.S.A., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$128.32.
- A. Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Transportation Association of America, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Richard S. Tribbe, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
- A. Matt Triggs, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,712.50. E. (9) \$65.87.
- A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,562.50. E. (9) \$58.40.
- A. J. T. Trullinger, National Bank of Commerce Building, Olympia, Wash.
B. Shell Oil Co., Shell Building, San Francisco, Calif., et al.
- A. Dick Tullis, 307 Maple Terrace, Dallas, Tex.
B. Superior Oil Co., Houston, Tex., and Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,400. E. (9) \$1,445.75.
- A. Ernest A. Tupper, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Can Co., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$111.38.
- A. Harold J. Turner, Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.
B. Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co., Henry Building, Portland, Oreg., et al.
- A. John W. Turner, 814 Railway Labor Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L.E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
- A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Local No. 30, Canal Zone Pilots Association, Post Office Box 601, Balboa, C.Z.
E. (9) \$78.50.
- A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western Range Association, 2438 Tulare Street, Fresno, Calif.
E. (9) \$88.57.
- A. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
E. (9) \$1,123.04.
- A. United American Veterans, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. United Federation of Post Office Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$193,633.32. E. (9) \$15,628.60.
- A. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$13,834.76.
- A. United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. William R. Veal, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$3.60.
- A. Thomas M. Venables, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$75.75. E. (9) \$3.30.
- A. L. T. Vice, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$180. E. (9) \$65.
- A. Carl M. Walker, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$19.50.
- A. Paul H. Walker, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$280. E. (9) \$2.82.
- A. Stephen M. Walter, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$574.50. E. (9) \$55.48.
- A. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$127.50. E. (9) \$1,633.01.
- A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$52.50.
- A. Watters & Donovan, 161 William Street, New York City.
B. New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York City.
- A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,500.
- A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$2.24.
- A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$21.88.
- A. William H. Webb, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. National Resources Development Association, 518 Sharp Building, Lincoln, Nebr., and International Union of Operating Engineers, 1125 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$2.71.
- A. William H. Webb, 523-A LaSalle Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,436. E. (9) \$396.68.
- A. E. E. Webster, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$3,917.16.
- A. William E. Welsh, Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$225.
- A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.
E. (9) \$725.91.
- A. Don White, 1201 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.
B. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 1201 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$3,830.53.
- A. Horace P. White, Post Office Box 5241, Baltimore, Md.
B. International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, 941 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$432.04. E. (9) \$431.39.
- A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$82.96.

A. Marc A. White, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Richard P. White, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$37.50. E. (9) \$103.23.

A. H. Leigh Whitelaw, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Scott C. Whitney, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Airlines, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$940.

A. Donald S. Whyte, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$52.10.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Albert E. Wilkinson, Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Anaconda Co., Hennessy Building, Butte, Mont.

D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$691.70.

A. Franz O. Willenbacher, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. David C. Williams, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,850.16. E. (9) \$112.87.

A. Harding DeC. Williams, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,666. E. (9) \$114.72.

A. Harold M. Williams, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$11.72.

A. Robert E. Williams, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$950. E. (9) \$86.25.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,700. E. (9) \$431.45.

A. Kenneth Williamson, Mills Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,711.55. E. (9) \$820.92.

A. E. Raymond Wilson, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,687.18.

A. Everett B. Wilson, Jr., 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Henry B. Wilson, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. W. E. Wilson, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

B. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$523.04.

A. W. F. Wimberly, Post Office Box 4147, Atlanta, Ga.

B. The Pure Oil Co., 200 East Golf Road, Palatine, Ill.

A. Everett T. Winter, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Venlo Wolfsohn, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$1.

A. Frank G. Wollney, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Institute of America Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Russell J. Woodman, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Edward W. Wootton, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Alexander W. Wuerker, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$542. E. (9) \$98.52.

A. Donald A. Young, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A. J. Banks Young, 502 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$1,575.

A. John H. Young, 1411 Major Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 2013, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Zantop Air Transport, Inc., Detroit-Metropolitan Airport, Inkster, Mich.

E. (9) \$117.66.

A. Gordon K. Zimmerman, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Zimring, Gromfine & Sternstein, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the second calendar quarter 1961:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year: 19-----	REPORT			
	PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT			
	QUARTER			
P	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

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

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.
2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

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

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

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.
2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.
3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

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

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

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

A. Clarence G. Adamy, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald C. Alexander, 603 Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. The Philip Carey Manufacturing Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. American Council for Technical Products, Inc., Post Office Box 9827, Washington, D.C.

A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. American Federation of Musicians, 425 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Stock Yards Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. California Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Association of Danish Shipowners, 33 Amallegade, Copenhagen, Denmark.

A. Automobile Legal Association, 1047 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

A. A. Z. Baker, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald Baldwin, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard B. Barker, 306 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Lime Association, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William B. Barton, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James D. Bearden, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Peter D. Beter, 1012 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Gold Association, Inc., Post Office Box 427, San Andreas, Calif.

A. S. B. Biedsoe, 627 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Latrobe Steel Co., Latrobe, Pa.

A. Joseph Borkin, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., One East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Richard Breed, 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.

A. Charles H. Brown, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Charles H. Brown, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Nausori, Suva, Fiji.

A. Charles H. Brown, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. Cross-Florida Barge Canal Navigation District, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

A. Carl Byoir & Associates, 800 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. California Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Carretta & Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Bicycle Manufacturers Association of America, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Alger B. Chapman, Jr., 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Citizens Committee for International Development, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, 1011 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Nicholas S. Collins, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward Cooper.
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Coordinated Marketing Agency, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Philippine Tobacco Board, Manila, Philippines.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Axe-Templeton Growth Fund of Canada, Ltd., 120 East Roxborough Street E., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, et al.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Business Machines Corp., 590 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Minerals & Chemical Corp., Old Orchard Road, Skokie, Ill.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Raleigh Industries of America, Inc., 1168 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

A. Cross-Florida Canal Navigation District, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

A. Elizabeth Hawes Daniel, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, 123 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. D.C. Transit System, Inc., 36th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Equitable Life Insurance Co., 3900 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co., Washington, D.C.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Thurman & Wright, 1229 Latham Square Building, Oakland, Calif.

A. Ernest J. Eaton, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Water Conversion Institute, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Walter A. Edwards, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr.

B. North Carolina Railroad Association, Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.

A. Grover W. Ensley, 535 Lincoln Building, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Frank C. Erwin, Jr., 918 Brown Building, Austin, Tex.

B. Structural Clay Products Industry Depletion Committee, 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph C. Fagan, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward O'Brien Fennell, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Air Lines, 5959 South Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. George E. Flather, Jr., Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Anti-Vivisection Society, 100 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Fordyce, Mayne, Hartman, Renard & Stribling, 506 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

B. National Refectors, Inc., subsidiary of Universal Match Co., 5100 San Francisco, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Robert E. Fraley, 3325 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Great Lakes Airlines, Inc., Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.

A. David C. Fullarton, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. A. Arthur Gardner, 1630 Jefferson Street, Hollywood, Fla.

A. Gardner, Morrison & Rogers, 1126 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Mauritius Sugar Syndicate, Port Louis, Mauritius.

A. Ginsburg, Leventhal, Brown & Morrison, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ashland Oil & Refining Co., Ashland, Ky.

A. Jay W. Glasmann, 306 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Philip Goldstein, 1000 Woodward Building, Washington, DC

B. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, 1011 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Sanford Gottlieb, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, Inc., 17 East 45th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Grady, Jr., 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. A. Lincoln Green, 1305 Key Drive, Alexandria, Va.

B. The National Council on the Facts of Overpopulation, 1305 Key Drive, Alexandria, Va.

A. Albert A. Grorud, 816 E Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Colville Indian Association, Coulee Dam, Wash.

E. (9) \$31.35.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Haight, Gardner, Poor & Havens, 80 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Association of Danish Shipowners, 33 Amallegade, Copenhagen, Denmark.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Encyclopedia Britannica Films, Inc., Wilmette, Ill.

A. Kenneth C. Hendricks, 7303 Norfolk Avenue, Bethesda, Md.

A. Individual Income Tax Legislation, Inc., 216 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union of North America, Pressmen's Home, Tenn.

A. Jeppesen & Co., 8025 East 40th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

A. James E. Jones, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Keatinge & Older, 3325 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Quaker City Airways, Inc.; Paul Mantz Air Services, Inc.; Great Lakes Airlines, Inc.; Trans-Alaskan Airlines, Inc.; and Curry Air Transport, Ltd.

A. Eugene A. Keeney, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John T. Kelly, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. David Walbridge Kendall, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Zantop Air Transport, Inc., Detroit-Metropolitan Airport, Inkster, Mich.

A. George W. Kenote, Keshena, Wis.

B. Menominee Enterprises, Inc., Neopit, Wis.

A. Rufus King, Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. George W. Koch, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Hoeman Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Philip M. Lanier, 908 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

B. Kentucky Railroad Association, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.

A. Milton M. Levin, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Bakery & Confectionery Workers International Union of America, Solar Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Milton M. Levin, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Coordinated Marketing Agency, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Hal Leyshon, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Federation of Musicians, 425 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Linen Supply Institute of Greater Washington, 2400 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Fred Livingston, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James E. Lofand, 139 South Beverley Drive, Beverley Hills, Calif.

A. John J. Long, 216 Williamsburg Drive, Silver Spring, Md.

B. International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union of North America, Pressmen's Home, Tenn.

A. Lord, Day & Lord, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue and 82d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Vanderbilt Hotel, New York, N.Y.

A. Albert L. McDermott, 745 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Julia L. Maletta.

B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.

A. Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. David M. Marsh, 837 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Casualty & Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Paul V. Martenson, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Menominee Enterprises, Inc., Neopit, Wis.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Automobile Legal Association, 1047 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Jeppesen & Co., 8025 East 40th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

A. Clarence L. Miller, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Stock Yards Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.

A. Wilbert J. Miller, 31 Dusenberry Road, Bronxville, N.Y.

B. Woven Label Industry of United States of America, 111 West 27th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Mutual Insurance Committee on Federal Taxation, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc., 26 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

A. The National Council on the Facts of Overpopulation, 1305 Key Drive, Alexandria, Va.

A. T. A. Noonan, Jr., 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Walter O. Noreen, 509 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Postal Union, 509 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert Oliver, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Holcombe Parkes, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturer's Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Tom Pickett, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Steuart L. Pittman, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert E. Redding, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William P. Reilly, the Woodner, Washington, D.C.

B. Arizona Public Service Co., et al.

A. John J. Riley, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James F. Rill, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Steadman, Collier & Shannon, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gordon W. Rule, Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Engine & Boat Manufacturers, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Henry M. Shine, 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.

A. Special Committee on Taxation.

A. Steadman, Collier & Shannon, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Shoe Manufacturers Association, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Verne R. Sullivan, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Efron, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Aeromaritime, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Burkett Van Kirk, 4320 Bladensburg Road, Cottage City, Md.

B. General Outdoor Advertising Co., Inc., 4320 Bladensburg Road, Cottage City, Md.

A. Harold S. Walker, Jr., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. William H. Webb, 523-A La Salle Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Resources Development Association, 518 Sharp Building, Lincoln, Nebr.

A. David C. Williams, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lester L. Wolff, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Coordinated Marketing Agency, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Venlo Wolfsohn, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1961

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by Hon. LEE METCALF, a Senator from the State of Montana.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, God, in the morning hour at this wayside altar of prayer, may the consciousness of Thy overshadowing presence grip our spirits with the possibilities which rise for each of us in every new dawn, wait for us upon the threshold of each day, which challenge us in every duty, and which open for us on golden hinges every door of opportunity.

In all the hurried pace we go, help us this day not to forget in our contacts

with others the things we ought to remember, especially in the case of those whose skies take light and color from what we give or withhold, comrades whose gaiety our frown may quench, children whose gleam or gloom so largely reflects our tempers, the aged whose dreams are all back of them and who are dependent upon our courtesy and consideration.

Before turning now to waiting tasks we pause for Thy benediction. We are grateful for a heritage worth living for and dying for, and for a deathless cause that no weapon that has been formed can ever defeat.

In the Redeemer's name. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

Washington, D.C., September 13, 1961.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. LEE METCALF, a Senator from the State of Montana, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,

President pro tempore.

Mr. METCALF thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. ENGLE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, September 12, 1961, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on September 13, 1961, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 1653. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit travel or transportation in commerce in aid of racketeering enterprises;

S. 1656. An act to amend chapter 50 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to the transmission of bets, wagers, and related information; and

S. 1657. An act to provide means for the Federal Government to combat interstate crime and to assist the States in the enforcement of their criminal laws by prohibiting the interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8302) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 to the bill, and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 8520. An act to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to add a new subsection to section 16 to limit financial and technical assistance for drainage of certain wet lands;

H.R. 8871. An act to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act of 1960; and

H.R. 9030. An act to amend the act to promote the education of the blind, approved March 3, 1879, as amended, so as to authorize wider distribution of books and other special instruction materials for the blind, and to increase the appropriations authorized for this purpose, and to otherwise improve such act.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H.R. 8520. An act to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to add a new subsection to section 16 to limit financial and technical assistance for drainage of certain wetlands; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry;

H.R. 8871. An act to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act of 1960; and

H.R. 9030. An act to amend the act to promote the education of the blind, approved March 3, 1879, as amended, so as to authorize wider distribution of books and other special instruction materials for the blind, and to increase the appropriations authorized for this purpose, and to otherwise improve such act; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished junior Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] be permitted to be absent from the sessions of the Senate this week, by reason of official business.