

courses of studies" leading to degree requirements, she observed.

Mrs. Satcher said she cooked up the course on communes after hearing that a young UC sociologist, Benjamin Zablocki, was about to publish a book, "The Joyful Community," based on six years of studying communes.

She said she lined up Bach to give the weekend on "pairing" after hearing the psychologist give an Extension course in "creative aggression." But the UC Department of Psychology declined to approve the pairing course for students wanting college credit, she said.

Mrs. Satcher organized the psychotherapy lecture series after 29 students in a class on theories of psychotherapy said they would like to be involved with the people who do the therapy. So eight Ph. D.'s in her series will give the word on their systems—each of them the latest thing.

#### TITLE

Another programmer, Carol Thompson, developed a class with the title of "In Pursuit of Ecstasy." This came about, she said, "from a conversation with George DeVos," a UC professor of anthropology.

The course will go into such questions as

"The Drug Experience: Can You Bring It Back to Everyday Life?"

Professor DeVos will direct the course. He said another question to be gone into is: "Why Is Astrology So Popular Again? Why Is There This Need for Security in 'Trying To Know The Future?'"

One of his lecturers will be Margaret Locke, a UC graduate student who studied shamanism in Japan. Miss Thompson said the Extension is trying hard to sign up Carlos Castaneda, the author of a best-selling book on his incredible parapsychological experiences with a Yaqui Indian "sorcerer" known as "Don Juan."

Another programmer, Tom Baird, will offer a course on "Mobility of Modern Youth." It will be headed by Paul Heist of the UC Division of Higher Education. This is the course that will give participants some rock music experience.

An elegant team of experts will explore the nature and motivation of "the hikers and wanderers," as well as the new phenomena of students switching continually from college to college.

These days, commented Professor Heist, "people in adolescence now go through more changes in a shorter time than before." And

they are "rejecting their heritage earlier" than previously, he said—for example in the realm of religion.

Which brings up the subject of the sixth of these bold new programs: "The Future of Man in Community: Religious and Socialist Utopias."

#### FAITH

This one was developed by Elspeth Smith because of "the overwhelming success" of an Extension lecture series last fall on "Faith"—it drew more than twice as many participants as expected.

"The unusual thing was that we got so many young people," Mrs. Smith said. "Usually we get older persons—the younger ones can't pay our fees. Religion seems to be what the kids are interested in these days."

Eight lecturers will "search through history for keys to the future of how man can live with his fellow man" and investigate "both religious and socialist models: monasticism, the kibbutzim of Israel and England, encounter-group communities, communes in California, bohemia as utopia and the new political consciousness in Brazil."

The UC Extension address is 2223 Fulton Street, Berkeley 94720.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, March 15, 1971

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*Let the peace of God rule in your hearts.—Colossians 3: 15.*

Most gracious God, we give Thee hearty thanks for this good land in which we live, for the freedoms we enjoy, for the opportunities which are ours, and for the glory of a great government in which we share. Help us ever to be mindful of our responsibilities, ever true to our trust, and ever faithful to Thee.

Grant unto the nations of the world Thy wisdom and help all countries to promote the welfare of all people. In global relationships restrain jealousy, hatred, and bitterness and awaken the spirit of justice, truth, and good will that men may learn to work together for the good of mankind.

Hasten the day when peace shall reign in every heart and rule in every land.

In the spirit of the Prince of Peace we pray, Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on March 8, 1971, the President approved and signed a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 337. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the second week of March 1971 as "Volunteers of America Week."

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.R. 4690. An act to increase the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 4690) entitled "An act to increase the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. LONG, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. CURTIS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 575. An act to authorize funds to carry out the purposes of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, as amended; and

S. 671. An act to provide for division and for the disposition of the funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont., and the Gros Ventre Tribe of the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 279-A, and for other purposes.

#### PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO FILE REPORT ON JOINT RESOLUTION MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1971

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file a report on a joint resolu-

tion making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1971, and for other purposes.

Mr. BOW reserved all points of order on the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1971

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce to the House that the Committee on Appropriations has today reported a joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the Department of Transportation for the fiscal year 1971 beyond March 30; that the resolution includes approval of a continuation of the supersonic transport program, the SST; that the joint resolution and report on it are available to all Members and the press at this time; and that the printed hearings are available to all Members.

I understand from the leadership that the joint resolution will be before the House on Wednesday next for debate, and for consideration under the 5-minute rule on Thursday next.

I thought that all Members should have the opportunity to know about the status of this matter at this time.

#### APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 4690, INCREASING PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4690) to increase the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MILLS, WATTS, ULLMAN, BYRNES of Wisconsin, and BETTS.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFIT INCREASE

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I arise at this time to urge the conferees appointed on the part of the House to consider the debt limit legislation and also the social security amendments by the Senate to that bill to support the 10-percent increase retroactive to January 1, 1971, to all social security recipients. This slight increase is long overdue.

I also request that the conferees further support the Senate version to raise the ceiling on earnings from the present figure of \$1,680 to the level of \$2,400 as recommended by the Senate.

While this figure is not adequate it is a step forward and will help to relieve the present condition of hardship being endured by social security recipients caused by the acceleration of the cost of living.

#### A PROPOSED FORESTRY LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE

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

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing for myself and others a number of bills which are intended to strengthen legislation affecting the Nation's forestry programs. The importance of the forests of America is too well known to require discussion. What is not generally known is the fact that forestry programs have not been updated to meet present-day demands. This I hope can be accomplished by a carefully planned legislative program which is designed for a modern forestry program. There is an immediate need to enact new legislation in a number of specific areas. These include:

First. Fire protection, Clarke-McNary Act, section 2.

In our country, we have taken a great deal of pride in the forest fire control program, yet this work is far from finished. Population expansion and increased use of forest lands impose constantly greater problems. Damaging wildland fires continue to challenge fire protection organizations in different parts of the Nation each year. In 1967 large wildfires occurred in Idaho. In 1968 and 1969 it was Alaska, and then in 1970 California and Washington experienced fires of disaster proportions. Extremely hazardous burning conditions in South Carolina and North Carolina in the fall pushed their fire protection organizations to the limit.

In increasing numbers, people continue to build homes in forested areas considered remote only a few years ago. In addition, the increased mobility of leisure time of our population are placing new pressures on these lands. The value

of the Nation's forest resources is growing rapidly. To provide adequate protection, there is a need for an increase in funds used for fire control.

Control of wildfire is a cooperative venture in which State and the Federal Government work together to reduce the number of fires and damage on non-Federal public and private forest and nonforested watershed lands. Through this State-Federal cooperative effort, the million-acre fires around the turn of the century are now a part of history. Progress is being made. Today large fires comprise less than 1 percent of the total number of fires each year and seldom exceed 50,000 acres. However, these fires cause the majority of the losses sustained by our natural resources and improvements, and there are too many of them.

Three-fourths of the Nation's forest lands are in State and private ownership. The national interest in these forests was first expressed in the passage of the Weeks Law of 1911. An expanded program of cooperation for fire control on forests and nonforested watersheds was made possible by section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924. In 1924, 33 States were involved in this cooperative enterprise. Today all 50 States actively participate in the cooperative fire control program.

The Federal expenditure level has increased from \$360,000 in 1924 to \$16.5 million in 1970. Over the same span of 46 years, State expenditures have increased from \$1.9 million to about \$97 million.

To determine the cost of providing adequate protection for eligible land, periodic studies are performed. The 1949 study indicated this cost to be about \$40 million. On a 50-50 matching basis, \$20 million would be the Federal share. Congress passed legislation in 1949 which provided for the present \$20 million authorization. Remember that was long ago. The most recent survey, made in 1965, showed that \$123 million would be needed to provide an adequate level of fire protection for these lands. Translated to today's prices, the cost is estimated to be at least \$138 million.

In 1958 the Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio, made a study of the cooperative fire control effort. The study indicated the range of the Federal share to be 59 to 40 percent and the State share from 41 to 60 percent. The 1969 study made by the Southern Forest Resource Analysis Committee—the South's Third Forest—estimated the Federal share for fires in their area should be 29 percent of the total fire control costs. Applying this more recent information to the \$138 million estimated program costs for all 50 States would result in a Federal share of \$40 million.

Program experience has shown that each Federal appropriation increase results in an increase in State expenditures. The increased Federal funding provides an additional stimulus to place more lands under protection and providing more adequate protection for other areas. But it is significant that the States already are doing much more than the Federal Government.

For the 512 million acres of forest and nonforested watershed land in the

Clarke-McNary program to make their optimum contribution to increased income for dependent landowners and operators, better living conditions for rural people and a stronger national economy, a greater Federal effort is necessary.

In summation, fire prevention, detection, and control require activities far beyond the capabilities of individual forest owners. People everywhere are benefited when protective measures are applied effectively because damage to forage, forest, recreation, watershed, and wildlife resources affects both the environment and the national economy.

Congress recognized this need when it authorized cooperative Federal-State fire protection in the Weeks Act of 1911. The Congress clarified its intent in section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (CM-2). Today all 50 States actively participate in the cooperative fire control program.

The Federal expenditure level has increased from \$360,000 in 1924 to \$16.5 million in 1970. Over the same span of 46 years, State expenditures have increased from \$1.9 million to about \$97 million.

Under the Clarke-McNary Act, Federal participation is authorized up to 50 percent of the total cost. But instead of 50 percent, the Federal share in fiscal year 1970 was 14.5 percent while the State share was 85.5 percent.

On 200 million acres, protection forces are spread too thinly for effective control during periods of extreme hazard such as prolonged drought, high temperatures, and strong winds. Some 31 million acres are not protected at all. In 1969, the last year for which complete statistics are available, more than 103,000 fires started on State and private lands. Over 97 percent of these fires were man-caused and thus preventable. They destroyed forest resources on 2,576,987 acres. The most recent survey, made in 1965, showed that \$123 million would be needed to provide an adequate level of fire protection for these lands. Translated to today's prices, the cost is estimated to be at least \$138 million. Both the number of fires and the acreage burned can be reduced by more intensive fire control efforts.

It should be obvious that the present authorized limit on Federal expenditures is out of date. The States cannot be expected to continue indefinitely to increase their appropriations without a more equitable share from the Federal Government. The size of the job is growing and this will continue to be true. If we are to plan soundly for a long and effective fire control program, the present Federal authorization should be increased to \$40 million annually as is recommended by forestry experts throughout the Nation.

Second. Increased authorization for cooperative forest management.

Since the cooperative forest management—CFM—program was authorized by Public Law 729, August 25, 1950—amended September 25, 1962—it has provided a primary vehicle for making technical forest management assistance available through State forestry organi-

zations to hundreds of thousands of non-industry private forest owners.

Assistance is provided in a broad range of activities such as preparing multiple-use forest management plans; protecting the forests from fire, insects and diseases, and other damaging agents; tree planting; improving timber stands with thinning; cleaning, and cull tree removal; improving the forests for water, wildlife, recreation, and forage; and harvesting and marketing forest products.

Protecting and enhancing the role of nonindustry private forests' contribution to the environment is a very important element in the technical assistance provided.

Also provided is technical assistance to processors of primary forest products. This includes advice in plant layout, equipment, and manufacturing techniques for economically improving the quantity and quality of products and stretching supplies of raw materials.

Although the beneficial effects of the program are substantial, they fall far short of national needs if the 300 million acres of nonindustrial private forests, owned by some 4 million people, are to furnish their share of products in the future. Currently about 115,000 owners annually receive assistance.

By 1985, industrial and Federal forest lands will not be able to provide the larger timber harvests that will be essential for housing, paper products, and other needs. The opportunity to fill the gap lies in the nonindustrial private holdings which account for nearly 60 percent of the acreage available to supply the huge demands for timber forecast for the future. Under their present relatively low level of management, they are producing less than half their productive potential. Far greater use must be made of these forests and at substantially higher levels of management. An important element in solving the timber supply problem is an accelerated and intensified program of Federal-State cooperation in providing technical assistance to landowners who lack forest management expertise.

A parallel need exists for an increased level of technical assistance to help private owners improve management of their forests to meet rapidly growing demands for water, recreation, and other nontimber products and amenities include enhancement of the environment.

As population has increased, so have public demands for other values derived from the forests in addition to timber. Greatly increased demands for outdoor recreation are in prospect—camping, picnicking, driving, hiking, hunting, fishing, and snowmobiling—and they need space in the forests. These demands emanate largely from large centers of dense population where public forests for recreation are often overcrowded and are relatively unavailable to a large segment of the population.

Further growth in population, coupled with increased mobility and leisure time, will tend to sharply increase the impact of recreation demands on nonindustry private forests. The search for forest space for recreation largely is in the direction of the nonindustry private forests, especially in the East, because gen-

erally those forests lie nearer the large centers of population than they do in the West and because they are relatively accessible. Here is a major opportunity.

The search for ways to protect and enhance the environment must also, to a large extent, be in the direction of the nonindustry private forests because of the vast aggregate area of land in this category, because of its relative nearness to centers of population, and because of the values these forests have to offer toward a better environment if they are well managed—water free from sediment and pollution, land unscarred by erosion, a place for wild song birds and other wildlife, clean air, and beauty that helps to make this land a pleasant place to live and work.

The management of forests for timber requires a high degree of technical skill and capability. The management of forest for additional values, including protection and enhancement of the environment, requires substantially more expertise. This is not commonly found among nonindustry private owners. In order to deal with this complex problem, technical assistance to those owners must be increased several times above its present level. The present authorization for the cooperative forest management program is \$5 million dollars annually. This is far from adequate, and I propose that it be increased to \$15 million annually.

Third, A new program for urban and environment forestry.

Secretary Freeman's Forest Research Advisory Committee recommended a new forestry program to meet a need which only recently has been recognized. It is a new program to provide technical assistance for protection, improvement, or establishment of native trees, and shrubs on private lands and public areas in urban and suburban areas. Administration would be by the States through cooperative agreements between the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agency designated by the Governor, usually the State forest service. The services of landscape architects, foresters, horticulturists, nurserymen, and other qualified experts could be used as needed. It is estimated that by the year 2000, about 85 percent of the people of the United States will be living in metropolitan areas. This will create severe environmental problems in maintaining open spaces, greenbelts, and natural woodlands in and near heavily populated areas, for which there is now no overall program.

Trees and shrubs have significant environmental properties through their ability to renew the atmosphere, filter small particulates from the air, muffle noise, reduce wind, shade the soil, conserve moisture, and control erosion. Yet few communities have personnel with the technical skills necessary for administration of an urban environmental program.

The program outline here would provide technical assistance for protection, improvement, or establishment of native trees and shrubs on private lands and public areas in urban and suburban areas. The services of landscape architects, foresters, horticulturists, nurserymen, and other qualified experts could be used as needed.

Georgia and Missouri already are conducting pilot programs with their own funds in Atlanta and St. Louis, respectively. The response of citizens has been excellent. Other interested States are California, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Financial assistance up to 75 percent of the cost could be provided in the initial year of any projects but would not exceed 50 percent of the cost in subsequent years.

For this program, I propose an annual authorization of \$5 million.

Bills are herewith introduced to accomplish the purposes which I have spelled out. These are meritorious objectives which should have prompt consideration by the Congress. There are other forestry legislative needs, of course, and these should also have consideration. It is felt, however, that the most pressing immediate objective is spelled out in this legislative package. Joining me in the introduction of some or all of these bills are the following Members of the House:

Mr. SISK, Mr. LENNON, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. PEPPER, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. SLACK, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. OBEY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. WYMAN, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WYATT, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. KYROS, Mr. PREYER, Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. QUIE, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. WINN, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. CASEY of Texas, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. HICKS of Washington, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. HALEY, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. ABBITT, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. GUDE, and Mr. O'NEILL.

I submit herewith for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD copies of the bills which are being introduced:

H.R. 6085

A bill to authorize the appropriation of additional funds for cooperative forest fire protection

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 3 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653), as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture shall expend such portions of the appropriations authorized herein as he deems advisable to study the effects of tax laws, methods, and practices upon forest perpetuation, to cooperate with appropriate officials of the various States or other suitable agencies in such investigations and in devising tax laws designed to encourage the conservation and growing of timber, and to investigate and promote practical methods of insuring standing timber on growing forests from losses by fire. There is authorized to be appropriated annually not more than \$40,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of sections one, two, and three of this Act."

H.R. 6082

A bill to authorize the appropriation of additional funds for cooperative forest management

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Amer-*

ica in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Cooperative Forest Management Act of August 25, 1950 (64 Stat. 473), as amended by the Act of September 25, 1962 (76 Stat. 569); 16 U.S.C. 586c, 658d is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, to enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of this Act, the sum of \$15,000,000."

H.R. 6086

A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with and furnish financial and other assistance to States and other public bodies and organizations in providing an urban environmental forestry program, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to provide for the protection, improvement and establishment of trees and shrubs in open spaces, greenbelts, protection zones, roadside screens, community parks, woodlands, private land developments, and other planting and beautification areas, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with State or other appropriate public agencies and to furnish financial, technical, and other assistance in carrying out a program of urban and community forestry.

SEC. 2. Federal assistance under this Act shall be extended in accordance with cooperative agreements between the Secretary of Agriculture and State or other public bodies containing such conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate for the purposes of this Act. No such agreement shall provide for financial assistance by the Secretary under this Act in any State during any fiscal year in excess of 75 per centum of the total budgeted expenditures or the actual expenditures, whichever is less, of the undertakings of such agreement for such year, including expenditures of local and public and private nonprofit organizations. Payments by the Secretary under such agreements may be made on the certificate of the appropriate State or other appropriate public official that expenditures as provided for under such agreements have been made and funds may be made available, as determined by the Secretary, without regard to the provisions of the Act of July 31, 1923 (3 Stat. 723; 31 U.S.C. 529), concerning the advance of public moneys. Such agreements shall be carried out in such manner as to encourage the utilization of private agencies, firms and individuals furnishing services and materials needed in the conduct of an urban and community forestry program.

SEC. 3. To effectuate the purposes of this Act, the Secretary may share the cost with State or local public agencies or private landholders of practices or measures on public or private land which carry out the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That no such cost-sharing shall provide for a Federal contribution in excess of 75 per centum of the total cost of the practice or measure. The Secretary may terminate any agreement by mutual agreement with a State or local public agency or private landholder if the Secretary determines that such termination would be in the public interests, and may agree to such modification of agreements as he may determine to be desirable to carry out purposes of this Act or facilitate its administration.

SEC. 4. Loans authorized by Section 32(e) of Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 525, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 1011 (e) (Supp. III)) may also be made to State and local public agencies and local nonprofit organizations to further the purposes of agreements between the Secretary of Agriculture and State or other public bodies pursuant to Section 2 of this Act.

SEC. 5. There is authorized to be appropriated to enable the Secretary to carry out

the provisions of this Act the sum of \$5,000,000 annually.

Sec. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Urban Environmental Forestry Act."

#### LAI-OFF FEDERAL WORKERS ARE LEFT HOLDING THE BAG

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

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, 167,000 laid-off Federal workers are threatened with interruption of their unemployment compensation because of footdragging by the Nixon administration.

Some 1,800 of these hapless workers reside in my home area, San Diego, where an economy ax is being used to slash Civil Service and blue-collar payrolls.

Regardless of the merits of the cutbacks, one fact cannot be disputed: The legal entitlement of these workers to unemployment benefits that now may be tragically delayed.

I speak now simply to point out where responsibility rests for this deplorable situation.

The culprit is not Congress or the Labor Department—it is the grandiosely titled Office of Management and Budget, once touted as the panacea for the financial management problems of the Federal Government.

It is thanks to OMB that the administration was not able to request supplemental funding for this program until March 4—exactly 1 day before the \$317 million provided by Congress was scheduled to run out.

And there is even some question whether the \$50 million belatedly sought as a supplemental appropriation will be sufficient to cover the balance of this fiscal year. Conceivably, we might have to repeat this whole distressing process in a few weeks.

Fortunately, State unemployment offices in California were able to scrape together the money to continue payments for a few days beyond the March 5 expiration date.

But the unemployed, who have been besieging my San Diego office with anxious phone calls, know this relief is only temporary; they have been told their checks will be halted this week.

Surely, the OMB bureaucrats can do a better job of recognizing the Government's obligation to insure the casualties of its own economizing.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY OF COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Judiciary of the Committee on the District of Columbia will hold hearings at 10 a.m. on Monday, March 29, in room 1310, the Longworth Building, on the following legislation: H.R. 2590, prohibiting picketing near a church, H.R. 2597, concerning overtime for hos-

pital employees, H.R. 778, regulate advertisement of air-conditioned apartments, H.R. 5638, provide criminal penalties for assaults on firemen and police.

Any Members who would like to testify or file statements in connection with any of that legislation are cordially invited to do so and to notify the committee by Monday, March 22, if possible.

#### THE REPUBLICANS, THE DEMOCRATS, AND THE FARMERS

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago the chairman of the Republican National Committee, a gentleman who hails from Kansas, delivered an address before the National Farmers Union convention here in Washington.

In his address the chairman said, among other things, that those in the Democratic Party were largely "a group of people who hold dear very little of the values that exist in rural America; values that have made and do make America great."

Further on in his speech, the gentleman from Kansas told the Farmers Union delegates that "the Republican Party does care" about those in rural America.

And, he said:

Words and phrases are, of course, empty echoes unless accompanied by deeds. And this Administration will be like every other Administration—measured by its deeds—not its words.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I agree. And in fact, I believe that with respect to farm problems, the present administration has already been judged—last November—by those in rural America.

The Republican chairman spoke about farm income in "the Nixon years." I assume he knows—and he should—that farm income went down last year.

He should know that farmers do not really like the fact that in "the Nixon years" we have been saddled with a new, scrawny definition of parity.

He should know that record levels of dairy and beef imports are coming into the country.

He should know, from their appearance in Washington not so long ago, that hog farmers were not very happy when the price of hogs plummeted to \$15 a hundredweight—a price hardly reflecting the increased costs the housewife has to pay to put pork on her dinner table.

He should know that those in our farm communities are not pleased when this administration's actions—deeds, if you will—to help rural America include the withholding of millions of dollars in funds appropriated by the Congress last year for water and sewer development and no appropriation request at all for this purpose in the President's 1972 budget.

He should know that farmers were put in a serious and unwelcome economic bind when the administration stopped advance payments under the wheat and feed grain programs.

He should know that the action of the President to eliminate all funds for the cost-sharing agriculture conservation program—ACP—made any voiced concern about protecting the environment seem hollow.

He should know that neither our farmers, nor the parents of thousands of schoolchildren, were pleased with the administration decision to eliminate the special milk program.

He should know that you can hardly convince our farmers that the Republican Party is truly concerned about agriculture and rural problems when this administration failed to present to Congress an agriculture program of its own last year.

And above all else, he should know our dairy farmers were hardly pleased by the decision of the Secretary of Agriculture, announced just last Friday, that the price support level for milk would not be changed from its present \$4.66 per hundredweight, a level which is equal to only 81 percent of parity.

The gentleman from Kansas told the Farmers Union to "keep tabs—deeds speak louder than words." The fact is that our farmers have always kept tabs.

Our farmers were assessing the attitudes toward rural America by our major political parties when they elected new Democrats to Congress from North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Washington, Wisconsin, New Mexico, and the Republican Chairman's own State of Kansas.

And they were doing so when they voted in Democratic Governors in Wisconsin and Minnesota and Idaho and Nebraska and South Dakota, among others.

Indeed, I hope our farmers continue to keep tabs, because if the present administration continues on its present course of rhetoric in print and neglect in deed with regard to rural America, we may well be seeing the election of a good many more Democrats from the Farm Belt next year.

Then, Mr. Speaker, the Republican chairman from Kansas may discover just who our farmers really believe have the values of rural America at heart.

#### GOVERNMENT PROGRAM EVALUATION COMMISSION BILL

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

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill providing for the creation of a Government Program Evaluation Commission to bring Federal spending in line with current domestic needs.

Basically, my legislation would establish a bipartisan commission of 12 Members of Congress to be appointed in equal numbers by the President, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This commission will then study and evaluate all existing Federal programs and judge their relation to the fundamental and long range needs of the Nation. In doing this, it will take into con-

sideration such fundamental questions as the effectiveness of each program in terms of its present and projected costs, and the relative priority which should be assigned to each program in the allocation of Federal funds. The Commission will report its findings and recommendations to the President and to the Congress.

Of all the issues raised by my constituents in recent years, none has equaled the demand for a reordering of Federal spending priorities. For all that has been said about the need to reorder Federal spending to reflect realistically our pressing domestic needs, no workable mechanism has been established in Congress to accomplish that objective. Entrenched and separate program funding impedes the coordination of overall program evaluation, and the test for responsible Government spending too frequently is attempted by hindsight. As a consequence of this process, program cutting, rehabilitation, and initiation are on a piecemeal, sporadic basis, and in many cases result in wasted funds, personnel, and effort.

It is within the capacity of the Federal Government, acting in concert with the States, to meet our pressing domestic and international requirements, but this will not be accomplished without a system of prospective program-spending coordination.

The measure I am introducing today provides for an effective evaluation system of the need and level of program funding at the congressional level, and I believe this bill deserves broad congressional support.

#### FREEDOM FOR LITHUANIA

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

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the Lithuanian-Americans of the Greater Waterbury area in my Fifth District of Connecticut are a politically active group, concerned with obtaining freedom from Soviet oppression for Lithuania and other enslaved nations of the world. At a meeting of their group last month, they unanimously passed a resolution calling for action by the U.S. Government in their cause.

I submit their resolution at this time for inclusion in the Record:

##### RESOLUTION

Lithuanian Americans of the Greater Waterbury Area assembled Sunday, February 21, 1971, at St. Joseph's Hall, Waterbury, Conn., at exercises commemorating the Fifty-third Anniversary of Lithuania's Proclamation of Reconstituted Independence in Vilnius, February 16, 1918, unanimously resolved:

Whereas, the Government of the United States and other friendly nations have consistently maintained a policy of non-recognition of Soviet Russia's treacherous and illegal seizure of Lithuania in 1940; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States in 1966 unanimously passed our own U.S. Representative John S. Monagan's H. Con. Res. 416 calling for freedom for Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia; and

Whereas, the daring, desperate acts of seaman Simas Kudirka; hijackers Pranas Brazinskas and Son Algirdas; Vytautas Simokaitis and wife, Grazina, reveal only too well

about the freedom in the Soviet Union and, that, contrary to communist propaganda, the subjugated Lithuanian people are suffering yet resisting foreign domination, hoping and striving for justice and liberty; be it therefore

Resolved, that we urgently appeal to President Richard M. Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers, the United States Delegation to the United Nation and to the Government of the United States to take the initiative in world forums and demand withdrawal of the Soviet army, administration and colonists in Lithuania and other enslaved nations, and restore to the people the right of self-determination to freely resolve their political status in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness as sovereign, not subservient nations.

#### UNIVERSAL VOTER ENROLLMENT ACT OF 1971

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

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, today it is my pleasure to reintroduce on behalf of myself and 38 colleagues, a bill that goes to the heart of one of the major problems confronting our Nation—the need to encourage greater voter participation in elections.

Cosponsoring this legislation with me are my distinguished colleagues, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. TIERNAN), the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYBAL), the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. HECHLER), the gentleman from California (Mr. EDWARDS), the gentleman from New York (Mr. BADILLO), the gentleman from New York (Mr. BINGHAM), the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ANDERSON), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. FORD), the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCKAY), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MOORHEAD), the gentleman from New York (Mr. PODELL), the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MEEDS), the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROSENTHAL), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DRINAN), the gentleman from California (Mr. HAWKINS), the gentleman from California (Mr. LEGGETT), the gentleman from California (Mr. WILSON), the gentleman from California (Mr. MOSS), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. HARRINGTON), the gentleman from New York (Mr. HALPERN), the gentleman from New York (Mr. SCHEUER), the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MORSE), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MIKVA), the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. MITCHELL), the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. ABOUZEK), the gentleman from California (Mr. REES), the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH), the gentleman from California (Mr. BURTON), the gentleman from California (Mr. CORMAN), the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ROY), the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. CORTER), the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON), and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. ABZUG).

In the other body a companion measure has been introduced by Senator DANIEL K. INOUE, of Hawaii, and a number of cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, the first tenet of a democracy is that a vast majority of its citizens vote in elections. In America, they do not. In 1968, for example, nonvoters in this country exceeded by 17 million the total number of people who voted for Richard M. Nixon. For every vote separating the two major candidates in that election, there were 150 people who did not vote. In 1960, for every vote separating the major contenders there 330 people who did not vote. Even in the most decisive elections in our recent history, the total number of Americans who did not vote could have changed the majority.

Voter turnouts in this country vary with the highest ranging between 60 and 63 percent, not very impressive when compared with the turnouts of between 75 and 90 percent better in Canada, Britain, and the Commonwealth democracies, and Western European countries. In elections below the level of presidential contests, State turnouts can fluctuate between 40 and 50 percent of the eligible electorate, and in local elections some turnouts during the last 2 years fell to 5, 10, and 15 percent of the eligible voting age population.

This record of declining voter participation is alarming, and its potential for divisiveness, dissatisfaction and alienation among the electorate is great. In recognition of this fact, the Federal Government during the last 10 years has sought to encourage voter participation by all groups and it has invited millions of 18-year-old Americans to join in exercising the franchise.

A number of studies have been conducted to determine why so many Americans do not vote, and each has reached the same conclusion: The trouble is that the election system shuts the doors on millions of potential voters through a series of weird, burdensome, and archaic registration requirements and procedures which post roadblocks to voting.

The legislation I am introducing today attempts to tear down these unnecessary and unfair roadblocks in the voting process by:

Abolishing all residency requirements for voting for President or Vice President.

Establishing a Federal system of enrollment for all persons enrolled in any State who, except for residence, meet the qualifications in that State.

Requiring that during a 3-week period just before a presidential election, the Bureau of the Census conduct a door-to-door drive to enroll all eligible persons who have failed to do so under State law.

Making it possible for all persons so enrolled to vote for President and Vice President even though they might not be eligible to vote in State elections.

Enabling persons absent from their district to cast special absentee ballots in the nearest polling place, even another State.

A detailed analysis of this legislation and voter registration problems which

led to its drafting appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 116, part 21, pages 28863-28876.

Mr. Speaker, the whole question of registration practices and procedures is open to constitutional attack. This attack is the inevitable result, not just of anachronistic laws, but of the work of this Congress during the last decade to guarantee every qualified citizen—black and white, rich and poor—the right to vote. It is the inevitable result of an historical trend—initiated by the Congress and bolstered by the courts—to make American democracy truly and wholly participatory.

This legislation takes one more step in that direction. It provides for universal voter enrollment. It reaches those who because of travel, business, schooling, or military obligation are effectively frozen out of participation in elections today; and it provides adequate means for absentee balloting to enable citizens of the United States who are stationed overseas in military or civilian capacities to vote in presidential elections. For these reasons, our proposal for a universal voter enrollment plan should be enacted as soon as possible.

#### THE DOMESTIC FILM PRODUCTION INCENTIVE ACT OF 1971

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

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and Mr. PETTIS and Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. BELL, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SISK, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, and Mr. BOB WILSON, I introduce today, for appropriate reference, a bill entitled the Domestic Film Production Incentive Act of 1971. I bring this to the special attention of my colleagues because its enactment will not only establish a national policy to encourage the production of motion pictures in the United States by American film makers, but will stimulate such production in a tangible and realistic manner.

It undoubtedly will come as a surprise to many to learn that the American motion picture industry is facing a severe crisis. To those who have not had the opportunity to work with this fine industry over the preceding decade, visions of grandeur from the golden days of Hollywood will frequently come to mind at the mention of American motion pictures. Since its inception early in this century, the industry has portrayed on firm the success and vigor of our Nation. The quality of its product has steadily improved, and the industry has never before, to my knowledge, asked for help from its Government. It is therefore natural that many Americans should be unaware of its current plight.

However, those familiar with the industry realize that unless assistance is received soon, Americans face the day

in the very near future when U.S. film production, talent, and know-how will have left our country for foreign shores.

In the last years of the decade of the sixties, the production of American interest feature films produced abroad surpassed for the first time the production of the same type of films in the United States. An "American interest film produced abroad" is usually defined as one largely or entirely produced in foreign countries and financed by American companies either alone or under some type of coproduction or cofinancing arrangement.

From 1967 to 1969, the most recent years for which data is available from the Code and Rating Administration of the Motion Picture Association of America, foreign production of American interest films increased by 64 percent. In 1967, 112 such feature films were produced abroad at an estimated cost of \$143,425,000. By 1969, this American investment in motion picture production abroad had risen to 183 feature films produced at an estimated cost of \$234,650,000.

During the same time domestic U.S. production continued erratically, with fewer pictures being produced at a smaller aggregate investment than abroad. In 1967, there were only 103 feature films produced in the United States at an estimated cost of \$213,200,000. In 1968, the level of U.S. domestic production dropped to 80 feature films at an estimated cost of \$175,400,000; it rose in 1969 to 142 films at an estimated cost of \$228,300,000. Clearly, domestic film production is not holding its own with the rapidly rising production of U.S. films abroad.

In human terms, in terms of people faced with loss of livelihood, the case for assistance is much more compelling. Hollywood labor leaders report that unemployment in the domestic motion picture industry is at an all time high. It is estimated that between 38 to 40 percent of the labor force in Hollywood is jobless, with some union locals suffering much greater unemployment, often as much as 55 percent.

In each month in 1970 there has been a sharp employment drop compared with the same month the preceding year, according to the California State Department, Division of Labor Statistics and Research. The comparative employment figures showed that for most of 1969 over 4,000 more workers were employed in the film industry than in the same months of 1970. In the absence of a national policy of Federal assistance, there is no reason for optimism in 1971.

The critical unemployment situation in the motion picture industry represents an extremely aggravated portion of the total employment slump in the State of California in 1970. The California Department of Human Resources Development reported that unemployment in October 1970 was 7.2 percent or 508,000 of the total statewide work force was unemployed. In October of 1969, this figure was only 4.6 percent of 316,000 individuals unemployed, indicating a dramatic increase in unemployment of over half again as much in a single year.

The compelling inducement behind the production of increasing numbers of American films abroad is the availability of some form of subsidy, protection, prize or other governmental incentive for film production from every major motion picture producing nation in the world, with the sole exception of the United States. Under many of these foreign government schemes it is possible for an American producer, through a wholly owned foreign subsidiary, cofinancing, or other arrangement, to qualify for a foreign film subsidy. And these subsidies are often very substantial. For example, under the British "Eady" plan, the best known of the various foreign subsidy devices, the payment rate in recent years has been approximately 50 percent of a film's earnings in Britain. This means that the producer of an eligible film earning \$600,000 in Britain can currently expect to receive British Government subsidy payments of approximately \$300,000.

I am including at the end of my remarks as appendix A a brief summary of the various foreign subsidy programs offered by foreign nations to encourage motion picture production. Among the nations on this list are all the major free-world film producing countries. As can be seen from the summary, the many other foreign programs vary greatly, and range from an insurance against loss of up to 80 percent of the cost in one country to outright 30 to 50 percent payment of the cost in other countries. A subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor in its report on Impact of Imports and Exports on Employment—87th Congress, second session, May 7, 1962—found that some films could even qualify for more than one subsidy simultaneously, and that it was possible to meet conditions imposed by three subsidy offering countries—a "Co-Co Production" arrangement—and

secure subsidies from each amounting to as much as 80 percent of the production cost.

The American motion picture industry itself needs worldwide markets for its products in order to survive. Therefore any thoughtful response to the foreign challenge to capture our motion picture industry should not include the erection of additional trade barriers. In December of last year, the U.S. Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, Mr. Carl Gilbert, warned that any such action against foreign film production schemes engenders an emotional response from foreign nationals which does not exist with respect to other articles of trade. Thus, negative restrictions, such as quotas or tariffs could invite retaliation and have disastrous effects on the American motion picture industry which would be particularly vulnerable since it depends on foreign rentals of its film products for over 50 percent of its gross earnings.

Some solution must be found to restore the American domestic motion picture industry to a fair competitive position. The best solution is to utilize the same general concept used so successfully in foreign countries to stimulate production in their lands. It should be America's policy to offset and neutralize the effect of foreign subsidies by the establishment of an appropriate American domestic incentive.

A most effective economic incentive for greater domestic production of motion pictures would be an amendment to the Internal Revenue laws to provide a deduction on the order of 20 percent of the gross income earned by a domestically produced film. The bill I am introducing today incorporates this proposal. This bill, together with a technical summary of its provisions are appended to my remarks as appendix B.

This proposal would stimulate increased domestic production which in turn would generate additional employment in the industry, and help to revive the economy of California and the Nation. Federal and State revenues should increase. The Nation's balance of payments would receive and assist, for this industry already earns as much foreign exchange as any other American industry.

I am pleased to report that this bill is the product of unique cooperation from all segments of the American motion picture industry. During the past year, both labor and management in the motion picture industry have come together to seek a common solution to their serious problems. The Labor Management Industry Committee for Domestic Motion Picture Production was formed as a means to coordinate this industry-wide effort. This committee is composed of the Association of Motion Picture and Television Producers, AMPTP; the Motion Picture Association of America, MPAA; the Screen Actors Guild; the Hollywood AFL Film Council; indeed all the major motion picture producers and most every craft union and talent guild participating in motion picture production are represented in this effort to revive the American motion picture industry.

We must make it our national policy to save this vital American industry without further delay. The motion picture industry is, after all, the industry which has "sold America" to the world by a graphic display of the American system, and of the productivity of free, competitive enterprise. It is the motion picture industry which has opened up new vistas of international communication and it is most directly responsible for much of the development of art and culture in this century.

The material follows:

## APPENDIX A

## COUNTRIES OFFERING FILM SUBSIDIES AND OTHER FORMS OF STATE AID AND SCREEN-TIME QUOTAS

Region and name of country	Description of types of subsidy or State aid	Description of screen-time quota requirements (according to last available information)	Region and name of country	Description of types of subsidy or State aid	Description of screen-time quota requirements (according to last available information)
Europe:					
Austria.....	Government guarantees for repayment of 80 percent of private loans to film producers who qualify.	None.	Germany (West)...	Cash awards or prizes for quality films, either before or after completion. (Strong recommendations have been made to Federal Government to adopt more substantial subsidies along lines of British film funds.) Local subsidies in Bavaria, Berlin, and Hamburg.	None.
Belgium.....	Ministry of Economic Affairs authorized to pay cash subsidies to Belgian producers based on 80 percent of admissions tax derived from showing Belgian feature. Smaller percent for short films. Payments to be made on film commission recommendation.	Do.	Greece.....	Cash refunds of percent of admission taxes for Greek producers. Cash awards or prizes also made special levy on all feature films imported or locally made. Loans to films from Government's economic development financing organization.	In Greater Athens and the Thessalonika area, first-run theaters must show a Greek feature at least 1 week per quarter. Second and subsequent run theaters in these areas and all theaters in other areas must show a number of Greek pictures per quarter equal to their weekly number of program changes.
Denmark.....	Danish film fund cash subsidy to producer of Danish feature—full 15 percent cinema admissions tax collected when picture shown.		Italy.....	Cash subsidies based on percent of gross box-office receipts; substantial cash awards or prizes to producers. Admission-tax rebates to exhibitors. Low-interest credit loans.	Exhibitors must show Italian features at least 100 days per year; 25 days per quarter. Italian short subjects must be included in each performance for at least 180 days per year. Lengthy annual quota for national newsreels fixed each year by presidential decree. Quota defaults punishable by heavy fines and must be made up in a subsequent period. Closing of theater and prison terms imposed for continued default. 20 percent admission tax rebate for exhibitors showing Italian features, plus 2 percent additional for
France.....	Production credit subsidies, no-interest loans and advances against receipts to French film producers. Funds derived from admission taxes, release taxes, and repayment on prior loans and advances.	By Government decree, exhibitors must show French features at quarter or 5 weeks per quarter if French shorts subject also shown in programs during at least 6 weeks of preceding quarter. Fines for quota defaults often paid by first-run theaters in larger cities for privilege of giving non-French films longer runs. French short subjects must be shown with "quota features" to satisfy requirements and also have separate annual quota of 18 weeks per year for all theaters. After 3 years from release date, French films can no longer be used to satisfy quota and are dropped from listing of "quota films."			

APPENDIX A—Continued

COUNTRIES OFFERING FILM SUBSIDIES AND OTHER FORMS OF STATE AID AND SCREEN-TIME QUOTAS—Continued

Region and name of country	Description of types of subsidy or State aid	Description of screen-time quota requirements (according to last available information)	Region and name of country	Description of types of subsidy or State aid	Description of screen-time quota requirements (according to last available information)
<b>Europe—Continued</b>			<b>Korea (South)</b> .....do.....		
<b>Italy—Continued</b>			Variable monthly quota requirements imposed depending on availability of locally made films. Foreign films can only be used to fill out schedule, after provision is made for showing local pictures in main theaters. Government policy understood to be based on allowing 7 days showing time in main theaters for Korean films and 10 days for non-Korean films in main theaters.		
Netherlands.....	Small Netherlands films foundation production fund newsreel subsidies and advances for Dutch films.	showing 1 Italian shorts or newsreels. At least 12 weeks per year must be devoted to showing features other than those originating in the dollar area.	Malaya.....	do.....	Except in the city of Singapore, all theaters in the Malay Federation showing English-speaking films must devote 10 percent of their playing-time to British films, within a quota period of 70 consecutive days, or in other words, play British films for at least 37 days a year.
Norway.....	Government subsidies to Norwegian features in amounts varying between 35 percent and 40 percent of gross box-office receipts.	None.	Pakistan.....	do.....	Theater licenses require exhibition of Pakistani films for 20 percent of playing time.
Portugal.....	Small cash subsidies granted to local producers from fund derived from collection of release taxes on all features shown in the country.	Do.	Philippines.....	do.....	Manila first-run theaters must show Filipino-made pictures at least 10 days per year; second-run theaters at least 1 week annually.
Spain.....	Cash subsidies from National Film Institute aid fund, with moneys derived from dubbing taxes on foreign imports and box office aid taxes.	In Madrid and Barcelona, daily single feature theater programs must include at least 4 different Spanish pictures 56 days per year. In other Spanish theaters, exhibitors must show at least 9 different local pictures 63 days per year, if normal run is full week, or at least 18 Spanish pictures if 2 features a week normally are shown. Double feature showings must include Spanish pictures 84 days per year, with split bills counted as half-day showings. Theaters not open every day must show 25 percent Spanish pictures on a holiday for every 4 foreign pictures shown on a holiday.	<b>Australasia:</b>		
Sweden.....	Swedish Film Institute cash subsidies with moneys derived from larger exhibitors' production contribution of 10 percent of box office receipts.	None.	Australia.....	do.....	Annual screen-time quota in New South Wales, representing about half the theater-seating capacity of the country, requires by law that 15 percent of all features shown in British and 2 percent be Australian.
United Kingdom..	British film fund cash payments to producers with moneys derived from tax levied against exhibitors based on theater admissions. Low interest loans to producers from National Film Finance Corp.	Exhibitors must show specified proportions of "British Quota" films each year. For several years, Board of Trade quotas have remained at 30 percent of 1st feature screen time and 25 percent of 2d feature and short film screen time for British films. (1st feature on double bill is film with higher rental, or where rentals equal, film shown last on the program.)	<b>Africa:</b>		
<b>Middle East:</b>			South Africa.....	Government subsidy based on gross receipts for locally-produced pictures.	None.
Egypt (U.A.R.)...	None.....	Arabic films must have 1 week's playing time out of every 4 months reserved for them. Theaters playing double features are expected to show at least 1 Arabic film on the program.	<b>North America:</b>		
Israel.....	Government Film Center production subsidies, Government-endorsed bank loans, and admission tax rebates.	All exhibitors must show a minimum of 17 hours of other types of Israeli-produced films each year, in addition to Israeli-made newsreels which must be included in all movie programs of 90 minutes or more.	Canada.....	Newly-enacted law sets up a Canadian Film Development Corp. with a base fund of *10,000,000 to be used for loans to producers of Canadian feature films. Copyrights must be beneficially owned by a Canadian resident or Canadian corporation unless film is an international coproduction.	Do.
<b>Asia and Southeast Asia:</b>			<b>Latin America:</b>		
Burma.....	None.....	In Rangoon, all exhibitors must show Burmese films in their theaters at least 60 days per year, according to law.	Argentina.....	Production credit subsidies from National Cinematographic Institute for meritorious Argentine features. Funds derived from cinema admissions tax. Subsidies range from 14 percent of gross receipts to 20 percent for 1st year of exhibition; from 7 percent to 10 percent during 2d year of exhibition. Also Institute loans authorized for feature production on easy terms.	Argentine meritorious features must be shown for at least 1 week first-run and shown subsequent run in roughly 1/5 of Argentine theaters.
Hong Kong.....	do.....	1 British "quota film" must be exhibited at every performance for not less than 7 days in each 70-day quota period at all first-run and second-run theaters which ordinarily show English-language films.	Brazil.....	Government credit loans and guarantees of private loans to finance films produced by Brazilian companies in Portuguese language with 74 of cast and crew Brazilian citizens or permanent residents, using Brazilian studio and film laboratory. In addition to Government film office film production subsidy account derived from income tax on producers of imported films, Guanabara State and city of Sao Paulo maintain local film production subsidy funds derived from cinema admission taxes.	1 out of 8 features exhibited must be Brazilian. Brazilian features must be shown at least 42 days a year, including 2 Saturdays and 2 Sundays in each quarter. Also at least 1 Brazilian short film must be included in each program.
India.....	Government agency can make loans to film producers up to 75 percent of the production cost.	None.	Mexico.....	Government Film Bank advances 40 percent to 80 percent of production costs against distribution earnings for Mexican films.	Government policy of giving playing-time preference to Mexican films in major theaters without formal quotas.
Indonesia.....	None.....	Exhibitors must show 1 Indonesian film per month and State-produced newsreel in all theaters.			

APPENDIX B  
H.R. 6069

A bill to provide an incentive for the production of motion pictures in the United States by excluding from gross income, for Federal income tax purposes, a part of the gross income derived from the distribution or exploitation of motion pictures produced in the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) this

Act may be cited as the "Domestic Film Production Incentive Act of 1971".

(b) part III of Subchapter B of Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to items specifically excluded from gross income) is amended by renumbering section 124 as 125, and by inserting after section 123 the following new section:

SEC. 124. INCOME FROM MOTION PICTURES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES

(a) General Rule.—Gross income does not include 20 percent of the gross income de-

rived by any taxpayer from the distribution or exploitation of a domestic production.

(b) Domestic Production Defined.—For purposes of this section, the term "domestic production" means a film which satisfies all of the following conditions:

(1) Either the maker of the film or the distributor of the film is a United States person within the meaning of section 7701(a)(30), except that—

(A) with respect to a partnership, all of the partners must be United States persons;



(B) with respect to a corporation, all of its officers and at least a majority of its directors must be United States persons.

(2) The studio, if any, used for the taking of photographs and the recording of sound incorporated into the film is located in the United States.

(3) The aggregate playing time of portions of the film photographed outside the United States does not exceed 20 percent of the playing time of the film.

(4) Not less than 80 percent of the total remuneration paid or payable for services performed in the production of the film is paid or payable to persons who are United States persons at the time the services are performed. In determining such total remuneration, any remuneration which is contingent upon receipts or profits of the film shall be excluded; and there may also be excluded amounts paid or payable as remuneration for services performed by any two individuals, neither of whom was a United States person while performing such services.

(c) The table of sections for such part III is amended by striking out the last item and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 124. INCOME FROM MOTION PICTURES PRODUCED IN UNITED STATES

SEC. 125. CROSS REFERENCES TO OTHER ACTS  
SEC. 2. The amendment made by this Act shall apply only to taxable years ending after the date of enactment of this Act.

#### SUMMARY

This is a bill to provide an incentive for the production of motion pictures in the United States, by excluding from gross income, for Federal income tax purposes, a part of the gross income derived from the distribution or exploitation of motion pictures produced in the United States.

This bill would authorize any taxpayer receiving gross income from the distribution or exploitation of a domestic motion picture production to exclude, for Federal income tax purposes, 20 percent of such gross income from his gross income from all sources. For example, a distributor receiving \$1 million in rental receipts from distribution of a domestic motion picture production, would be allowed to exclude \$200,000 from his gross income for Federal income tax purposes. A producer of the same motion picture receiving gross income in the amount of \$250,000 as his share from the distribution of the film, would also be allowed to exclude \$50,000 from his gross income for Federal income tax purposes.

The 20 percent exclusion from gross income would be available only with respect to gross income generated by a domestic production. The bill defines domestic production as a film—

(1) which was made or distributed by United States individual citizens or residents, a domestic partnership, or a domestic corporation; and

(2) which used U.S. Studio facilities, if any; and

(3) not more than 20 percent of the playing time of which was photographed outside the United States; and

(4) at least 80 percent of the total labor costs of which were paid to U.S. citizens or residents, not including, however, payments to any person on a contingent basis and payments to any two nonresident aliens.

#### WHITNEY YOUNG, JR.

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, March 11, America lost a remarkable

leader. Whitney Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, was stricken and died in Lagos, Nigeria. For those of us who knew and worked with Whitney Young, this is a heavy personal loss. For all Americans, whether or not they knew him personally, it is as well a heavy loss.

Whitney Young's goal, his life's work, was to improve the lot of black Americans and of all Americans. As a leader of his people, as a leader of all Americans, he contributed much toward achieving that goal. He worked to shape the National Urban League into a major force for change. He served on several Presidential commissions, where his efforts to change our society had a profound impact. His dedication, his sincerity, his concern were unquestioned.

Upon graduating from the University of Minnesota in 1947, with a master's degree in social work, he accepted a position as director of industrial relations and vocational guidance for the St. Paul Chapter of the League. Excelling in the role, he was transferred 3 years later to Omaha, Nebr., in the capacity of executive secretary. Transferring his allegiance for a time to the academic world, he served from 1954 to 1961 as dean of social work at Atlanta University in Georgia, before returning to the National Urban League as executive director.

Upon taking up the reins of leadership at the National Urban League, Whitney Young revealed the true genius of his approach to national problems. Having served, under the Eisenhower administration, as a delegate to the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, he became, under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, a member of the President's Committee on Youth, a member of several advisory committees on equal opportunity in the Armed Forces, and a member of the Advisory Committee on Juvenile Delinquency of the Justice Department. In these roles, his influence was extended into numerous areas of Government and his advice was sought on many issues. Several of his ideas were incorporated into the war on poverty as proposed by President Johnson.

In his last published article, appearing in the Scripps-Howard press, he praised the performance of the California Rural Legal Assistance program, established, under the Office of Equal Opportunity, to serve the poor without cost. Ever hopeful of peaceful solutions to political controversy, Young observed that—

Such agencies help to make the [American] system work; they provide the needed reforms from within; they make the structure responsive to change. Without them, the system will die of hardening of the arteries—it will become unable to function for millions of people, who will then hasten its death through violence.

We shall all miss Whitney Young, Jr. and we shall all be the less for his loss.

At this time, I should like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article by Thomas A. Johnson which appeared in the March 12 edition of the New York Times, describing the life and accomplishments of Whitney Young, Jr. as well

as the New York Times editorial for March 12 and the New York Post editorial of March 12:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 12, 1971]

WHITNEY YOUNG, JR., DIES ON VISIT TO LAGOS

LAGOS, NIGERIA, March 11.—Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, who focused his efforts in the civil rights movement on getting jobs for blacks, died here today while swimming. He was 49 years old.

Mr. Young was here for a conference to increase understanding between Africans and Americans. The cause of his death was not immediately known, but a heart attack was considered a possibility. An autopsy is scheduled.

The black leader had been swimming in the heavy surf with Ramsey Clark, former United States Attorney General; William W. Broom, Washington bureau chief for Ridder Publications; their wives, and Thomas Wyman, a Polaroid vice president.

"Ramsey pulled him out of the water and we gave him mouth-to-mouth resuscitation," Mr. Broom said.

#### AN ARTICULATE LEADER

(By Thomas A. Johnson)

"The only criterion by which I want to be measured is whether or not I have helped to improve the economic, political, health and social future for black people—not on the basis of how many white people I curse out."

This is where the urbane and articulate civil rights leader, Whitney Moore Young Jr., placed himself on the black revolution's scale of militancy. A man who was often perturbed by the frequent references to himself as a "moderate," Mr. Young once said:

"There is no such thing as a moderate in the civil rights movement; everyone is a radical. The difference is whether or not one is all rhetoric or relevant."

Mr. Young carved, in some 10 years on the national scene, an impressive record as a national black leader who moved with unusual ease among corporate heads, politicians, the black poor and many of those blacks who talked about armed revolution.

As executive director of the National Urban League since 1961, he converted the 60-chapter and basically middle-class-oriented social work group into one of the nation's primary non-government forces working toward the self-sufficiency of the black American poor. The organization now has 98 chapters, and its professional staff grew under Mr. Young from 300 to more than 1,200.

#### PERSUASIVE ABILITIES

Due to a great extent to Mr. Young's own highly persuasive abilities—his voice, most often quiet, carried just a slight reminder of his Southern background—the National Urban League has in recent years conducted rehabilitation programs among the black poor averaging some \$55-million a year.

Harold R. Sims, the assistant executive director of the league, was appointed acting executive director, pending the appointment of a permanent Urban League head by the organization's board of directors. He said yesterday that funeral arrangements were incomplete.

Traveling with a reporter from his home in New Rochelle to his mid-Manhattan office, Mr. Young once remarked when the train moved swiftly through Harlem:

"I think to myself, should I get off this train and stand on 125th Street cussing out Whitey to show I am tough? Or should I go downtown and talk to an executive of General Motors about 2,000 jobs for unemployed Negroes?"

He went downtown. He also went to Washington, to Houston, to Detroit and to wherever his seven-day work schedule took him

while he spoke, persuaded, advised and argued with a widely disparate group of Americans on behalf of what he considered a more just and a more sensible nation.

To angry black youths in riot-ready slums, the 6-foot 2-inch 200-pound, former social work professor would say:

"Personally, I am not non-violent, but I'm not a fool either, I can count. I know you can't fight a tank with a beer can or destroy a regiment with a switch. White racists are not afraid of our firepower but they are afraid of our brain, our political and our economic power."

To magazine editors and publishers at a Waldorf-Astoria luncheon, Mr. Young urged "a massive educational program on the basics of democracy," adding "for white people."

Last summer Mr. Young criticized the Nixon Administration as being "sort of like Jell-O."

"You really can't get hold of it," he said. "It's what I call white magic, you know, now you see it, now you don't."

But four months later, after growing angry one day at reports that the Administration was preparing to spend millions to bail out some industrial giants in financial trouble, Mr. Young called the President's Urban Affairs Council and demanded to talk to them. The result was that Mr. Young talked to Mr. Nixon and his Cabinet, impressing on them as a group the continued need for money for the poor.

This has resulted, the chairman of the Urban League's board, James Linen, said yesterday, in a Federal grant of \$28-million to the league for rehabilitative programs and for running the organization's 30 veterans' centers across the country.

Mr. Young served on seven Presidential commissions and had worked closely with President Lyndon B. Johnson.

One observer, who had watched the Johnson-Young relationship develop over the years, noted that they got along because they were both "consummate politicians and skillful horse traders."

One of Mr. Young's two trips to South Vietnam, when he served as a team of Americans observing the national elections there, was reportedly done to pay a debt to Mr. Johnson. The civil rights leader's first trip to South Vietnam was to interview black servicemen there.

#### STRONGLY AGAINST WAR

Mr. Young came out publicly, and strongly, against the war in Vietnam, some two years ago, as dividing the nation and using funds that could best be spent in the urban centers.

The official, whose closely cropped temples were showing a salt-and-pepper gray, never swerved during his decade as a national figure from his support of a racially integrated America and from his concept that massive funds must be spent to solve the racial problems.

In both his widely read books, "To Be Equal" and "Beyond Racism," plus a weekly syndicated column, emphasized his central themes.

Racial separation, he contended, is the major cause of the racial dilemma. His urging that the nation begin a "Domestic Marshall Plan" for the poor was considered a definite influence on the war on poverty that followed.

Mr. Young, a quiet, reflective man, known by associates to possess an infectious sense of humor, often said that in order for the back wheels of a wagon (black people) to catch up with the front wheels (white people) "something had to happen to the wagon."

#### EQUAL SIGN ON BUTTON

The official, a well-tailored man who was never without a button that had an equal sign on his lapel, was born on July 31, 1921,

in Lincoln Ridge, Ky. His father was the president of Lincoln Institute, a boarding high school for blacks, and his mother was a teacher.

Graduating from the school at 14, he later took a B.S. degree from Kentucky State College with the intention of going into medicine.

During World War II he served as a first sergeant with an antiaircraft artillery unit in Europe. In the Army, where he saw both the "problems" and "potential" for race relations in America, he changed his mind about a career as a doctor and decided to go into social work.

Mr. Young took an M.A. degree in social work from the University of Minnesota in 1947 and went to work immediately for the St. Paul Urban League as director of industrial relations. Three years later he moved to Omaha to become executive secretary of the league in that city, where he stayed until 1954, then became the dean of the School of Social Work of Atlanta University.

"Whitney was one of the strongest links between the university and the community," said a long-time associate, who remembered that Mr. Young helped to form Atlanta's Committee for Cooperative Action. The group made up primarily of business and professional men sought to organize that city's varied black interests for social and political actions, and they also formed patrols for the blacks districts when threatened by white violence.

To blacks who complained about Mr. Young's "radicalism" of some 15 years ago, he would invariably and prophetically answer: "If you think we're radical, look out for the folks behind us."

#### ABREAST OF NEW IDEAS

Although his own work since 1961 was most often far distant from protest demonstrations, sit-ins and picket lines, Mr. Young made a point of staying abreast of the ideas and concepts that moved young black America. He was a confidant of the late Malcolm X and was a featured speaker at last summer's Congress of African People's in Atlanta.

When asked how one of the nation's best known black racial integrationists could explain his presence at an all black conference, he said:

"I make no apologies at all for attending a conference where only blacks are. We are a family and it is appropriate and essential that family members get together before they plan to go elsewhere."

Mr. Young had said earlier: "We can agree on objectives and disagree on techniques. Like in any other war, we need a variety of resources and techniques. The difference between myself and some others is that they have given up on the American systems. As poor as the system is, until they provide me with an alternative I'm convinced we can follow no other without committing suicide."

Mr. Young married Margaret Buckner, a teacher, in 1944, and they have two daughters. The oldest, Marcia, is married to Robert Boles, the novelist, and the youngest, Lauren, lives at home in New Rochelle.

Speaking, planning and organizing trips kept Mr. Young moving just about every day in the week. He relaxed by reading on the subjects of race, psychology, sociology or labor.

Mrs. Young was once asked if her husband spent more time at home when he was a college professor and she said: "Not really, he would leave the office then and go work for the N.A.A.C.P."

Hardworking, shrewd, a persuasive and dedicated man, Mr. Young was described yesterday by close associates as a man who stood for ideals that a less strong man would have long abandoned or disguised under pressures from the black movement. He was seen

too as a complicated figure out of a complex time "who will probably emerge as the most misunderstood civil rights figure of his time."

#### TRIBUTES ARE PAID TO YOUNG

The following tributes were issued yesterday on the death of Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League:

President Nixon—With Whitney Young's death today in Nigeria, I have lost a friend, black America has lost a gifted and commanding champion of its just cause, and this nation has lost one of the most compassionate and principled leaders it has had in all the long centuries since whites from Europe and blacks from Africa began building together toward the American dream."

Governor Rockefeller—The sudden death of Whitney M. Young is a tragic loss for all Americans. A lifelong foe of injustice, poverty and repression, he entered today's human rights movement in its early days and became a strong voice for moderation and orderly progress.

Mayor Lindsay—Under his inspired leadership he peacefully pushed and prodded our country toward social justice. All of us owe him a debt no words can repay. . . . His work was still unfinished. The most meaningful tribute is a renewed dedication to realize his vision.

Roy Wilkins, executive director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—The tragic and untimely death of Whitney M. Young Jr. removes from the front ranks of the nation's freedom fighters one of the most dynamic and effective leaders in this struggle for human dignity.

Roy Innis, executive director, Congress of Racial Equality—The heart of a black leader stopped today in the liberated black nation of Nigeria. . . . His death comes as a profound shock to the black world. Although we had philosophical and programmatic differences, our points of agreement were numerous. He was a friend and a great leader.

Livingston L. Wingate, executive director of the New York Urban League—In less than a decade, the cause of freedom has suffered a series of incalculable losses within its ranks of leadership. It would be Whitney's wish that those who espoused his goals tarry not in mourning but sound the cry for renewed commitment in the quest for human justice.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 12, 1971]

#### FORCE FOR UNDERSTANDING

Whitney M. Young Jr. made himself a healing force in the tormented relations between blacks and whites. As executive director of the National Urban League, he applied his impressive resources of intelligence, energy and charm to leveling the walls of the slums through expanded opportunity for education and good jobs.

He hated to be called a "moderate" because that term might imply some lack of passion for eradicating social evils he loathed. But he never equated dedication to constructive change with pointless military, violence or vilification. "We are all in the same boat," was his constant rejoinder to those who advocated separatist solutions.

Despite disappointments, Whitney Young did not abandon his faith in the efficacy of joint effort for a better society. His chief regret was that so many others—both white and black—failed to stay the distance.

[From the New York Post, Mar. 12, 1971]

#### WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR.

At his death yesterday, Whitney M. Young Jr. was 49 years old, chronologically between the older leaders of the civil rights revolution and some young men and women who

have preached a new separatism. They have not always communicated well with each other; they rarely had trouble talking with Whitney Young.

In a long, purposeful and productive career, his consistently humane approach to people, developed in his professional training in social work, was complemented by his tough, intelligent and pragmatic policies as a kind of executive in human relations. He was more interested in finding solutions than in decrying the problems; his theory and his practice were rarely in conflict; he did not measure depth of conviction by stridency of language.

Young was an easy, eloquent public speaker, but many of the most persuasive points he made were offered in quiet, patient conversation with other men of affairs; the decisions that came from those conferences—about fund-raising, about jobs, about housing—were and are a source of hope for the affirmative reconciliation he represented so skillfully. They are also a memorial to an American who reminded his countrymen so often of promises upkept, and their fulfillment is the only tribute he would have asked.

#### A BILL REQUIRING FEDERAL EXPENDITURES BE LIMITED TO REVENUES

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

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, this country has not witnessed an actual budget surplus since fiscal year 1960, more than a decade ago. On the contrary, the national debt has increased \$100 billion during the past 10 years. Just the interest on that debt presently costs the American taxpayers more than \$20 billion annually—the second largest single item expense in the fiscal year 1971 appropriations. This comes to \$400 million a week, or roughly \$2 per week for each person in the United States. And it is not ending there. The Office of Management and Budget estimates a Federal funds deficit of \$25.5 billion for fiscal year 1971 and an additional deficit of \$23.3 billion for fiscal year 1972.

The national economy cannot withstand a continuation of the accelerating inflation that has resulted from the Federal Government continually spending more money than it receives in revenues. This Nation is fortunate in having a wealth of natural resources which have been creatively utilized by an industrious people. But great as it is, our wealth is not limitless. We must learn to use it responsibly.

I propose, and am introducing today, legislation to require that Congress may not make appropriations in excess of revenue. The only exception would be in the event of war or a declared national emergency when the national interest can best be served by deficit spending for brief periods. In light of what has become habitual national overspending, this is a necessary step toward returning our economy to a financially secure footing.

The text of the bill follows:

A bill to require fiscal responsibility on the part of the Federal Government

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Amer-

ica in Congress assembled, That a legislative budget shall be prepared and submitted by the Congress not later than May 1st of each fiscal year. Such budget shall contain an estimate of expenditures and revenues for the next fiscal year. Estimated revenues for any fiscal year may not exceed the actual revenues for the preceding fiscal year by more than 20 percent, except during a fiscal year any part of which included a period of declared war or national emergency.

Sec. 2. Except during a fiscal year any part of which included a period of declared war or national emergency, the Congress shall limit appropriations in such a manner as to assure that expenditures in each fiscal year do not exceed revenues for that year. Within 90 days after the close of each fiscal year, the President shall submit to each House of Congress a report showing actual revenues and expenditures for such year. If expenditures exceeded revenues for that fiscal year (except for a fiscal year any part of which includes such a period), the Congress shall compensate for such excess by reducing expenditures in the succeeding fiscal year in the amount of the excess.

Sec. 3. For purposes of this Act, the term "period of war or national emergency" means—

(1) any period beginning with a declaration of war and ending with the date of transmittal of a proclamation of the President that such war has terminated, and

(2) any period beginning with the date of approval of a concurrent resolution (approved by two-thirds of each House) which states in effect that the Congress concurs in a proclamation by the President of a national emergency, and ending on the date of transmittal of a proclamation of the President that such emergency is terminated.

Sec. 4. (a) Section 237 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (31 U.S.C. 1020), relating to the fiscal year, is amended by striking out "first day of July" and inserting in lieu thereof "first day of October".

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall take effect October 1, 1973. The fiscal year beginning July 1, 1972, shall end September 30, 1973. The President shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section.

#### TAX REFORM

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

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, there was considerable notice in the press over the weekend of a statement emanating from Congress to the effect that 301 persons with adjusted gross income of \$200,000 or more will report no income due for 1969. The immediate implication of this statement is that this is a continuing problem which Congress has failed to deal with.

What are the facts?

Members will recall that a similar statement was made by the then Secretary of the Treasury Joseph Barr prior to consideration by the Ways and Means Committee of tax reform legislation in 1969. As a result, Congress enacted a minimum tax provision as part of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 to reduce avoidance of all tax liability. This minimum tax provision was not in effect, however, for income earned in 1969, the period referred to in the weekend statement; it became effective only in 1970. The tax returns for 1970 are not due until April 15, 1971, and so the impact of the Tax

Reform Act is not yet known. Doubtless there will still be some taxpayers with substantial income who will pay no taxes; this was determined when Congress agreed to continue the tax exempt status of interest on municipal bonds to aid financing of municipal governments.

But I think we do a disservice to government and to the relationship between the taxpayer and our tax system by statements which reflect unjustly on the credibility of our efforts at tax reform. My purpose here is to set the record straight so that people are not unduly upset about a problem for which a remedy has been approved by Congress.

#### CHINA POLICY

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

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced two resolutions on China policy—one to repeal the Formosa resolution, which is an outdated vestige which engenders misunderstanding and misapprehension, if not hostility, and another which declares that the United States should cease its opposition to admission into the United Nations of the Peoples Republic of China but not accept expulsion from membership of the Republic of China on Formosa.

Enactment of these resolutions would help to convince mainland China that the United States recognizes its legitimate national interests, wishes it to participate in world councils, and has no intention of threatening its borders from Vietnam or elsewhere.

While repeating our determination to stand by our commitment to defend Formosa as embodied in our mutual defense treaty, and our support for continued Formosan membership in the United Nations, we should also do all possible to convince the Peoples Republic of China that we recognize its existence as a nation and regard its present borders as inviolable.

Today's decision by the State Department to remove all passport restrictions on travel to mainland China is a wise and bold initiative by President Nixon which shows America's willingness to improve relations with the People's Republic.

In a letter, March 12, I proposed to President Nixon seven steps to ease mounting tension with the Peoples Republic of China.

The steps:

First. Repeal of the Formosa resolution to be accomplished by a joint resolution I will introduce today.

Second. Rescind U.S.-imposed embargo on trade with the Peoples Republic.

Third. Reduce U.S. military forces on Formosa.

Fourth. Demand that Nationalist China halt guerrilla forays against the mainland.

Fifth. Announce that the United States will respect the integrity of the present borders of the Peoples Republic.

Sixth. Announce readiness to appoint

a special emissary for the sole purpose of discussions with the Peoples Republic.

Seventh. Remove U.S. passport restrictions on travel to the Peoples Republic.

The text of my letter follows:

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The forward-looking and progressive policies which you have adopted toward the Peoples Republic of China are building blocks of a lasting peace in Asia. Recognition in your recent State of the World Message that China is a major world power with legitimate national interests demonstrates an awareness of reality heretofore absent from our Asian policy. The actions you have taken since enunciation of your doctrine at Guam—troop withdrawals from several Asian countries, your expressed desire to normalize relations and to establish a serious dialogue between the Peoples Republic and the United States, and your willingness to accept China into the family of nations on an equitable basis—demonstrate a statesmanship which recognizes America's national interests and facilitates world peace.

In your message you state that you will carefully examine what further steps may be taken—beyond the enlightened measures already adopted by your Administration—to broaden contacts between the U.S. and China and remove needless obstacles to their realization. I write not only to express my profound admiration of your statement, but also to suggest specific actions which you may wish to consider.

Initiatives to ease relations would be especially timely in view of the uneasy and uncertainty with which some capitals view recent Allied moves in Indochina. North Vietnam has raised the spectre of Chinese intervention, and China itself has stated that it "will not stand idly by," and that it will "take all necessary measures, not flinching from the greatest national sacrifices." China maintains that Allied incursions into Laos "directly menace . . . the security of the Peoples Republic of China." Behind these threats and protestations may be the fear that Allied troops actually threaten Chinese territory and interests. You have made clear through your statements that no such threat to China exists; the peaceful initiatives I suggest would support these assurances.

First. Permit trade with China on the same basis as trade with the Soviet Union; that is, rescind the U.S.-imposed embargo. This would be a logical extension of the wise course upon which you have embarked, looking toward the elimination of all barriers to direct trade between our two countries. The announcement you made a year ago that foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations would be permitted to trade with China created no adverse reaction in this country or elsewhere. Quite the contrary, it evoked widespread praise. The step I suggest would extend the same right to all citizens within the United States as is presently enjoyed by many outside the country. It would subject trade with China only to those restrictions which presently limit trade with the Soviet Union. If deemed prudent, the embargo could be lifted in two stages: first, agricultural commodities; later, all others except those of strategic nature. Certainly the Soviet Union has done nothing to justify the preferential trade status it now enjoys, vis-à-vis Peking. The injustice of this double standard may cause Peking wrongly to assume that in a Soviet-China confrontation, the U.S. would side with Moscow.

Second. Remove completely the passport endorsement restricting travel to China. The

endorsement has no real effect, as you ordered a year ago that passports be validated for travel to China for any legitimate purpose. This means the restriction has, in fact, been removed. To leave the travel ban inscribed upon passports, while at the same time freely authorizing such travel, creates an affront to China while gaining nothing for our country. Removal of the endorsement would, again put policy toward China on the same basis as policy toward the Soviet Union.

Third. Reduce U.S. military force levels on Formosa. This would be a logical extension of the doctrine you enunciated at Guam in 1969 and have already effectively applied elsewhere in East Asia. This of course includes the reduction of troops in Vietnam and Korea, arrangements for the return of Okinawa to Japan with the consequent removal of nuclear installations, and the removal of the Seventh Fleet from the Formosa Straits. The reduction of U.S. force levels in Formosa similar to reductions elsewhere would in no way alter our commitment to the Taipei government, and such could be restated.

Fourth. Insist that the Republic of China terminate guerrilla forays by its forces against the Mainland. Revelations of such attacks during recent Senate hearings were disappointing to those who seek to normalize relations with the Peoples Republic of China. Although our position undoubtedly is in opposition to such raids, our objective should be to prevent their recurrence. No doubt the Peoples Republic believes the raids are U.S. inspired.

Fifth. Announce that the operative clause of the Formosa Resolution has expired and so report to Congress. This resolution, like the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, has long since outlived its usefulness. It has been twelve years since the off-shore islands were last shelled, and eight years since Chinese troops threatened Formosa. Surely the resolution is one of "the vestiges of the postwar period" of which you spoke in your message.

The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was used and described by the previous Administration as "the functional equivalent of a declaration of war," and the similarity of language between it and the Formosa Resolution makes the description equally applicable to the latter. Your initiative was responsible for repeal of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.

Termination of the Formosa Resolution could be much simpler. All that is required is a finding by you that "the peace and security of the area is reasonably assured," and a report of such finding to the Congress. Your decision to limit Seventh Fleet patrols in the Formosa Straits evidences the return of stability to that area.

When making the report to Congress, however, I strongly urge that you reaffirm once again that the United States will stand by its commitment to defend Taiwan as embodied in our Mutual Defense Treaty.

Sixth. Announce that the United States recognizes the integrity of the Chinese coastline and will respect the integrity of the borders of the Peoples Republic of China in Southeast Asia. Such a statement could be broad enough to leave no doubt about the inviolability by Allied troops of Chinese borders, and might do much to alleviate fears of Allied thrusts to the North during present operations in Laos.

Seventh. Announce privately your readiness to appoint a special emissary for the sole and express purpose of conducting talks with Chinese representatives, and your willingness to have the site of the talks moved to any agreeable location. Although resumption of talks may be unlikely in the near future, your expressed willingness to elevate the level of the talks might hasten the day.

Such talks have been given new meaning and urgency in recent days by Secretary Laird's announcement that China may have an ICBM capability as early as 1973, and that by the middle of this year China will already have a number of medium range missiles deployed. The United States should make clear its willingness to open SALT talks with the Peoples Republic of China. To do so might help to allay Chinese fears regarding the existing SALT talks between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. In an earlier day, China proposed controls on nuclear weapons, and it was the United States which refused to consider their plan or enter into such talks. Now it is time for us to take the initiative.

The Warsaw talks have now been recessed for over one year. The appointment of a special emissary authorized to discuss all matters affecting U.S.-China relations, including strategic arms limitation, would demonstrate uniquely and impressively the earnestness of our desire to establish normal relations with Peking. In a limited but important sense it would denote official recognition on our part because we would be designating a diplomat whose sole responsibility would be communication with the Peoples Republic. Peking would not be required to respond with a special emissary and thus could test the sincerity of our proposal with minimum risk.

In closing, Mr. President, no statement was more welcome than your candid and realistic assessment of the present relationship between the United States and the Peoples Republic of China.

Though the Peoples Republic of China may continue to remain hostile despite our best efforts, the people of the United States will, I believe, support you as you do "what we can" to ease that hostility and improve our relationship.

In that spirit I offer these suggestions.

Sincerely,

PAUL FINDLEY,  
Representative in Congress.

#### ALLAN NEVINS: A EULOGY

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

Mr. SCHWENGEL, Mr. Speaker, centuries ago the great Cicero wrote, in these words, of the historian whose "first law", he declared, "is that he shall never dare to set down what is false; the second is that he shall never dare to conceal the truth; the third, that there shall be no suspicion in his work of either favoritism or prejudice." I can think of no more appropriate tribute than this to the life and achievement of Allan Nevins, who passed away on Friday, March 5, in Menlo Park, Calif. Among the most distinguished historians of this or any time, Allan Nevins was one who brought to his work that deep and passionate respect for truth which is ever the hallmark of a great historian and scholar. He pioneered in the establishment of the oral history movement, perhaps his most significant contribution to historical studies.

His interest in and support for the work of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society is known to many who are a part of Capitol Hill activity and who are interested in its history. In this respect, his enthusiasm reflected a lifelong commitment to America, its past, its present, and its future, its values, its ideals, and its noblest aspirations.

It should be noted that Allan Nevins wrote the introduction to "We, the People", the book which is published by the U.S. Capitol Historical Society and my colleagues, among other things, will appreciate, the last paragraph of that introduction which reads:

If the stars were visible only once in a thousand years, wrote Emerson, we should await the spectacle with breathless interest; but our legislators, like the stars, are visible all the time, and hence are little noted unless of special magnitude. The Capitol is History; it is the Major Symbol of the Nation, full of minor symbols; but above all it is a Mighty Engine, tended and kept throbbing by the indefatigable efforts of a select assemblage which represents far more of our national strengths than our national weaknesses.

In addition, Allan Nevins had a continuing interest in the work of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, not only periodically attending meetings when he could, but making valuable suggestions and helping the society make judgments on the type of research and studies that the society should do. He was an invaluable asset to the U.S. Capitol Historical Society.

Born near Camp Point, Ill. in 1890, he was raised on a farm in which the values of family life, hard work, and frugality were ever present. Like the young Lincoln, he acquired an early passion for history by voracious reading at home. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Illinois in 1912, he completed graduate studies there in 1914, publishing his first book, a life of the colonial frontiersman, Robert Rogers—prophetic of his lively interest in every aspect of the American heritage.

Mindful of Oscar Wilde's saying that "anybody can make history; only the great man can write it," he turned at first to journalism, that living history where the making and the writing are shaped. From 1913 to 1923, he was an editorial writer for the New York Post, and literary editor of the New York Sun, 1924 to 1925. He was on the staff of the New York World until 1931, when he accepted a full-time professorship in American history at Columbia University, having taught in this field at Cornell in 1927-28. He remained at Columbia until his retirement in 1958 after nearly 30 years of distinguished service. The Allan Nevins chair of American history was founded in his honor by the university.

Through the years his scholarly output continued, covering virtually every aspect of American history from colonial days to the present. In 1924, he wrote "The American States During and After the Revolution," and in 1927, "The Emergence of Modern America." His 1928 biography of Frémont was the basis for his definitive book on "Frémont: Pathmarker of the West" in 1939.

Two of his works won Pulitzer prizes: "Grover Cleveland: A Study in Courage" in 1933, and "Hamilton Fish: The Inner Story of the Grant Administration" in 1937. These were works which exhibited his ability to raise biography to the level of literature, infusing warmth and style

into his scholarly research, motivated as always by love for America and for historical truth.

His 12-volume history of the United States from 1850 through the Civil War, began in 1940, with the last two volumes due to be published this year, reflects his fundamental historical approach. In these works, he analyzed the tragic rise of sectionalism in America and its culmination in the conflict of 1861-65, truly the forging of the Nation in the crucible of battle. "The Ordeal of the Union" won for its author the prestigious Bancroft Prize and the \$10,000 Scribner's Centenary Prize. Not surprisingly, he was named in 1961 as chairman of the Civil War Centennial Commission.

His 1940 "Life of John D. Rockefeller," revised in 1953, prepared the way for a new look at economic self-interest in the lives of the industrial giants of an earlier era who had laid the foundations of American business. It challenged the dominant determinism of Charles Beard and his disciples by its rediscovery of the place of values and ideals over and above economic gain. His three-volume study of "Ford," written with Frank Hill, gave the lie to hostile critics who had challenged his integrity.

In all, he wrote more than 50 books, edited at least another 75, and wrote literally hundreds of reviews and essays. Honors were showered upon him; at the time of his death he held honorary degrees from fully 28 institutions. He had received his doctorate from Oxford in 1914. After his mandatory retirement, he went on to become senior research associate of the Huntington Library in San Marino, Calif., from which he retired in June of 1970. In 1964, for an unprecedented second time, he held the chair of Harsworth professor of American history at Oxford.

Indefatigable in research, patient and meticulous in scholarship, he set standards which have seldom been matched in the whole area of American historical studies. Balanced, judicious, conscientious, he embodied those qualities which Cardinal Newman rightly attributed to the study of history—a mind enlarged and enlightened by "a power of judging of passing events, and of all events." He recognized the element of truth in Gibbon's bitter reference to history as a record of "the crimes, follies, and misfortunes of mankind," but beyond that he perceived something more—the power of ideals to shape and transform men and nations. He passing will be deeply felt by all who cherish America's past even as the unique achievement of his life and work will continue to inspire all who share his confidence in America's future.

A fitting tribute is a quote from Edward Markham's poem "Lincoln, The Man," in which he said:

He is a man to hold against the world, a man to match the mountains and the sea.

It is high tribute to say a man will be missed and in this case, it is especially high tribute because he will be missed by so many, but there is also compensation as we mourn his loss in knowing that we can forever know about him and learn

about him from the magnificent literature that he wrote and left us as our heritage.

#### TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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

#### To the Congress of the United States:

The report which I transmit to you covers the activities of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency during the calendar year 1970. It is noteworthy that this is the Agency's Tenth Annual Report; it marks a decade of diligent pursuit of arms control and disarmament.

I have set as my goal the attainment of a generation of peace. I believe that arms control presents both a necessary and a promising road towards a stable, secure world in which true peace can exist. There are many problems to be solved and the answers will not come easily, but with determination and perseverance, we can prevail.

For the first time, a realistic dialogue is taking place between the Soviet Union and ourselves about the management of our strategic relations. The mutuality of interests which brought us to the table encourages our hope that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks will succeed. I am heartened by the work which has already been done, and I am hopeful that the constructive nature of the exchange will continue in Phase IV of SALT, which resumes in Vienna in March.

During the past year, another arms control measure was added to the growing number which have emerged from international negotiations. A treaty banning weapons of mass destruction from the ocean floor was successfully negotiated, thus expanding still farther the areas and environments in which nuclear weapons are precluded.

These and other efforts in the arms control field are described in the accompanying report. Progress is not always dramatic, but the direction is sure. My Administration is dedicated to finding better, safer, and cheaper alternatives for insuring our security than the expedient of competition in weaponry.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 15, 1971.

#### PERMISSION TO CONSIDER TOMORROW, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, would it be in order at this time for me to ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow the House consider a supplemental appropriation bill for the Department of Labor for unemployment compensation, which

was reported today out of the Committee on Appropriations?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Texas that such unanimous-consent request would be in order.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I make that request.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, again, what is the request?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Iowa will yield, the request is that it be in order on tomorrow for the House to consider the joint resolution making a supplemental appropriation for unemployment compensation payments for former servicemen and Federal employees for fiscal 1971, which was approved unanimously today by the Committee on Appropriations. The current appropriation for the program is exhausted.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FLOOD) will make a full statement to the House on this matter when it is before us.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

#### INDEPENDENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY THE DOD

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

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I regret that because certain information, which is essential to the work I do as a member of the House Committee on Armed Services, has been denied me until just a few moments ago. As a result, it is necessary for me to take the floor in a completely extemporaneous fashion, in order to preserve the quality of timeliness for my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, year before last we had a very controversial section of the military procurement bill which had to do with independent research and development on the part of the Department of Defense. It is a very complicated subject, but let me try to explain what independent research and development actually is.

It is a common practice of all businesses to continuously probe the frontiers of science in the hope that such probing will point the way toward a product which is marketable. American business spends a good percentage of its gross income each year on independent research and development. To use General Motors as an hypothetical example, if one of us happened to buy a General Motors automobile such as a Cadillac or a Buick we probably would be paying, for I. R. & D. related to future smog control devices or possibly research on highway

safety which may be indirectly related to the auto but, nevertheless, essential to our own well-being.

Business can only get its money back for the cost of this constant research by adding its cost to the prices of products it sells. Therefore, when you are buying most products a part of the price paid is for progress—a commodity that is essential to our national welfare.

That is the background, American business without independent research and development could not progress, and no major business could stay in business without IRD—Independent research and development.

Now, this type of activity is also essential to our Department of Defense. Without independent research and development we might not have radar today. We would not have had the color TV camera which went to the moon except for the fact that Westinghouse, with its own money invested in independent research and development, discovered the technique which resulted in such a camera.

We would not have had many of the features in the nuclear submarine and other weapons were it not for independent research and development. Without it we could not have an up-to-date Defense Establishment.

When I. R. & D. is done for the Department of Defense—just how does the contractor get his money back? Well, obviously, he has to get it back the same way that General Motors does when it sells you that Buick. It has to be tacked on to the price paid by the customer—and the customer in this case is the Department of Defense.

Two years ago in the military authorization hearing, a great misrepresentation occurred. There were certain elements in the other body which tried to convey the impression that this was a bonanza of several billion dollars merely handed out on a silver platter to American industry.

Not one word was said about the fact that DOD examines costs for I. R. & D. and that the bulk of I. R. & D. programs of contractors are closely monitored by Government evaluators and field auditors. Nothing was said about cost-sharing arrangements wherein the Department of Defense unlike commercial customers, pays less than its proportional share of I. R. & D. The Department gets almost \$1 worth of research for every 50 cents it spends and the contractor absorbs the difference by taking it from profits. But, of course, it is popular these days to damn the Pentagon and consider it the root of all evil.

So the true story of I. R. & D. did not get across to some last year. An effort was made in the other body to separate I. R. & D. from the cost of products purchased by DOD and appropriate funds as a special category. This we considered an administrative nightmare and an impracticality. How do you know today when you are buying a weapon system or aircraft or submarine that it did not originate from independent research and development conducted by that company 10 years ago? How do you know

what I. R. & D. might suggest for the future. A fly fisherman does not know whether he must cast 10, 20, or a thousand times before he catches something. Likewise, you cannot predict how much will be necessary in a given year for I. R. & D.

There is no way of isolating what is done in one year and putting a line item amount in the budget to cover everything that is going to be required.

After considerable debate 2 years ago, it was decided that this was utterly impractical and impossible. The two Armed Service Committees in conference on the military authorization bill agreed that we should hold extensive hearings—and this was done last year. The House held several days of hearings on the subject. We went into it in depth and we listened to the General Accounting Office and the Comptroller General who examined I. R. & D. for 2 years.

The other body also held extensive hearings. With that background of knowledge which was a thousand percent more than we ever had before, we again went into conference on the military authorization bill last year and again after days of debate we decided we should improve surveillance of independent research and development, but that it was not necessary or possible to line itemize it by putting a specific amount in the budget.

So last year we wrote law which tied down independent research and development, improved its administration and required more visibility to the Congress and required that reports be rendered. In fact, one is due today, March 15. That law took effect January 1 of this year, and it has now been in operation about 75 days, or 2½ months.

But certain persons in the other body still insisted that this totally unworkable plan to line itemize was possible and a request was made of the General Accounting Office to express its views as to whether or not it would be possible to line itemize independent research and development.

I heard about this request and I asked that I receive a copy on the same day as it was given to the Senator. I felt as one of the persons in the House who was assigned a good share of the responsibility for I. R. & D. during the past 2 years and who had participated actively in the hearings—and a person whose committee work was definitely involved with the subject matter of this report—I felt that I had a right to receive it.

But I was refused, and I make the statement that I was refused in no sense being critical of the General Accounting Office, because we know that is established policy. In fact, I read from the last paragraph of the letter of transmittal of this report a clear statement of GAO policy with which we are all familiar. This is written to the Senator who requested the report:

We hope this information will serve the purpose of your request.

If we can be of further assistance to you in this matter, please let us know. We plan

to make no further distribution of this letter unless specifically requested, and then copies will be distributed only after your approval has been obtained or public announcement has been made by you concerning the contents of this letter.

I am not complaining about GAO violating established policy. They did not violate, they adhered to it. But I do now raise the question as to whether it is not time to review the General Accounting Office, to investigate it, and to determine whether it should withhold information gained at the taxpayers' expense from the Members of Congress who are intimately concerned with this type of activity and whose responsibility in their committee is to deal with the subject matter of this report.

If we allow this to go on, and if we do not ask for a change of policy, then we are making personal publicity agents out of the General Accounting Office for individual Members of the Congress. Why should I as a person who has a responsibility in this field and my constituents have to first read about it in the Washington Post, as I did this morning, and the Washington Star this noon. Talk about secrecy. Talk about withholding information. Can you not distort news just as well by withholding it as you can by manipulating it? This amounts to news distortion. This amounts to withholding information. This amounts to secrecy, when there is no need for it insofar as the national security is concerned. In fact, the only need is to preserve the individual publicity rights of the Member, whether it be a Member of the House or a Senator, who makes the request. This information should be public property, and we should immediately discuss the advisability of asking the General Accounting Office to change its policy accordingly.

That was the principal reason for my taking this time today, to raise this question and to ask if it is not time that we reviewed the General Accounting Office with a view to perhaps making changes in policy.

A few words about the report itself. It is rather interesting that the report requested information as to whether or not independent research and development could be line itemized. There is a vague reference in the report to the fact that it could be. No details are given in the scant seven pages of supporting evidence which was not gathered in an in-depth study. But 90 percent of the letter of transmittal to the Senator who had requested the report states that due to the laws we enacted last year, due to the safeguards which we put into the law and the better control over independent research and development, due to those laws, which have been operating only since January 1—2½ months—that it would be inadvisable to undertake the administrative problem of installing line itemization at this time. GAO has said that for at least 1 year, and probably 2, we ought to give the improved law a chance to work.

So their recommendation is against the

immediate implementation of line itemization. That was what the good Senator was requesting, and that is what he wanted.

However, it is interesting that this morning's news account, which I saw and which prompted the whole of this statement, does not say a single word about the fact that GAO recommends against the implementation of the very thing which motivated the request for the report. In order to make it newsworthy, the only thing emphasized was that somebody in the Pentagon tried to squelch it.

Let us investigate that one. The "somebody" was supposed to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics, Mr. Barry Shillito. His comments on this report were requested by the General Accounting Office, and on December 19, he responded with a letter which is included in this report and is 2½ pages of single-spaced typing, which goes directly to the issues involved in line itemization of I. R. & D.

There is one unfortunate sentence that should not have been included in this letter—just one sentence. I want to read it, though, in context with the entire paragraph in which it appears, and then identify the sentence which I think is unfortunate.

This is the concluding paragraph of Mr. Shillito's letter, and he says:

IR&D plays an important part in maintaining the technological base of this country and careful consideration is imperative before any revolutionary changes are made that could have a serious adverse impact. There is no indication that the GAO proposal is supported by anything approaching the type of in-depth study required. Yet it infers that the proposed line item approach is feasible and desirable.

Then here comes the unfortunate sentence:

I urge that a report of this nature, with its inferences, not be furnished the Congress or anyone else.

Then it goes on:

I would also suggest that a complete in-depth study of this vitally important matter be conducted before any conclusions or recommendations are made.

But the news story only talks about the one sentence, attempting to convey the impression that a "gag" was attempted by the Department of Defense, and says nothing in the world about the sentences in the paragraph which preceded that one sentence or which followed it, and which convey a very, very different situation entirely.

Furthermore, planted in the middle of the press items was a quotation of a Senate aide which had nothing to do with the content of the GAO report or the facts related to I. R. & D. management. The aide said:

They (the contractors) can use this money for any commercial enterprise they might also be engaged in—and there are no checks on this money.

This remark infers that DOD simply gives a billion dollars away without any question whatever and the benefit to the

Government is zero. Last year, GAO examined and reported that this was, in fact, not true. So the aide created a credibility gap in the office he serves.

Mr. Speaker, to summarize I want to make it very clear that I have the utmost of respect for the General Accounting Office. It has done some magnificent work and is continuing to do magnificent work. It has not violated established policy.

But I do say that the time has come when in the people's interest the people's business should be known to the people's representatives before they appear in a distorted fashion in a news story. We should look into the General Accounting Office and determine whether or not we want this information, which is the subject matter under the jurisdiction of a legislative committee, to be made available to that committee rather than reserved so that it can serve the private publicity purposes of some other party. In the instant case, the credibility problem might have been avoided had the rules under which GAO operates permitted full public disclosure of this report rather than having it serve a single master.

This is a serious question. It is one the Congress should go into.

#### PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, I should like to point out that on Wednesday, March 10, I was absent because of illness and I missed the votes on H.R. 4246 and H.R. 5432. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" for each of them.

#### THE GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE VIETNAMESE OIL ISSUE

(Mrs. ABZUG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution asking the Committee on Government Operations to investigate the role various Government agencies are playing in the decisions of American oil companies to bid for tracts on the continental shelf of Vietnam. According to both the public press and the industry press, the bidding for concessions is about to commence either this month or next.

For 2 years now explorations off the shore of South Vietnam have been going on at substantial cost, in the millions of dollars, both under U.N. and private auspices. Singapore, the oil center of Southeast Asia, is buzzing with the prospects, and speculation is that British Petroleum has already discovered rich oil deposits offshore Con Son, the island made famous in the 91st Congress by the discovery of the "tiger cages."

Over the past year, in anticipation of this economic windfall, the South Vietnamese legislature has spent a great deal of time in developing a law, the 011-70 Petroleum Law, to govern all the exploration and exploitation of their continental shelf. It is this law which will govern the bidding about to open. The financial

investment contemplated by the 20-odd oil companies, mostly American, is enormous—in the billions of dollars. The proposals being developed by the oil companies in compliance with the 011-70 Petroleum Law are sophisticated, including job training programs for South Vietnamese people, and estimates of large returns on their investments. Everyone is tooling up for the rush.

Even to the most financially naive, the immediate question is how secure these investments are, immediately offshore a country ravaged by war for the last two decades. It is inconceivable that the companies would not have consulted with the U.S. Government in determining their financial risk—consulted with them to determine the safety of their investments; to find out how long American troops, planes, and fleets will be present as an added measure of protection; to discover how the Republic of Vietnam will be governed over the next 2, 4, or 10 years.

Even though an official of the Department of Commerce informed a reporter for the Village Voice that he was sure that administration assurances had been given to the oil companies, the State Department, so far the only Government agency publicly asked by a committee of this Congress, has denied it—denied making any assurances, denied knowledge of Vietnamese oil, denied assisting in the development of the petroleum law, and denied that bidding will be soon opening up, in letters of January and February to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. FULBRIGHT.

Today the Washington Post reports that public belief in Mr. Nixon is at an alltime low. No wonder. This latest in the series of denials is not a new trend; it is the same old administration line, particularly with respect to Southeast Asia, that we have all come to expect—that we are winding down the war when we begin new incursions into Laos and Cambodia and bomb North Vietnam more heavily than ever before; that Vietnamization is going well; that we are seriously negotiating at Paris, and so on—interminable two-facedness. This Congress, to say nothing of the American people, must no longer suffer this continuous insult by the administration, this continued refusal to deal with us "at arm's length" so that we can fulfill our constitutional responsibility to the American people. This Congress must insure that it does not suffer the same serious public disbelief that the President suffers.

We have a mandate from a majority of the American people to end this war. We need the information that the administration is withholding to fulfill that mandate. However, that is not the only reason we need the information. Congress in addition to waging war and building peace, needs to make other kinds of foreign policy decisions. Further, the information is necessary to assure an effective congressional role in solving the problems of the inadequacy of energy re-

sources and the dangerous shape the energy industry is taking in its attempts to meet these demands. I refer you to the excellent speech by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ANDERSON) on March 10, 1971, before this body for further development of this rationale.

For these reasons and more, the Congress needs the information that will be gathered by the investigation, and I urge your support of this resolution:

#### RESOLUTION

Whereas, geophysical explorations in the continental shelf of South Vietnam are raising great excitement in the oil industry and the potential of substantial investment and causing great apprehension in the American people; and

Whereas, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam is going to presently open bidding on some or all eighteen tracts established on the continental shelf of Vietnam; and

Whereas, many American oil companies are indicating interest in bidding for said concessions,

Resolved, That the Committee on Government Operations acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation of the nature and extent of various government agencies involvement in and promotion of various U.S. oil companies decisions to submit bids on the tracts presently to be offered by the Republic of Vietnam.

For the purposes of carrying out this resolution, the committee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States or elsewhere, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to take such depositions, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the Committee or any member designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

The committee shall report to the House, as soon as practicable during the present Congress but not later than forty-two days after the date of the adoption of this resolution, the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable. Any such report which is made when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

At this point, I call your attention to the following bibliography on which these remarks were based:

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Petroleum Engineer, November 19, 1970: "Asian Pacific Set for Offshore Boom".

#### U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY RESPONSES

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State Department form letter to Inquiries, February 23, 1971.

#### Some of the material follows:

##### THE FACTS ABOUT OIL LEASES OFF THE COAST OF SOUTH VIETNAM

The most essential facts are well outlined in the attached report which first appeared in *Le Monde*, Jan. 8, 1971. Essentially, using the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECA) as a cover at the end of 1968, the U.S. began extensive oil explorations off the Southwest Vietnam Coast—with England supplying the equipment. Results were highly successful.

Earlier that year, U.N.-sponsored searchers found zircon, rutile and ilmenite sands of "economic significance" in South Vietnam itself, and has scheduled new geologic surveys in the Mekong Delta. By April 1969, using U.S. equipment, the oil search had moved to the waters east of Vietnam, and essentially the entire coast was explored. During 1969 the oil journals were full of details on the promise of an immense oil region—"potentially one of the most prolific oil reserves in the world," according to a U.S. Navy expert—ranging from Korea to Thailand and including Vietnam.

Despite industry discussion, Washington publicly said nothing about the topic and allowed the U.N. ECAFE to provide the front for mounting explorations. During November 1969 the U.S. Ambassador to Thailand told a Senate committee that six oil firms (five of them American) were actively exploring the Gulf of Thailand. The press still did not pick up the subject, though oil industry estimates became yet more optimistic. Even when the March 1970 *Fortune* summed up the basic facts describing the oil rush in what was estimated as possibly the richest offshore field in the world, the relationship of the issue to the war was ignored. By May, David Rockefeller of the Chase Manhattan Bank estimated that over the next 12 years U.S. oil firms might spend \$35 billion developing the Asia-Western Pacific Region. Meanwhile, geophysical exploration off Vietnam continued.

By fall of last year the Thieu-Ky regime had divided its offshore water into 18 blocks, and on December 1st passed a law governing the terms under which these concessions were to be let. In the very near future (in March, according to recent reports) it will take bids on terms that are low by prevailing world standards. It should be noted that the oil involved is of the especially precious low-sulphur variety (the U.S. is likely soon to tax high-sulphur fuels because they are major pollutants). The U.S. and Western Europe are confronting a major, probably permanent oil shortage, and the non-Asia Third World oil nations are in the midst of a profound struggle with the industrial consumer nations to obtain fairer, more costly terms. Objectively, at no time have U.S. oil companies been in greater need of new oil sources.

(Summary by Dr. Gabriel Kolko, York University, Toronto Canada)

Documents and reprints of key articles attached.



[From the New Republic, Mar. 13, 1971]

OILING THE ESCALATOR

(By Gabriel Kolko)

One of the most remarkable aspects of the U.S.'s decade-old intervention in Indochina is that it never developed an important, specific economic constituency that could only lose from total American withdrawal. On the contrary, the monumental impact of the war on inflation at home and the U.S.'s world monetary position made the war increasingly a danger to a profitable, cohesive social order. Aerospace contracts and dividends fell, and even napam producers had no special interest in their deadly merchandise being employed in Indochina as opposed to some other hapless nation. Raw materials, a factor to which the Eisenhower Administration paid some (but by no means exclusive) attention when it decided to support the French, were predominantly in the neighboring states rather than Indochina itself. If the domino theory required saving every link in the chain for fear of losing it all, there was always reasonable doubt whether that dubious analogy adequately explained the nature of agrarian revolutions and Southeast Asia's inexorable fate. By 1968 the economic, military, and social costs of depending that doctrine appeared far too high not just to tens of millions of Americans but to a growing number of major business and financial leaders who endorsed the principle of U.S. withdrawal in one fashion or another.

The absence of some immense economic incentive to attain victory and a politically significant economic force to sustain it, meant that Nixon's consistent strategy of protracted air and artillery war in Indochina could not in the long-run win political time at home during which to attempt to gain the ever-elusive military dominance in Indochina. This fact was a source of optimism, for never before has the U.S. been ruled without the consent of the electorate or the leaders of the key centers of industrial and financial power. Today, however, this sanguine future estimate is profoundly in doubt. For there is now emerging the possibility of a new economic bloc that could dangerously shift a vital portion of a hitherto neutral or hostile sector of big business and banking back into the strongly pro-war camp.

Indochina's main blessing, ironically, was that while it was known to be rich in agricultural commodities, until 1968 too little was known about its other resources to make it appear worth the costs to profit-oriented businessmen. For some years, however, American oil firms regarded Vietnam's offshore oil potential as promising. Only at the end of 1968, under the nominal auspices of the UN's Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), what proved to be "highly successful" oil explorations began off Vietnam's southwest coast. By the following spring, still sponsored by ECAFE but with US funds, the oil search then led to a 4000 mile seismic survey of the eastern and southern Vietnamese coast and the data were sold to an unidentified group of predominantly American firms.

This fruitful beginning took place as an oil bonanza atmosphere was building up throughout the East Asia offshore region, and as the US Navy's experts announced that the vast shallow areas running from Korea to Thailand might contain "potentially one of the most prolific oil reserves in the world." The oil was especially precious because it has a very low sulfur content, making it far less of a pollutant. By November 1968, when testified to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, he casually mentioned "one very, very large development that may take place" in Thailand: six oil firms, five of them American, were busy ex-

ploring offshore with "pretty good hope of finding something."

Amidst growing industry predictions of "bluechip boom" for oil everywhere in Southeast Asia, "creating an atmosphere reminiscent of the Alaska-Yukon gold rush," quote *Fortune's* survey of the topic in May 1970, undiscussed incentives for military-political victory in Indochina were growing. The following months, David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, intimated that the predominantly American international oil firms would spend \$35 billion in Asia and the Western Pacific, mainly Southeast Asia, over the next 12 years. Meanwhile, further US explorations off Vietnam continued and estimates of immense future output in the region became more and more common. As the editor of *Petroleum Engineer* summed it up last June, "The projected work pace for all of Asian Pacific could turn out to be woefully conservative, depending on how long it takes to settle the war against the communists in Vietnam. If and when the US wins its objectives there, oil exploration conceivably could be successful enough to turn that part of the world into another South Louisiana-Texas-type producing area. This would be one of the biggest booms in the industry's history. It all depends on the Vietnam war how long it takes to get the job done and how well the job is done."

The discovery of oil near Vietnam comes at a time when non-Far East producers are in the process of extracting higher royalties, the US has narrowly averted a fuel shortage, and the pollution crisis has led the Administration to consider taxing the sulfur content of oil. Today the US imports over one-fifth of its oil supply, but by 1985, reliable industry sources claim, imports could reach one-half the national consumption. "We are a great country largely because of our supply and use of energy," George A. Lincoln, chairman of Nixon's Oil Policy Committee stated earlier this year; "Without control of that energy supply, we could become a Samson shorn of his locks." Never has the incentive for the US to control a politically reliable, major petroleum region been greater. If Southeast Asia is to play that role, then the implications for the outcome of the war are monumental.

At the same time, Saigon has been locked in an insoluble economic crisis which has grown consistently worse since 1968. Inflation and speculation, which last fall's piastre devaluation only momentarily slowed, has continuously undermined the regime's authority and following in the urban areas threatening to duplicate the Chinese experience of 1946-49 when Chiang possessed nominal physical control while the socio-economic fabric of society unravelled around him. The artificially stimulated and highly fragile urban sector is today largely dependent on a high rate of US military expenditures.

Nixon has never developed an economic equivalent of "Vietnamization" in the military sphere, a fact Ambassador-at-Large David Kennedy is expected to consider during his visit to Saigon this month. The President's current strategy of indefinitely fighting a protracted air and mechanized war does assume, however, an important reduction of US manpower and costs. Oil investments would partially compensate for this new economic vacuum, and it would gain the Administration what it has hitherto lacked; a politically and economically powerful constituency—the international oil firms—with a tangible vested interest in Indochina puppet regimes and a protracted war to consolidate US hegemony in the region. This constituency, which in this century has been the most important single economic element in influencing the conduct of

American foreign policy in the Third World, can operate only where it attains the political prerequisites of economic activity. Since the process of oil development in new areas, from exploration to commercial production, usually takes a decade or longer, in the past US firms have not invested heavily in any region unless Washington has first assured them that their often large investments will ultimately be rewarded. This understanding is almost always explicit, and also a better measure of the US's long-term intentions than any speech or platitude.

Washington has avoided specifying the exact type of economic order it wishes in Indochina, but the Asian Development Bank's recent report on the future of Southeast Asia in this decade offers some basic themes appealing to the Japanese-American alliance that controls it. Essentially, the Bank stresses the need to develop the raw materials export sectors via foreign investment, to modernize agriculture, and to fit Southeast Asia into a regionally integrated capitalist economy based preeminently on Japanese and Australian needs. The Bank explicitly recognizes this will require a "Korea solution" to the war, a solution the US would attain by reducing combat and its forces to a residual army of 25,000 or more until at least 1971. Such an Indochina, of course, completely prejudices the political and economic outcome of the war in favor of the present Saigon regime or something akin to it. So would a massive influx of US capital. It would also reveal, more candidly than its words, that the Administration has no intention of withdrawing from a major role in guiding the future affairs of Indochina and that, on the contrary, it is establishing a permanent presence. That role would require many years of combat and economic and human expenses—only eventually to end in failure.

The Thieu-Ky regime has grasped the significance of these possibilities and in recent months has adroitly attempted to deepen the American stake in its future as well as solve the potentially fatal economic illnesses it now confronts. During the summer of last year Saigon divided its offshore waters into 18 immense blocks and then rewrote its investment laws to facilitate foreign entry on terms that will tempt even the most cautious investors. Last December 1 it issued a new oil law containing tax rates far lower than prevailing world standards, and it embarked on a public relations campaign to make what was admittedly a very promising situation look like, to quote Saigon sources, "one of the most spectacular oil deposits in the world." Explicitly releasing it in the context of an attack on a coalition-government solution to the war, Saigon has also just published *Doing Business in Vietnam* and is distributing it free in the US. It has successfully fed the speculative fever by announcing that individual firms have been attempting to obtain special rights, and far exceeded even foreign optimists in promising alluring riches. Then, at the end of December Saigon authorities declared they would begin accepting tenders for leases at the end of February, and within a month at least 22 firms—predominantly American—were in Saigon ready to offer bids. As Thieu's men never tire of pointing out, whether American business will reap the harvest depends on a regime ready to cooperate with the US on most generous terms. Such a government precludes both a political settlement to the war and American withdrawal.

Although we cannot know the exact encouragement the Nixon Administration has given the oil firms, save via a congressional inquiry, outside the U.S. there has been growing concern regarding this new and subtle phase of the war. In early January,

Jacques Decornoy in *Le Monde* outlined the contours of the development and candidly asked what assurances Washington had given the oil firms. At the same time, the Sihanouk government denounced Phnom Penh's important new concessions to the Thais and U.S. oil firms, and Stockholm's respected *Dagens Nyheter* at the end of January also linked the published economic facts to their obvious political dimensions, speculating that Washington must have urged the oil firms to gamble on Saigon. Then, on February 7, Agence France Presse's Moscow correspondent reported a Soviet official assessment which assigned to the discovery of oil a large role in shaping U.S. policy in Indochina since early 1970. And at the end of the month, the Provisional Revolutionary Government announced that it would not recognize Saigon's oil concession. So far, no major American news outlet has yet deigned to analyze the political significance of oil in Indochina.

Should Congress, the press, and the people eventually consider the implications of massive oil investments to the future of the war, its first effect will be to expose further Nixon's claims to favor U.S. withdrawal, for economic penetration will require what is tantamount to a U.S. colony and a war that can only escalate without hope of an end. No doubt that those who oppose the war will press for a ban on U.S. investments that the Administration can only protect at the cost of future massive expenditures of Vietnamese and American blood. And it is likely that oil firms that take leases will find themselves replacing the napalm manufacturers as the object of the antiwar movement's wrath—a fact that will be of more material consequence as young people become angrier and more desperate. If major oil firms decide the war is still worth the gains, and actively back Nixon's undertaking, then the balance of political forces within the U.S. will be very different than in March 1968 when, according to Townsend Hoopes' account, major financial and industrial interests prevailed on President Johnson not to further escalate manpower in Vietnam for fear of aggravating the already sagging health of the economy and society.

We are now on the verge of a development that could transform a war that was initially based less on tangible considerations of economic gain than it was on ideological and strategic assumptions that had only a quite indirect economic component. Should economic spoils replace the desire to maintain a credible military image and contain revolution as the source of American conduct in Indochina, adding a powerful new domestic constituency to Nixon's present fragile, emotional following, the dangers confronting antiwar forces and the peace of Indochina and the world may prove incalculable.

[From the Nation, Mar. 8, 1971]

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA: OFFSHORE OIL BOOM

(By Barry Weisberg)

(NOTE.—Mr. Weisberg, co-director of the Bay Area Institute, San Francisco, has written widely on the political economy of petroleum, and is the editor of *Ecoide* in Indochina (Canfield Press, a department of Harper & Row).

SAN FRANCISCO.—On December 1, the Thieu-Ky government issued Public Law No. 011/70 regarding the "Exploration and Exploitation of Petroleum and related taxation, fees and exchange regulations." This law gives the official go-ahead for negotiating offshore leasing arrangements between South Vietnam and twenty-one contending petroleum companies, mostly American. Extensive American petroleum exploration in Indochina and South Vietnam has been conducted for more than two years under the

auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).

The eighteen offshore South Vietnamese concessions are in the Gulf of Thailand and the southeast offshore region adjacent to the penal colony of Con Son. Saigon will offer the concessions on a "best offer basis," allowing great flexibility on the part of the contending petroleum companies. The specified tax rate of 55 per cent can be lowered by official decree to 45 per cent or raised to a maximum 65 per cent, but not retroactively.

In addition to the offshore areas, prospecting as also occurred in the rich Mekong River Delta and on the alluvial plains of Thailand. Potential petroleum deposits have been detected along a continental shelf that connects Japan, Indochina, Indonesia and Australia. With more than 1 million square miles of Southeast jungles and shallow seas, this continental shelf is the largest in the world. Also, it appears to hold the largest deposit of petroleum. A report by *World Oil* of August 15 predicts "a daily average crude production of 400 million barrels by 1975 from this area." That would be 146 billion barrels a year, or nearly three-quarters of the entire production of petroleum in the world to date!

America has a long-standing interest in the natural resources of Southeast Asia. In 1965, Henry Cabot Lodge, then U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, stated: "He who holds or has the influence in Vietnam can affect the future of the Philippines and Formosa to the East, Thailand and Burma with their huge rice supplies to the West, and Malaysia and Indonesia with their rubber, oil, tin to the south."

The rise of American economic investment in all of Indochina was made explicit on November 11, 1969 in a statement by the U.S. Ambassador to Thailand before a Congressional hearing: "There is one very large development that may take place. Nobody knows at this point whether it will prove out or not. That is the oil exploration going on in the Gulf of Thailand. . . . Now if that develops, it of course will be a very major additional investment in the country. Since the coup of Gen. Lon Nol and the U.S. invasion of Cambodia, Khmer-Thai economic negotiations have increased substantially. They center on a common plan for petroleum exploration.

It appears that recent military escalations in Cambodia and Laos coincided with the actual determination of petroleum deposits in Indochina. A story sent out by the wire service Agence France-Presse on February 7, 1971 states: "The very recent discovery of important oil deposits in Thailand and South Vietnam explains in great part, according to reliable sources in Moscow, the resurgence of military activities in Indochina, particularly the recent events in Laos. . . . One cannot know precisely when the existence of the deposits became known to the Americans, but according to the same sources, one cannot discard the possibility that decisive information on this subject was obtained before the unrolling of events in Cambodia, last spring." Jacques Decornoy, Southeast Asian editor for *Le Monde*, wondered on January 8, "Have the oil companies perhaps received some solid assurances from Washington concerning the willingness of the United States to 'hold' Indochina, and South Vietnam in particular?"

American petroleum investment in Southeast Asia is already extensive. Standard Oil and Shell have been investing in the region for more than fifty years. At present, offshore oil concessions dot a map of Southeast Asian waters, and by the end of 1971 Indonesian petroleum production is expected to reach 1 million barrels a day, with American in-

terests dominating 80 per cent of production. U.S. investment in Indonesian oil has sprinted from \$100 million in 1969 to \$130 million in 1970 and is expected to climb to \$160 million in 1971. Pertamina (the national Indonesian petroleum company) has negotiated more than twenty-eight production and exploration contracts with foreign companies, seventeen of which are American.

More than \$100 billion worth of military spending has been poured into South Vietnam in the last twenty years, with another \$4 billion going to Saigon in non-military aid. The extensive network of highways, harbors, railroads, airports and communications provides an ample foundation for an oil rush to Southeast Asia. David Rockefeller of the Chase Manhattan Bank estimated last May that American oil firms would spend \$35 billion on petroleum in the western Pacific over the next dozen years.

To date there have been five major petroleum finds on the shelf, one by Royal Dutch Shell and four by American companies; Atlantic Richfield (which pioneered the Alaskan North Slope discovery), Cities Service and the Union Oil Company and Natomas of California. Aside from Indonesian waters, there has been a rush to the Gulf of Thailand and Malaysia with continued attention to the coastal waters of South Vietnam.

*The Wall Street Journal* of September 22, 1970 reported rumors that Standard Oil of New Jersey (Esso) had discovered oil in its 28,000-square-mile concession off the coast of Malaysia, directly adjacent to the South Vietnamese blocs. Esso had made no announcement, realizing that news of the find would greatly boost the South Vietnamese bidding. However, it opened a greatly enlarged petroleum refinery in Singapore on February 19. A U.S. Embassy official in Singapore, base for the burgeoning petroleum operations of Southeast Asia, suggested: "We've had all the feelings of an oil boom here in Singapore already. But with the recent chaos in the Middle East the oil moguls must be frantic now to get more firmly into Southeast Asia."

One cannot grasp the importance of the current oil rush to Southeast Asia without reference to the larger international petroleum picture and the Middle East. The predictions are that within the next ten years the industrial world will consume as much petroleum as was produced in the entire previous history of oil. In the past decade Western Europe has tripled its consumption. France annually increases consumption by 17 per cent and Japan by 13 per cent, while the United States averages about 6 per cent. However, although the United States both produces and consumes more petroleum than any other nation, it is comparatively self-sufficient. The annual production here is now three times that of any Mideast nation. Imports account for 20 per cent of our consumption, but they are largely Canadian and then from Venezuela, with only 3 per cent of the supply coming from the Mideast. By contrast, the six Common Market nations import 63 per cent and Japan 90 per cent—mostly from the Middle East and Africa.

With the closing of the Suez Canal, oil-consuming nations have been paying an additional \$1 billion annually for increased tanker costs. In this context, one understands the importance of the recent controversy in Tehran between the ten-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the American petroleum companies. As Walter J. Levy suggested in December at the OPEC meeting in Caracas of the new tax and price demands, "It is most foreboding in terms of Western economic and strategic interests. There is the definite potential that producing nations will take unilateral control over the pricing and taxation of all foreign production. If so, the

consuming nations are in for a crude awakening." The recent settlement by the six Persian Gulf states, and the settlements with Libya, Algeria, Venezuela and Indonesia yet to be negotiated, may well cost petroleum companies an additional \$5 billion a year.

While the United States is not dependent upon Mideast supplies, American companies control 59 per cent of the oil in the Mideast, which is sold to the oil-hungry nations of Western Europe and to Japan. The American balance of power in the Pacific depends in part upon Japanese reliance on American petroleum supplies. The Japanese have declared their intention that by 1985 at least 30 per cent of oil imports should be brought in by Japanese-owned resources, but American companies own substantial interest in Japanese firms. Recently, negotiations for oil and gas have increased between the Soviet Union and Japan. The Soviet oil and gas discoveries in the Siberian Arctic, convenient to Japan, are no doubt an important spur to American exploration and development in Southeast Asia. Soviet supplies will more than likely dwarf Alaskan finds and, given current North Slope delays, might easily compete for the Japanese petroleum market.

Ecologically, Southeast Asian crude is important because of its extreme low sulfur content—less than two-thirds of 1 per cent. The Administration is contemplating a tax on the sulfur content of fuel, and there is thus reason for the industry to call low-sulfur fuels "sweet."

These events will no doubt shape the destiny of the entire Pacific Basin. Petroleum today represents 70 per cent of all U.S. investments in Third World nations. This explains a statement by *The Washington Post* on October 4, 1969: "What happens in the board rooms of Standard Oil or Gulf may be of more interest and more permanent consequence to a country . . . than what happens on the seventh floor of the State Department."

Recently, anti-war groups in the United States have voiced concern in this area, though the American media have been silent. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been receiving several hundred letters a day from citizens who have asked that hearings be held on the relationship between petroleum and the continued American presence in Indochina. Such hearings might ask: Does petroleum wag the tail of the U.S. military in Indochina? Is petroleum the reason we continue to support the highly unpopular Thieu-Ky regime? Does it explain the invasion of Cambodia and Laos? Are people dying in Indochina for noble ideas or the crude profits of oil?

[From Far Eastern Economic Review, Mar. 6, 1971]

#### WAITING FOR A BONANZA

(By Phi Bang)

SAIGON.—A South Vietnamese government delegation left for Iran last week on an unusual mission: to pave the way for co-operation between the two countries in the exploitation of oil resources. The delegation reportedly carried a top secret message from the South Vietnamese Prime Minister to the Shah of Iran.

Saigon is highly optimistic these days about an oil bonanza being round the corner. Mining officials talk as though the South Vietnamese continental shelf is one of the richest in the world. A Natural Resources Agency technician asserts that the oil track that lies hidden somewhere off the shore will some day make the Middle East green with envy. A columnist recently said South Vietnam's oil may well change the face of Southeast Asia within this decade. And some politicians even speculate that President Nixon is having sec-

ond thoughts about withdrawing from Vietnam because the oil potential is simply too good.

One thing is sure: many international oil companies have taken South Vietnam's potential seriously. According to government sources, some 27 firms have shown interest in applying for preliminary investigation permits. Japanese companies, including Itoh, Mitsui and Mitsubishi, are reported to be organizing a consortium to compete with powerful western interests.

Prodded by the oil fever, President Thieu last December promulgated a petroleum law (the 011-70 law on the exploration and exploitation of petroleum and related conditions concerning taxes, dues and exchanges) which was hailed by officials and legislators as a necessary first step to usher in an era of unprecedented prosperity.

Foreign interests, however, have been less enthusiastic about the law. Though they note that the law gives unequivocal guarantee against nationalisation, they think there are many restrictive clauses. Some, they point out, are ambiguous enough to affect concessionaires' rights in the post-exploration phase. There is a provision that when oil is found in commercial quantity, the concessionaire must pay "special additional taxes" (which are not spelled out) and also allow the government "the right to participate in the exploitation at the maximum percentage to be agreed upon".

Vietnamese law makers consider the royalty rate of 12.5% of production reasonable and competitive compared to those levied by the oil-rich countries. But international interests argue that the higher risks and expenses involved in marine exploitation call for a lower rate. They also are suspicious about what they call traps in the Vietnamese legal jargon.

For its part, the government has gone ahead and created a National Petroleum Committee to supervise the implementation of the law and screen applications for oil concessions. It is expected to call world-wide tenders soon for concessions with the bid deadline set probably for May. The idea is to get prospecting started by early next year.

Strangely the possibility of striking submarine oil in Vietnam was never thoroughly explored by the French who, it must be admitted, had studied every square inch of the Vietnamese geological map. Oil prospects first caught Vietnam's imagination in 1969 when a two-month survey of the continental shelf was sponsored by 10 American oil firms. Although "bad weather" cut short the US \$1 million "air gun" survey conducted by Mandarstan Engineering Company, the belief grew that the South Vietnamese shelf was a good oil risk.

From 1966 to 1968 aeromagnetic and seismic surveys made by the nine-nation regional committee for coordination of offshore prospecting had indicated that the South Vietnamese continental shelf was an extension of the geological structure of oil-rich North Borneo. At one point—near the island of Poulo Panjang, southwest of Rach Gia in the Gulf of Siam—there are sedimentary layers from two to seven kilometres thick interspersed with salt domes. Geologists consider it almost certain that either oil or gas will be found around these domes.

A seismic reflection profile running northeast and southwest of Conson Island in the South China Sea carried out last year, combined with geologic interpretation of aeromagnetic data in the Mekong Delta area, shows a substantial thickness of sediment off the Delta river mouths. According to technicians at the Natural Resources Agency, this represents a requisite for the best oil possibilities.

Sources from the Ministry of Economy say

further seismic and "sparker" profiling offshore will be made by the South Vietnamese government with the assistance of experts from the Imperial College of London. The recent discovery of oil in the Java Sea, 80 kilometres north of Djakarta, and natural gas in Taiwan, Thailand and South Korea has strengthened the South Vietnamese prospects.

Directly affected by the possibility of producing crude oil in South Vietnam will be Shell, Esso and Caltex, the three firms that have been marketing petroleum products here for years. These firms have managed to keep themselves apparently above the present oil rush. South Vietnam's petroleum imports have increased from \$16 million in 1958 to over \$30 million a decade later. An oil refinery using imported crude was planned in 1964 as a joint venture between the government and the three firms but it never materialised.

Now, the authorities in Saigon are evidently looking forward to a rush of applications from world oil companies. The tentative timetable the government has set reflects confidence that oil will start flowing commercially very soon. One snag, however, is that the stringent conditions of the petroleum law may make negotiations lengthy and thereby upset the timetable.

[From the Village Voice, Feb. 25, 1971]

#### OIL: A HIDDEN FACTOR IN THE INDOCHINA WAR (By Paul Cowan and David Gelber)

It now seems as if oil might be a hidden factor in the Indochina war—if not in provoking the fighting, at least in prolonging the United States' commitment. We have learned that the major U.S. oil companies plan to bid for concessions off the shore of Vietnam within 60 days, and that the U.S. government has apparently assured them that their investments will be protected.

The American media has so far remained almost mute on the issue of the U.S. offshore oil investments in Southeast Asia, though they extend from Indochina through Indonesia to New Guinea. In trade journals and the Western European press, however, the story has been prominently covered. Until now there has been no corroboration from government or industry sources that the U.S. government has paved the way for investments by providing critical assurances to the oil companies. In wide-ranging interviews last week with generally reluctant spokesmen, we discovered that the Nixon administration has indeed promised the oil industry some combination of political, military, and financial support to protect its high-risk enterprise.

We have seen no documents; there may not be any. We cannot say precisely how the government will protect the oil, though one middle echelon official in a major oil company told us he had heard the project discussed in several of his firm's meetings "and I think the assurances involve continued U.S. military involvement in Vietnam, some way somehow." But whether the emphasis is on the hard assurance of military support for oil exploitation or, simply, in the form of an insurance policy against the risk of expropriation, the inescapable conclusion is that the U.S. government has become even further committed to an open-ended involvement in Vietnam.

Here is what we have learned:

Since the early 1950s the major U.S. oil companies have suspected that the waters off the coast of Vietnam, and throughout the South China Sea, contain one of the richest deposits of offshore oil in the world. At that time, "we decided to put the area 'in the drawer' until it achieved political stability," an official at a major oil company

told us. In the 1960s, a series of probes by independent exploration teams, and one by a UN-sponsored crew, converted the possibility of oil into a near certainty, but the oil companies didn't invest until 1970, "when it was peaceful enough to do some work." That assessment was not theirs alone. Sometime last year the oil companies received their assurances from the U.S. government.

Such assurances would be a "critical" prerequisite to any oil company commitment in Vietnam, we were told by a source in the executive branch of the government. They would most likely have come from Henry Kissinger or William Rogers, he said. (Like many people we contacted he was willing to talk but unwilling to be identified, so we are forced to attribute his comments in journalistic.)

The assurances seem to have been conveyed through informal conversations, not through written documents. Indeed, any formal arrangement might have violated the anti-trust act, the oil company official said, "but you can be sure discussions took place." The assurances were political, military, and financial, but since the officials who described them to us were middle-level bureaucrats, who knew the story primarily from the point of view of their own organizations, it is not clear which of the three factors received the greatest emphasis. But that doesn't really matter. The impression we got from our interviews is that most officials connected with the war are now confident of victory, and ready to enter a new long-term commitment to Vietnam.

"To do business offshore you need to be able to drill, to recover oil, and bring it back to a terminal point," said the oil company official, whose firm will almost certainly be one of the leading investors in the Vietnamese fields. He told us the assurances were military. "You can't be worried about enemy attack when you've made the kind of huge financial investment this kind of work requires."

If there is as much oil in the water as preliminary seismic probes suggest, he said, then each major company will invest several billion dollars in the exploitation. "Off the record speaking for myself," he said, "I think a top secret commitment was made in Washington that involves continued American military presence in Vietnam until the oil is drilled." He was obviously disturbed about the development.

But strictly military assurances are impossible to enforce according to Craig Wilton of the Chemical, Petroleum, and Rubber Division of the Commerce Department. "How can you stop an enemy from putting a 10-pound charge of dynamite or a pipeline and blowing the thing to bits?" Wilton's main concern was for political guarantees. He listed countries in which revolutions or coups d'etat had caused violations of contracts signed with the United States—countries like Libya, Bolivia, and Peru. He suggested that to protect themselves in Vietnam the oil companies had insisted upon, and received, assurances that the Thieu-Ky regime, or a government with a similar attitude toward the United States, would remain in power for the time the oil companies needed to complete their work in the offshore fields. He made Vietnam's future sound something like Panama's present.

Richard Palmer, a spokesman for the government-sponsored Overseas Private Investment corporation, told us last Friday that preliminary discussions have already taken place between OPIC officials and the oil companies planning to bid on the South Vietnam fields. OPIC is empowered to provide "specific risk insurance" against the possibility of expropriation or physical damage inflicted by a hostile force. "At the present time," he said, "we have no prejudice one way or the

other on the question of insuring oil investments in South Vietnam." Just last week Palmer sounded more negative, telling Steve Bookcheater of WBAI that OPIC "would not now" insure the oil investment.

A leading international banker, familiar with Southeast Asia, told us, "If the insurance is available I would advise the oil companies to make the investment."

The bidding for concessions in Vietnam's water is supposed to begin within 60 days. Originally, the bids were to have been submitted this month, according to Wilton. They were delayed only because two of the most deeply committed companies, Gulf and Mobil, wanted the South Vietnamese government to clarify the legislation that will cover the offshore tracts.

Some people we interviewed about the Vietnamese oil say the deposit there is relatively unimportant because it's probably smaller than the one in Indonesia (U.S. companies began to prospect shortly after Sukarno was overthrown). But oil industry trade journals, which are buoyant with the news of Southeast Asia's offshore deposits, blur that distinction. They describe a "lake of oil" which stretches from Indochina through Indonesia to New Guinea. One U.S. geologist predicts that by 1975 the area will be ready to produce 400 million barrels daily, more than is now produced in the entire Western world. A United Nations team reported that the Southeast Asian deposits might be many times greater than those in the Middle East.

U.S. diplomats and investors share the optimism. In November 1969, the U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Leonard Unger, informed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "there is one very, very large development that may take place (in Thailand). . . . That is oil exploration." In April 1970 David Rockefeller predicted to an Asian financial forum, sponsored by the Chase Manhattan Bank and held in Singapore, that oil companies would invest \$35 billion in Asia and the Western Pacific over the next 12 years, most of it in Southeast Asia.

It is clear that the turbulence in the Middle East, particularly the 1969 nationalization of the Libyan oil fields, has induced the major oil companies to concentrate on the offshore fields of Southeast Asia. Last week's agreement of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which guaranteed poor countries an unprecedentedly large share of the oil industry's profit, provided an additional impetus to invest in Asian countries, which offer some of the most generous rates in the world. And the fact that Southeast Asia's offshore oil is ecologically sound, with a low sulfur content, makes it extremely attractive. That is especially true because of its proximity to Japan, the world's fastest-growing economy and its most polluted nation, which is now almost totally reliant on the high-sulfur Middle Eastern oil.

But such specific speculations, like the debate over which Asian country contains the largest oil deposits, tend to fog the most important political conclusion that the developing boom provokes. It is that if the area is indeed rich with oil, then the domino theory makes sense economically if not politically. The major oil companies need friendly governments in the area in order to protect their enormous investments. (And the problems the oil companies have had in Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America may mean that their definition of friendly governments in Asia is stricter than ever.) Certainly they must feel that a hostile force in one country means a threat of sabotage throughout the region.

If the major oil companies have suspected the existence of rich deposits off Southeast Asia's waters since the early 1950s, and kept

the region "in the drawer" until the past few years, then it stands to reason that they must have tried, during the post decade, to lobby for a U.S. foreign policy that would guarantee them stability. That suggests that oil may have always been a factor, in the United States' Southeast Asia policy, though probably not the primary factor. For these powerful companies make voracious demands on the world, as this paragraph from a statement from Gulf Oil suggests:

"During the next 10 years the oil company is going to have to invest more than \$200 billion to provide for the growing demand for petroleum. . . . Free world demand is expected to increase by some 25 million barrels per day. That means . . . the industry will have to discover about 40 billion barrels of new oil reserves each year, build the equivalent of another 900 of the 100,000-ton tankers, and construct 250 new refineries, each with an average capacity of 100,000 barrels per day. Since it is estimated that exploration in the U.S. will provide only a small fraction of these requirements, the majority of these oil reserves must be found elsewhere."

Both of us doubt that the United States is anywhere near as sure of winning the war as our sources in the oil industry and the government seem to believe. One oil man we spoke to, whose firm is not yet involved in the Vietnam bidding, stated that reservation with bewildering force. Because of the risk involved, he said, the investment "is the damn stupidest thing the oil industry has ever done. If Nixon is serious about troop withdrawal, then the Viet Cong will sabotage pipeline after pipeline. If he's not, then the public will have the image of U.S. soldiers guarding American oil fields, and that will be disastrous for our public relations."

What is the role of the Vietnamese government in the prospective boom? Some of the people we spoke to, whose companies and publications had only glanced at the situation, suggested that the initiative for the bids must have come from them. They may have put the concessions on the market now, hoping to force the companies to speculate. Certainly they have everything to gain from the sale of oil rights. It could pour more money into the country's sickly economy and win a stubborn hawkish stance from a major U.S. industry. There is certainly a corrupt Vietnamese oligarchy, already rich from U.S. aid, who now must plan to share oil profits with U.S. businessmen and U.S. government officials. Indeed, the Southeast Asia oil boom could be the new Teapot Dome scandal.

Crucial questions need to be answered. Nixon has everything to gain by encouraging the nation's most powerful industry to increase its interest in the Indochina war. Precisely what has he promised them? Alternately, to what extent has the oil industry prodded a heightened U.S. commitment to the governments of Southeast Asia?

Except for minor notices, usually relegated to the business page, the mass media has generally ignored this story. A TV network which did take note of the Vietnamese oil situation conveyed the impression that the oil companies in Vietnam are engaged in an international goodwill enterprise. In fact, oil companies in the Third World invariably created air-conditioned hotels, gaudy restaurants, and spectacular wealth for the native oligarchy—the overlay of false wealth which cloaks retarded social and economic development. And now Saigon, bulging with three million displaced farmers, victims of American military technology, is slated for salvation by the business wing of the American technological elite: the men who created Singapore, Beirut, Caracas, and, one might add, Dallas.

It is, of course, not just the future of Saigon that's at stake. Oil takes years to

extract; we must consider the possibility that the Indochina war will last a decade more at least. In preparing this article our information has been fragmented, our sources limited and, for the most part, middle echelon. The issue demands an intensive investigation by Congress as well as by the mass media, with its world-wide resources. If major American companies are preparing to make huge investments in Vietnamese oil, we must know who's behind that development, why, and for how long.

[From Petroleum Intelligence Weekly,  
(Feb. 15, 1971)]

#### EVEN SOUTH VIETNAM GETTING DRAWN INTO OFFSHORE OIL PLAY

One of the few remaining countries with uncommitted offshore oil rights is about to throw them open for international bidding: It's war-ravaged South Vietnam, which around mid-March aims to offer continental shelf acreage in which 21 oil companies—mainly U.S., also Japanese and Canadian—have already shown interest. A petroleum committee is being formed under the National Economy Minister, and a bidding form is being drafted in accordance with guidelines in the new oil law passed in late December (see PIW—Dec. 28, p. 8). Mid-March is the government's target date for issuing the bidding invitation, according to the latest indications in informed industry circles. Subsequently, but perhaps not until nearly mid-year, these sources believe, the government will call in all interested parties to discuss their proposals.

The government hasn't yet indicated whether it will open all 18 offshore blocks in the initial offering, or whether there will be a series of offerings. In any case, it's expected to make grants on a "best offer" basis, with review by outside advisers to assure the best deal. As the oil law indicates, it will put strong emphasis on work programs, as well as offers of government participation options and bonus payments, which the law calls "special surtax." Bidders will be invited to set forth proposals based on the old law, which is left open for a wide spectrum of offers. On the tax rate, for example, the 50% rate can be reduced by decree to 45% "for a certain period" in areas of high risk for the concessionaire, or raised to a maximum 55% in regions with less risk—though not retroactively. (The oil law doesn't say whether this means geological or personal risk.)

Taxable income will be calculated on realized prices, or those that may be eventually fixed for tax purposes, and a minimum expensed royalty equal to 12.5% of volume. The royalty is payable in kind or cash or both at government option. If paid in cash, it will be based on the wellhead value. The law also provides an unequivocal guarantee against nationalization of oil installations and other properties as well as mining rights.

The prospect that a steep rise in energy costs will result from the tax-price demands of oil producing countries has led to increasing suggestions in consuming countries that the industrial nations may be forced to lighten their taxes on oil products to hold down inflationary cost hikes. This is being mentioned in both western Europe and Japan, where the Japan Petroleum Association has already filed a strong appeal with the Ministry of International Trade & Industry for reduction of oil import duties and product excise taxes to offset the increased costs of imported oil. Underscoring the impact, the 22-nation Paris-based OECD said the rise in energy costs resulting from the price increases which oil companies say they'll have to make will nearly cancel its previous prediction that inflation in OECD countries would slow down this year.

But despite the suggestions that consumer

governments may have to shave their taxes on oil, European oil circles are quick to add that this doesn't justify the OPEC contention that it's "unfair" for consumer governments to get much bigger revenues from oil than the producing countries do. In this European view, the OPEC argument is irrelevant and based on false premises, since consumer taxes aren't levied on the oil itself but on transport and other economic activities that use it. In Europe, for example, 80% of the taxes on oil products are on gasoline and gas oil, which represent only some 20% of the crude oil imported. And though motor fuels are an easy source of revenue for fiscal authorities to tap, they have taxable value only because of the motor vehicles owned by the population in these countries. Further, these circles point out, these taxes are voted by national parliaments to help cover costs of public services. In addition, they note, once any product is sold and paid for, the buyer may do as he likes with it, and the seller has no follow-up rights, as the OPEC countries seem to suggest in their complaint on comparative revenues from oil.

#### OFFSHORE OIL BID

**SOUTH VIETNAM.**—About 20 companies—mainly U.S., plus Japanese, Canadian and probably the Germans—are expected to bid for offshore oil rights the government will offer early in 1971 under its new offshore law.

The law leaves wide latitude to the government and Economics Ministry. Its terms include expensed royalty and a 50% income tax rate which the government may reduce to 45% or raise to 55%, depending on the extent of interest in the acreage.

The entire offshore area has been divided into 17 blocks, but the government hasn't yet decided whether it will offer all of them.

#### VIETNAM OFFSHORE LEASE SALE EXPECTED IN MARCH

**WASHINGTON.**—South Vietnamese Ministry of Economy will issue bid call for oil and gas lease sale offshore South Vietnam around middle of March, it was learned here (see 2/3 and 2/11 Platt's OILGRAM News).

Informed sources said, however, that Ministry of Economy also reported that no meeting is planned this month between oil companies and Vietnamese officials as was earlier anticipated.

Sources said Vietnamese government is still in process of drawing up regulations governing lease sale.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, D.C., February 27, 1971.

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have your letter of February 12 requesting further information on offshore oil activities in the Viet-Nam area. The answers to your specific questions are as follows:

1. There are no oil refineries in Viet-Nam. Therefore, the oil distributing companies there—Shell, Caltex, and Esso—supply the Viet-Nam market from their refineries in the Persian Gulf and Singapore, primarily.

2. An "offshore concession zone" is an area in which concessions have been or will be granted. The "marine survey zone" indicated in Enclosure No. 2 to my letter of February 10 was established in 1969 by the Vietnamese Government for a single offshore seismic survey which was completed in the same year by the Ray Geophysical Division of Mandrel Industries. There would have been no particular reason to divide the zone into blocks since the work was done by one company over a two months period in 1969. Other offshore surface surveys have been conducted

from time to time by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) through its Committee for Coordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asia Offshore Areas (established in 1966). Since these were international surveys with full cooperation from the countries in the area it is not likely that national marine survey zones established by Viet-Nam or the other countries were involved. We know of no survey being conducted now in the Viet-Nam offshore areas.

3. Of the two American oil companies with offices in Viet-Nam, Caltex and Esso, only the latter has expressed an interest in the country's offshore oil potential to the Department of State.

4. The Government of Viet-Nam has not issued any call for bids on offshore exploration rights and, therefore, is not likely to be receiving bids this month. To our knowledge there has been no official announcement on this matter nor are we aware of a timetable for opening the offshore zone to bids.

5. The Vietnamese petroleum law was drafted by the Ministry of Economy, submitted to the National Assembly, debated, amended and passed by the Assembly without any involvement by the United States Government. Nor was any technical assistance provided by our Government.

6. Neither the U.S. Geological Survey nor the U.S. Navy has done any oceanographic research work in the offshore areas of South Viet-Nam that would be useful in exploring for oil.

7. Thailand and Cambodia have held discussions concerning their conflicting offshore claims. These negotiations are still in progress.

#### 8. Thailand

(A) Provisional concessions for offshore oil exploration have been granted to the following American firms: Union, Amoco, Gulf, Conoco, and Tenneco. Marathon Oil Company and Phillips Petroleum now share an interest in the concession originally obtained by Tenneco.

(B) None of these companies have received AID investment guarantees. Amoco, Gulf, Tenneco and Phillips have applied for investment guarantees and received a registration letter but have not provided a formal detailed application. None have received Thai Government approval which is required for guarantees.

(C) Thailand's "Consideration Bases in Applying for Petroleum Exploration and/or Production" do not indicate any specific fee for granting the concessions. Although it is possible that some type of "bonus" may have been paid to the Thai Government at the time the concession was awarded, we have no information on what amount, if any, might have been paid.

(D) The petroleum companies are operating in the Gulf of Thailand under provisional agreements pending final enactment of petroleum legislation. The terms are embodied in a document attached to the agreements entitled *Consideration Bases in Applying for Petroleum and/or Production*. This document is without legislative foundation and therefore does not contain the safeguards necessary for the firms to commit investment funds required for exploration.

Thailand's Parliament passed the Petroleum Act and Petroleum Income Tax Act on February 24, 1971; this legislation now awaits the formality of the King's signature. Some of its main features are summarized below:

**Concessions.**—The initial term for concessions awarded is not to exceed 8 years, with an extension of 4 years possible. Petroleum production rights are not to exceed 30 years, with one extension not to exceed 10 years allowable.

**Petroleum Prices.**—The selling price of

crude oil for domestic consumption is geared to the price of imported crude oil delivered to domestic refineries and the price of natural gas for domestic consumption is not to exceed the average export price.

**Royalty**—Royalty is normally to be paid in cash at the rate of 12½ percent of the total value of petroleum sold or disposed of. It may be paid in kind if so required by the Minister of National Development in which case it is to be assessed at the rate equal to one-seventh of the total value of petroleum sold or disposed of.

**Tax exemption**—The act provides for exemption from taxes imposed by the central, provincial and local government except for those specifically cited in the Act, such as royalties and the Petroleum Income Tax.

**Petroleum Income Tax**—The income tax rate is to be established by Royal Decree at not less than 50 percent nor more than 60 percent of the net profit derived from petroleum operations. Under the Act, the Minister of Finance is empowered to accord a reduction in the price used for calculating profits of not exceeding 7 percent of the posted price for a period of not to exceed 9 years from the date a company starts production.

(E) Oil is not now being produced since drilling has not yet been started. According to petroleum geologists, the seismic soundings and other preliminary exploratory work done so far have produced encouraging results, and there are good expectations that oil fields may exist in the Gulf of Thailand.

#### 9. Cambodia

(A) The Government of Cambodia granted a concession November 22, 1969 to the French petroleum company ELF/ERAP covering the entire offshore oil area in Cambodia. No American company holds any concession in Cambodia.

(B) Thus, no AID investment guarantees are involved.

(C) The Department has no information on precisely what, if any, earnings the Cambodian Government has received from the concession. It has announced, however, authorization for ELF/ERAP to invest a total of \$2.5 million during the first three years of validity of the exploration license, and \$1.5 million a year in the fourth and fifth years. Tax rates are indicated below.

(D) According to published information, the Cambodian exploration license is for five years, renewable once. Any production license would be for an additional 30 years. ELF/ERAP is required to return to the Government after 18 months areas amounting to more than one-half the concession, and to commence drilling within two years. The concessionaire enjoys a 30-year guarantee against expropriation, the right to transfer profits up to 20 percent on the capital invested, and a right to repatriate capital, in case of disinvestment, at a rate of 20 percent per year. Surface rental taxes on the concession are fixed at \$30 a square kilometer per year for the first five years, \$80 for the four years following, \$160 for the 11th through 20th years, \$350 for the 21st through 30th years, and \$400 for the 31st through 40th years. Royalties amount to 12.5 percent of production for the first 5 million tons per year, and 15 percent on any additional production. Whenever total taxable profits exceed total royalties, the difference between the two is subject to direct taxes of 50 percent. In case petroleum is discovered the Government has the option to participate up to the extent of 20 percent.

(E) No oil is being produced and so far as we are aware no drilling has yet taken place in Cambodian waters. We are not in a position to evaluate the prospects thoroughly, but apparently the Gulf of Thailand is generally considered to be a promising area for oil exploration.

9. We would not speculate at this time about the petroleum potential of the com-

bined Gulf of Siam, South China Sea and Java Sea area since it is generally unexplored and unproven.

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID M. ABSHIRE,  
Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, D.C., February 10, 1971.

Hon. J. W. FULBRIGHT,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have your letter of January 28 about South Vietnam's offshore oil prospects. All of Vietnam's petroleum is imported. It is not certain at this time whether there are any petroleum deposits in the country or in offshore areas. No concessions have been granted to any oil companies in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese Government presented a petroleum exploration and exploitation law to the Vietnamese National Assembly in 1969. The law was debated, amended, and passed by the Assembly in late 1970 and promulgated by President Thieu on December 1. An unofficial translation is attached (Enclosure 1).

The answers to your specific questions are as follows:

1. South Viet-Nam satisfies its current petroleum requirements solely through imports which have been at the rate of \$30 million annually in recent years. It produces no petroleum in-country or offshore.

2. It is difficult to say when South Viet-Nam's offshore oil prospects were first recognized but it certainly was some years ago. The drain on that country's foreign exchange caused by petroleum imports has increased steadily, thus making the need for a domestic source more critical. Moreover, Viet-Nam has watched its neighbors in the area stake out concession zones and grant concessions in the Gulf of Siam/South China Sea area for several years now. The Vietnamese Government undertook preliminary surveys including some under United Nations' auspices. It prepared and submitted a draft petroleum law to the National Assembly in 1969. The promulgation of that law in December 1970 served to attract the interest of various international oil companies since it established for the first time the terms under which oil companies would operate in exploring and exploiting possible offshore petroleum deposits.

3. The Republic of Viet-Nam has not as yet defined an offshore concession zone. The boundaries of a marine survey zone established on an ad hoc basis in 1969 are indicated on an attached map (Enclosure 2).

4. The Republic of Viet-Nam is not a party to the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf. The marine survey zone indicated on the above-mentioned map suggests, however, that the Vietnamese are following the convention's definition of the continental shelf in the area surveyed.

5. As indicated above South Viet-Nam has not yet defined a concession zone. The attached State Department map on a U.S. Naval oceanographic base (Enclosure 3) portraying national concession boundaries in the Gulf of Siam indicates that concession boundaries of other countries in the area appear already to overlap. The overlaps will be increased if a future South Viet-Nam concession zone takes the same pattern as the marine survey zone that the Vietnamese Government has established.

6. The Republic of Viet-Nam has not granted off-shore concessions nor has it offered any for bid. There is as yet no basis upon which to estimate how much it could earn from concessions.

7. Since no offshore oil has been discov-

ered, it is not possible to estimate the country's offshore oil potential. The value of current petroleum imports is \$30 million annually.

8. The United States Government has not provided South Viet-Nam any technical assistance relating to offshore oil exploration. Nor has the U.S. Geological Survey or the U.S. Navy performed any surveys for offshore oil deposits on the continental shelf of Viet-Nam.

If I can be of any further assistance in this matter please call on me.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID M. ABSHIRE,  
Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, D.C., February 23, 1971.

DEAR \_\_\_\_\_: Secretary Rogers has asked me to reply to your comments on allegations that we are fighting in Viet-Nam to protect American oil interests. All of us in the Department share the Secretary's interest in knowing the views of the American people.

South Viet-Nam's economy is basically agricultural. Little is known about its mineral resources because a complete geological survey has never been made. Known minerals include coal, limestone, pozzuolana, glass, ilmenite sand and phosphate rock, but none is of more than limited importance. There are no American commercial interests involved in the exploitation of any of these minerals.

Since petroleum has not yet been discovered in Viet-Nam, there are no oil wells there nor are there at present any specific plans to drill wells. The Vietnamese National Assembly recently passed a petroleum exploration and exploitation law by which the Government may at some future date grant concessions in the South China Sea offshore from the Mekong Delta. Preliminary geologic surveys in that area have been favorable, but no petroleum has yet been found nor has any drilling taken place.

Viet-Nam has always been entirely dependent upon imports for its petroleum requirements. These have risen to a value of over \$30 million annually in recent years. This is more than the country's total exports of all products, and it is only natural that Viet-Nam should seek a domestic source of petroleum to save the foreign exchange now required for petroleum imports.

There is, of course, no relation between the rate of our troop withdrawals and offshore drilling rights, as alleged by some critics of the war. There is likewise no basis for the allegation that we are involved in Viet-Nam because of large American investments there. The idea that the United States would expend 40,000 lives and billions of dollars so that the scant natural resources of South Viet-Nam could be exploited by American commercial interests is repugnant on the face of it. That it is even advanced is evidence of the irresponsible nature of some elements of the anti-war movement in this country.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS J. LINK,  
Chief, Public Inquiries Division.

#### THE LATE HONORABLE WHITNEY YOUNG

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

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, last week saw the death of a great American leader, Whitney Young, the head of the National Urban League.

Mr. Young was esteemed by black and white alike. In particular he was esteemed for his efforts to secure justice on behalf of his brothers and sisters.

He believed that economic justice for the black community was the key to the solution of the problem. That belief was shared by many people, including myself.

Whitney Young devoted his life to making equal opportunity a reality rather than only a promise. Despite frustrations, he never lost faith in the capacity of America or the fundamental decency of American people of all colors and creeds.

His loss is a loss to all Americans. We have lost a great leader and a great fighter for the community.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF SELECT COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 115, 92d Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Select Committee To Conduct an Investigation and Study of All Aspects of Crime in the United States the following Members of the House: Mr. PEPPER, of Florida, chairman; Mr. WALDIE, of California; Mr. BRASCO, of New York; Mr. MANN, of South Carolina; Mr. MORGAN MURPHY, of Illinois; Mr. RANGEL, of New York; Mr. WIGGINS, of California; Mr. STEIGER, of Arizona; Mr. WINN, of Kansas; Mr. SANDMAN, of New Jersey; and Mr. KEATING, of Ohio.

#### DR. THEODORE H. REED AND THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McFALL). Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROONEY) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, we who spend a great deal of time in the Washington area often are prone to take for granted some of the outstanding sights, monuments, and facilities of all kinds which annually lure millions of visitors to the Nation's Capital. As the father of three young children, I have made a recent command visit to the National Zoological Park and would like to call this outstanding facility to the attention of any of my colleagues who have not yet visited the Washington zoo.

Each year several million tourists and metropolitan area residents do visit the zoo. Exhibited there is a collection of 3,000 animals representing more than 800 species and subspecies. Many of these are unusual and rare and not to be found in captivity elsewhere in the world.

A few of the National Zoological Park's animals-in-residence have achieved national and international fame. Among these are "Ham," a chimpanzee who in 1961 took a 16-minute ride into space, and "Smokey the Bear," Smokey was presented to the zoo as a survivor of a New Mexico forest fire and since has become the living symbol of our country's fire

prevention and forest protection program.

Because of the original interest of Samuel P. Langley, third secretary of the Smithsonian, a Department of Living Animals was established to maintain wildlife given to the institution. At the end of the 19th century concern over the possible extermination of the buffalo, mountain goat, and elk led to the creation of the present zoological park for the preservation of these animals. The present director of the zoo is Dr. Theodore—Ted—H. Reed who joined the staff of the zoo as a veterinarian in 1955. Becoming director of the zoo in 1958 Dr. Reed has directed new activities in the areas of wildlife conservation, animal health care, and zoo expansion and construction.

As president of the wild animal propagation trust Ted Reed has promoted the captive breeding of rare and endangered species at the zoo and in the United States. Throughout the zoo the endangered animal symbol, a bovine skull with the words "vanishing animal," is used to designate those animals whose present livelihood is endangered. Approximately 30 animals are endangered including such well-known American species as the alligator and the polar bear. Dr. Reed has become one of the world's leaders in the area of wildlife conservation and has been responsible for many commonly used conservation practices.

Primarily through the efforts of Dr. Reed the zoo has increased its medical facilities for animals. The Office of Pathology of the National Zoological Park, instituted entirely through the efforts of Dr. Reed, has been responsible for the increase of knowledge in the area of animal diseases and cures. Because of the development of new techniques and instruments new findings have been made possible. The recent completion of a hospital at the park has allowed the zoo to study animal reproduction, animal diseases, and the maintenance of captive animals. The hospital at present is carrying out studies for possible cures for lead poisoning.

The medical concern that is shown toward the animals is reflected in the precautions taken to arrest a possible tuberculosis epidemic at the zoo. In October of 1968 while making a routine test on an orangutan it was determined that the animal was carrying TB. Since that time each animal has gone through series of X-rays, blood tests, PPD injections, skin biopses, and chromosomal analyses.

Under the direction of Dr. Reed the National Zoological Park is now undergoing a complete reconstruction and modernization program. This program will not only improve the exhibition and animal management practices but will emphasize the scientific and educational potential of the zoo. The plan is to utilize more of the park's acreage, to subordinate building structures to the need of proper animal background and to improve the circulation, ease and convenience of visitors.

In a recent conversation between

Marlin Perkins and my office, Mr. Perkins stated that he personally had a "high regard for Ted Reed." Marlin Perkins, who is nationally known for his TV series *Wild Kingdom* and serves as director emeritus of the St. Louis Zoo, said that:

Ted Reed is doing a heroic job taking hold of an organization which was down at the heel.

According to Perkins, Dr. Reed has aimed the National Zoological Park in the direction of development "although he lacks money and appropriations for forthcoming expansion."

Perkins continued to state that Ted Reed is an international leader in wildlife conservation. Acting as a member of several conservation committees, Reed, according to Perkins, "has been alert to the needs of wildlife conservation and has had the drive to follow through on various projects and programs." Perkins concluded by stating that Dr. Reed is held in high esteem among zoo directors throughout the world.

Therefore, I call upon the Members of Congress to recognize the contributions of Dr. Ted Reed to not only the national zoo but to wildlife conservation and animal health care. Ted Reed will be long appreciated by many for his outstanding accomplishments in these fields. It is an honor that the United States has such a dedicated man in its service.

#### FLORIDA BARGE CANAL MEANS DESECRATION NOT RECREATION

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, advocates of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal are huffing and puffing in a futile effort to breathe new life into this dead project. Attempts at resurrection now include the droll claim that a 107-mile ditch across the middle of the State will result in great recreational benefits.

Ignoring President Nixon's decision to halt permanently the project because it would do irreparable harm to Florida's environment, canal supporters say the big ditch is just the thing for sun, fun, and relaxation.

They boast that the 13,000-acre lake created by Rodman Dam as part of the canal drew 340,000 visitors last year for fishing, boating, camping, and picnicking.

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission says the Rodman Reservoir has "created ecological problems almost beyond comprehension." The commission, charged with improving the State's recreational assets, recommends the pool be drained as soon as possible to prevent further damage.

In their enthusiasm for the so-called recreational benefits of Rodman Reservoir, canal advocates fail to mention that it will cost \$815,000 a year in weed control, that many acres of valuable trees are dying because of inundation, and that the vast pool will be a tremendous tax burden to the citizens of the State.

These are not my opinions, they are the facts set down by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, March 1, in making recommendations for possible future use of the canal facilities.

I feel strongly that the public is entitled to the full facts about the devastation already caused by this discredited project rather than a smokescreen about great recreational benefits at stake.

Here, in its entirety, is the State agency's latest report on the canal:

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALTERATION AND FUTURE USE OF CROSS FLORIDA BARGE CANAL PROJECT FACILITIES**

With this project halted the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has been requested to present its views as to how the lands and facilities could be utilized for optimum benefit to the public. It is understood that the views of numerous agencies will be sought to formulate a final comprehensive plan, and the following recommendations are set forth with this in mind.

1. A complete hydrologic and geologic study should be conducted on the western portion of the canal to ascertain the extent of salt water intrusion and interruption of ground and surface water flowage patterns in the Withlacoochee River area. It has been rumored in the past several months by local residents that both of these conditions have occurred, and to date no documented evidence has been presented to the contrary. We feel that these data should be obtained before any finalization of a plan for this area is developed. If the data obtained indicate there are no major problems we see no reason why a protected barge port could not be developed near the mouth of the canal that would assist local economy. During the course of the hydrological study we would like to have the possibility explored as to the effect of plugging up the Barge Canal channel west of the intersection of the Withlacoochee River and the removal of the rock dam so that the historic flow of the river can be restored. This would still allow boaters to use the Inglis lock for access into the Inglis Pool.

2. Continue the improvement of Inglis Dam. This structure is quite old and will need to be replaced in the near future. Since much of the preparation of the site and other work has been done, completion of this structure would not significantly affect fish and wildlife resources of the area.

3. A drawdown should be instituted in the Inglis Reservoir as soon as possible to restore the aquatic habitat and public usage of the reservoir. We commenced planning this effort in 1966; however, due to the Barge Canal construction schedule at that time the benefits of such action would have been negated and, therefore, we withdrew the request. Due to termination of this project every effort should be exerted to make this reservoir more usable by the public for fishing and other outdoor recreational activities. The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as well as other state and federal agencies should conduct adequate studies to document the effects and possible benefits of such drawdown.

4. Those lands purchased for the Barge Canal between the Inglis Reservoir and Dunnellon Lock that possess desirable fish, wildlife and water quality aspects should be retained in public ownership.

5. Ross Prairie located at the junction of the Summit Pool and Highway 200 should be retained in public ownership. This prairie type lake fluctuates with the natural water table and offers habitat to numerous fish and wildlife species, most noticeable of which is the population of wading birds that use the area for foraging purposes. The remaining portions of the Summit Pool should be completely studied to determine its highest and

best use for the long range public benefit. If segments of this land are sold, the money could be returned to the counties along the route to replace the ad valorem tax money assessed them for purchase of project lands.

6. The portion of the Oklawaha River Valley that has been purchased for the project should be retained in public ownership and that portion lying between Rodman Dam and the St. Johns River should be purchased. Every effort should be made to establish the entire system as a National or State Scenic River. This river constitutes approximately 10-13% of the state's wild rivers that can be navigated by motor boat. The state has already lost approximately 1,500 miles of rivers to public works channelization projects. This fact alone seems justification enough for saving the river. The primary reason, however, for retaining it is the flood control benefits that the flood plain offers. If the flood plain reverts to private ownership, development will undoubtedly take place within it that will be subject to inundation or which will constrict the river to such a point that it cannot handle flood waters, thus necessitating channelization of the river, a remedy that will again be vigorously opposed. Along these same lines of flood control is the constriction that presently exists as a result of the existing highway 40 bridge and causeway. Several reputable hydrologists have stated that if this causeway were removed the flood plain could adequately handle the flood waters from the upper chain of lakes. We request that a hydrological study be conducted to determine the validity of this assumption. In any event, the new bridge should be completed and the old bridge and causeway removed.

7. The Rodman Pool should be drained to restore the Oklawaha River flood plain to its original scenic qualities. While it is tempting to retain a reservoir that has produced good fishing in its three years of existence, we feel obligated to evaluate it in terms of its ecological impact over a period of more than its short lifespan. Our recommendation is based on the opinion of biologists of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission having more than 60 years of Florida experience. Our reasons for making this decision are covered in the two previous reports that we prepared for the House and Senate Conservation Committees this past year. We will cover these points only briefly in this statement but are attaching copies of these reports for your review. Briefly, our reasons are as follows:

(a) The Rodman Reservoir was created in the organically rich Oklawaha River Valley, which receives water from the over-enriched Oklawaha Chain of Lakes and Silver Springs. This condition has created ecological problems almost beyond comprehension. For example, in less than one year after its creation approximately 3,700 acres of water hyacinths blossomed. This past year hundreds of acres of coontail, naiad and Florida elodea grew in the reservoir. Present day weed control methods, which are primarily by chemicals, do not remove the real problem—excess nutrients—from the water. They simply allow nutrients to be recycled into the system as either the same plant or in many cases a much less desirable plant. Our most recent experience with the cost of weed control was in a joint effort with the Corps of Engineers in which we treated 149 acres of hydrilla in the Inglis Pool. The cost of this endeavor was \$40,218. We have estimated it would cost \$815,000 for a complete treatment of this 3,500 acre reservoir. While this particular plant is not presently found in the Rodman Reservoir, we believe it will grow there and feel that it will be only a matter of time before it finds its way there. (A vegetation map of the Rodman Pool compiled in September 1970 is attached for your information.) Our research project which was started on this reservoir has obtained invaluable data

and will continue until the reservoir is drained. All trends based on our chemical analysis of water vegetation, and the effects on the sports fishery which were projected in our reports of November 1969 and March 1970 have been found to be accurate.

(b) Another serious problem to be encountered in the Rodman Pool if it is retained at its present level is the removal of logs that were crushed into the mud as a result of the method used in clearing. These logs will continue to rise to the surface for many years, and it will take a tremendous expenditure of monies to remove them if the reservoir is to be maintained as a multiple recreation area.

(c) Immediately reducing the level of the reservoir will also save many acres of trees that will soon die as a result of being inundated. It will also allow reforestation where trees have already died and begin the process of restoring the area to a tax free scenic river system.

(d) The Rodman Dam has created a barrier that prevents the annual migration of the striped bass up the Oklawaha River. If the pool is lowered, this quality species can once again migrate up the river where it is eagerly sought by fishermen and to Silver Springs where it is enjoyed each year by thousands of Florida visitors.

In the long run we feel that this reservoir will be a tremendous tax burden to the citizens of the state if it is to be maintained for multi-purpose uses. If a scenic river can be re-established, it would be an almost tax free situation requiring very little maintenance by man. The money that would be spent in this Reservoir could be better spent to maintain other natural lakes in Florida.

8. A gap should be created in the earthen Rodman Dam so that river can follow its original course below the Rodman Dam. At the present time, approximately one and one-quarter miles of the Oklawaha River are cut off by the creation of a get-away canal from the Rodman spillway. This section of the river gets some flow by a feeder canal; however, it is much reduced and the fish population has suffered greatly because of it. It now supports rough fish such as gar and mudfish. If the Rodman Reservoir is drained the sill of the structure is set at a certain elevation where it would be virtually impossible to direct adequate flow down the old river channel; therefore, an opening must be created. The plug that would be removed from the earthen dam should be wide enough so that the natural sheet flow through the flood plain could be restored. If the plug is only the width of the river channel when the river overflows into the flood plain, the earthen dam would act as a weir flooding out new tree growth upstream and causing additional scouring and siltation downstream.

9. The lands which have been purchased along the St. Johns River from the Barge Canal to Palatka for channel relocation and construction and maintenance spoil areas should be kept in public ownership. Most of this land is lowland swamp connected to the river. These lands should be kept in public ownership because of their ability to absorb and utilize watershed nutrients and also for their aesthetic qualities along the St. Johns River.

#### TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

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

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today we should take note of America's great accomplishments and in so doing renew our faith and confidence in ourselves as individuals and as a nation. In



1969, we used 4.1 billion pounds of cotton, or approximately 20 pounds per person. That is the equivalent of about 24 house dresses or 32 dress shirts for every man, woman, and child in the Nation.

#### WHITNEY M. YOUNG TRIBUTE TO A LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from New York (Mr. ADDABBO) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, the premature death of Whitney M. Young, Jr., in Lagos, Nigeria, was a sad loss for the American people. Whitney Young was a leader of men, able to see far beyond his time yet deal with the problems of the moment.

A determined fighter for social justice, Whitney Young brought the power of his convictions to bear on the goals of political, social, and economic justice for the disadvantaged of our Nation and throughout the world. He was a man driven by the desire to bring men together and he had the unique ability to find areas of agreement among his fellow men.

This leader knew that his most effective tools for bringing about meaningful change were the tools of the existing system. He used those tools to their fullest potential, achieving his immediate goals by working within the system and then realizing changes in the system on a step-by-step basis.

It is tragic that such a responsible and important voice in the struggle for freedom should be taken from us at such an early age. We can take comfort in his life as a real example of how progressive leadership can find a role in our society. Our heartfelt sympathy and prayers go with him and his.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD at this point an editorial entitled "The Man Who Went Downtown" which appeared in the March 12, 1971 edition of the Long Island Press:

#### THE MAN WHO WENT DOWNTOWN

Whitney M. Young was called a moderate, although he disliked the term. "It isn't a question of moderate versus militant," he said, "but of responsibility versus irresponsibility, sanity versus insanity, effectiveness versus ineffectiveness."

While riding the railroad through Harlem, he said, "I thought to myself, should I get off this train and stand on 125th Street cussing out Whitey to show I am tough? Or should I go downtown and talk to an executive of General Motors about 2,000 jobs for unemployed Negroes?"

The executive director of the Urban League went downtown and, among many other things, got jobs for 40,000 unemployed blacks and better positions for 8,000 more. Moderation may be out of fashion, but Whitney Young demonstrated how it can get results—not by playing up differences, but by showing how irrelevant in judging a human being they must be. He is dead, but the spirit of what he stood for remains the best hope for civil rights—and civil peace.

#### THE SHOE INDUSTRY AND PETITIONS FOR RELIEF DENIED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman

from Massachusetts (Mr. BURKE) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on March 8 the Tariff Commission announced action on nine petitions which have been pending before that body for some time. Once again, the Tariff Commission has run true to form by deciding in the negative on seven of the nine petitions and splitting hopelessly in a tie vote on the two remaining.

These nine petitions involved the shoe industry and petitions of relief presented by shoe workers around the country in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 which enable the workers to obtain a measure of relief if it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Tariff Commission that their jobs were threatened by the impact of foreign imports on the domestic market.

By my calculations since the inception of the practice of these petitions, some 42 petitions have been filed by United Shoe worker groups. Of these 42 petitions, only five have been acted on favorably after months of delay and study by the Tariff Commission. Even then, the Tariff Commission itself did not recommend favorable action to the President, but, as on March 8, split down the middle and it was only presidential action, after further delay and review, that saved the day in these five cases.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is safe to say that this is hardly a very encouraging track record for the workers who have lost their jobs and are left with no further recourse after the unemployment benefits have been exhausted but to receive a presidential handout. To judge from some of the publicity given lately to the assistance available to unemployed shoe workers under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, one would have thought that quite a number of workers had benefited under its provisions. The fact is, as the figures eloquently demonstrate, very little has been done in the past to assist them. And what is so distressing, the action of the Tariff Commission last week shows that things have not changed.

There is now pending before the President another 2-to-2 tie vote of the Tariff Commission of January 21 which would grant a measure of relief, on an industry-wide basis, to the shoe industry because of the devastating impact of foreign dumping in the domestic footwear market. The Tariff Commission was handed the problem after a presidentially appointed interagency task force failed to offer any clear guidance to the President in this area. The Tariff Commission proved equally incapable of positive action. Mr. Speaker, 60 days later, the President also appears incapable of decisive action when it comes to shoes. His initial reaction was to appoint a new Presidential Commission on International Economic Development and refer to it the question of shoe industry relief as its first order of business. The President to date has given no indication of how he will decide in the end. When the Tariff Commission split, the press indicated that the President would be forced to make a decision in 60 days. Apparently the press was unaware of the loopholes of the 1962 act

which gave the President more than 60 days if he wants to use them. Apparently the press did not know the tremendous mental block which this administration seems to have where shoes are concerned.

This administration appears to me to have demonstrated a consistent and complete inability to act with decisiveness when shoes are involved. Yet this same administration never seems to be indecisive when other industries are concerned. Protection against foreign trade has been granted and promised for years past and to come to the oil industry. American air carriers are very carefully protected from competition from foreign air carriers in this country—to mention but a few industries. Apparently, though, there is no room in this administration's scheme of things for the plight of the shoe workers.

Thus, I find very little comfort to take from past performance when I examine the record on assistance available under existing legislation for the shoe industry. But over and above the failure of the administration to act decisively and provide the relief available under existing legislation, I go further and question whether the relief permitted by that act is really sufficient to cope with the situation the shoe industry finds itself in today. Long term financial assistance in the form of loans to help a plant modernize does not meet foreign dumping in the domestic market here and now. The reason American shoes are not competitive with foreign made products is not because our plants are out of date and our machinery is uncompetitive. The most modern machinery, according to the best estimates, will not significantly narrow the cost gap favoring foreign manufacturers with access to pools of inexpensive foreign labor. But even if we were to concede that plant modernization will make some difference, the process takes time and I seriously question how much time is left to the shoe industry in view of the unbelievable flooding of the domestic market every day by foreign imports. When foreign-made shoes reach the point where they account for 50 percent of domestic sales of shoes and there is every indication that the percentage will grow each year, then we are faced with serious dislocation of a market and very little time to do something about it. Long-term programs of modernization and reorganization will not have time to succeed.

Again, under the 1962 act, relief is available to the workers who are left jobless or laid off by shoe companies who failed because of foreign competition. But to provide a man assistance who is now out of work hardly gets his job back and fails completely to attack the problem at its source. I suppose after financial adjustment assistance is used up, there is always the welfare department to look to. I do not mean to be completely negative about this, but on the other hand, I would not want anyone to be lulled into any false sense of security by a promise of adjustment assistance under existing legislation. To be sure, I want the President to act and act now in favor of industrywide assistance. I am in favor of everything that would help the shoe

industry. I am in favor of the industry getting all that is available to it in the form of assistance and relief. But I think that all this really amounts to is the payment of burial costs and this is hardly the way to keep industry alive. The point I am trying to make is that we are not just asking for handouts for the shoe industry which is what the 1962 act is really all about. What we really need is action here and now which will have the effect of giving the shoe industry time to modernize and adapt, by regulating the growth of the foreign share of the domestic market. What we want is to bring out of the present chaos reasonable growth in place of the present unbridled growth. Given such support, the shoe industry can pull itself up by its own bootstraps. Then measures of relief to provide for modernization will make sense, but only then. We must protect the market first. We need to move ahead with a Trade Reform Act before any more valuable time goes by.

#### 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. BROYHILL of North Carolina, for 60 minutes, on March 17, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

Mr. MYERS, for 1 hour, on Tuesday, March 23.

Mr. GUBSER, for 30 minutes, today.

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

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. RARICK, for 15 minutes, today.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. MINISH, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. ADDABBO, for 20 minutes, today.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, for 15 minutes, today.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts immediately following Mr. MILL's remarks on the appointment of conferees on the debt limit and social security.

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

Mr. LENT.

Mr. GUDE.

Mr. SCHERLE in 10 instances.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida in five instances.

Mr. CRANE in five instances.

Mr. DUPONT.

Mr. SEBELIUS.

Mr. SCHWENDEL in three instances.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin.

Mr. CARTER.

Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia.

Mr. BOW in three instances.

Mr. ESCH.

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

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON in two instances.

Mr. HAMILTON in two instances.

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD in five instances.

Mr. GETTYS.

Mr. ROONEY of New York.

Mr. HARRINGTON in three instances.

Mr. HATHAWAY in two instances.

Mr. MIKVA in eight instances.

Mr. JACOBS.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI.

Mr. RARICK in two instances.

Mr. LONG of Maryland.

Mr. PATTEN in two instances.

Mr. HUNGATE in two instances.

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

Mr. BOB WILSON.

Mr. SHRIVER.

Mr. LUJAN in two instances.

Mr. HOSMER in three instances.

Mr. BRAY in two instances.

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

Mr. BOLAND in three instances.

Mr. BADILLO.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 575. An act to authorize funds to carry out the purposes of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 671. An act to provide for division and for the disposition of the funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont., and the Gros Ventre Tribe of the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., in Indian Claims Commission docket numbered 279-A, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 16, 1971, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

411. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 5232 of title 10, United States Code, to provide authority for appointment to the grade of general of Marine Corps officers designated under that section for appropriate higher commands or for performance of duties of great importance and responsibility; to the Committee on Armed Services.

412. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide Federal revenues to State and local governments and afford them broad discretion in furnishing training and employment opportunities needed by individuals to qualify for satisfying and self-supporting employment; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

413. A letter from the assistant to the president, American Academy of Arts and Letters, transmitting the 1970 annual report of the academy, pursuant to section 4 of its charter; to the Committee on House Administration.

414. A letter from the Chairman, Water Resources Council, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Water Resources Planning Act to authorize increased appropriations; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

415. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to assist in meeting national housing goals by authorizing the Securities and Exchange Commission to permit companies subject to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 to provide housing for persons of low and moderate income; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

416. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the fourth annual report on the national requirements and costs of water pollution control, pursuant to section 26(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; 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. MAHON: Committee on Appropriations, H.J. Res. 465. Joint resolution making a supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1971 for the Department of Labor, and for other purposes; (Rept. No. 92-40). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McFALL: Committee on Appropriations, H.J. Res. 468. Joint resolution making certain further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1971, and for other purposes; (Rept. No. 92-41). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H.R. 6011. A bill to provide Federal assistance to State and local governments for the purpose of developing and improving communication procedures and facilities with respect to the prompt and efficient dispatch of police, fire, rescue, and other emergency services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 6012. A bill to terminate the authority of the President to suspend the Davis-Bacon Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 6013. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide for the mailing of letter mail to Senators and Representatives in Congress at no cost to the sender, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 6014. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 6015. A bill to terminate the airlines mutual aid agreement; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DINGELL, and Mrs. GRIFFITHS):

H.R. 6016. A bill to amend title 32, United States Code, to provide that Army and Air Force National Guard technicians shall not be required to wear the military uniform while performing their duties in a civilian status; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD (for himself, Mr. NEZBI, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. BELL, Mrs. MINK, and Mr. ERLÉN-BORN):

H.R. 6017. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to authorize travel, transportation, and education allowances to certain members of the uniformed services for dependents' schooling, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD (for himself, Mr. HAWKINS, and Mr. CLAY):

H.R. 6018. A bill to amend the loan program in the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to extend the forgiveness for teaching benefit to teachers in American schools abroad supported by the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MOSS, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. JAMES V. STANTON, Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. RYAN, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MANN, and Mr. CAREY of New York):

H.R. 6019. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, as enacted by the Postal Reorganization Act, to prohibit the mailing of unsolicited samples of cigarettes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FRENZEL:

H.R. 6020. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to authorize a family assistance plan providing basic benefits to low-income families with children with incentives for employment and training to improve the capacity for employment of members of such families, to achieve more uniform treatment of recipients under the Federal-State public assistance programs and otherwise improve such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6021. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide increases in benefits, to improve computation methods, to raise the earnings base under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 6022. A bill to make it a Federal crime to kill or assault a fireman or law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of his duties when the offender travels in interstate commerce or uses any facility of interstate commerce for such purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 6023. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced-

rate transportation for elderly people on a space-available basis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 6024. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a full annuity for any individual (without regard to his age) who has completed 30 years of railroad service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 6025. A bill to amend chapter 2 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce (to the level of the tax imposed on employees and employers) the rates of tax imposed on self-employment income for purposes of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6026. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual who has attained age 65 may elect to treat services performed by him as noncovered (and exempt from tax) for social security purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6027. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide in certain cases for an exchange of credits between the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system and the civil service retirement system so as to enable individuals who have some coverage under both systems to obtain maximum benefits based on their combined service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6028. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a substantial liberalization in the retirement test; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6029. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for standard-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6030. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase widow's and widower's insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6031. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase, in the case of individuals having 40 or more quarters of coverage, the number of years which may be disregarded in computing such individual's average monthly wage, and to provide that, for benefit computation purposes, a man's insured status and average monthly wage will be figured on the basis of an age-62 cutoff (the same as presently provided in the case of women); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6032. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a method for reimbursing beneficiaries for certain expenses incurred by them as a result of delays in their benefit checks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6033. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the 6-month waiting period for disability insurance benefits in cases of blindness or loss of limb and in certain other cases where the severity of the impairment is immediately determinable; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6034. A bill to amend part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include prescribed drugs among the items and services covered under the supplementary medical insurance program for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 6035. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for a pension of \$100 per month for widows of veterans of World War I, and to disregard the spouse's income in determining the annual income of veterans for pension purposes under section 521 of such title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 6036. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and title II of the Social Security Act to provide a full exemption (through credit or refund) from the employees' tax under the Federal Insurance

Contributions Act, and an equivalent reduction in the self-employment tax, in the case of individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 6037. A bill to increase the availability of guaranteed home loan financing for veterans and to increase the income of the national service life insurance fund; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 6038. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to permit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to provide medical and hospital care to the widows and children of persons who died of service-connected disabilities and to wives and children of persons who have service-connected disabilities rated as total; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 6039. A bill to amend section 620 of title 38 of the United States Code to authorize the transfer for nursing home care of servicemen who have received care in Armed Forces hospitals and who upon discharge therefrom will become veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 6040. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize increased benefits for veterans requiring regularly scheduled hemodialysis; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 6041. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and to prescribe its jurisdiction and functions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LUJAN:

H.R. 6042. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to make the same criteria for determining satisfactory pursuance of course work apply in the case of college-level and non-college-level educational institutions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. McCURE:

H.R. 6043. A bill to provide for the regulation of public exposure to sonic booms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 6044. A bill making appropriations to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year 1972 to carry out the provisions of the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 6045. A bill to give effect to the sixth amendment right to a speedy trial for persons charged with offenses against the United States, and to reduce the danger of recidivism by strengthening the supervision over persons released on bail, probation, or parole, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 6046. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require a packaged perishable food to bear a label specifying the date after which it is not to be sold for consumption as food; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MONAGAN:

H.R. 6047. A bill to assist school districts to meet special problems incident to desegregation, and to the elimination, reduction, or prevention of racial isolation, in elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 6048. A bill to establish the Government Program Evaluation Commission; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY:

H.R. 6049. A bill to provide authority for the payment of proficiency pay to enlisted members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 6050. A bill to amend chapter 67 of title 10, United States Code, to provide an annuity for the dependents of persons who

perform the service required under chapter 67 of title 10, United States Code, and die before being granted retired pay; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 6051. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide an incentive plan for participation in the Ready Reserve; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 6052. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEYSER:

H.R. 6053. A bill to make it a Federal crime to kill or assault a fireman or law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of his duties when the offender travels in interstate commerce or uses any facility of interstate commerce for such purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEYSER (for himself and Mr. BIAGGI):

H.R. 6054. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the life and work of Dr. Enrico Fermi; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PEYSER (for himself and Mr. MCKINNEY):

H.R. 6055. A bill to provide for the development and implementation of programs for youth camp safety; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 6056. A bill to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6057. A bill to extend benefits under section 8191 of title 5, United States Code, to law enforcement officers and firemen not employed by the United States who are killed or totally disabled in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6058. A bill to include firefighters within the provisions of section 8336(c) of title 5, United States Code, relating to the retirement of Government employees engaged in certain hazardous occupations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. CAREY of New York, and Mr. KOCH):

H.R. 6059. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Gateway National Seashore in the States of New York and New Jersey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself and Mr. JAMES V. STANTON):

H.R. 6060. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHMITZ:

H.R. 6061. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHRIVER:

H.R. 6062. A bill to amend student loan provisions of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to provide that certain voluntary civilian service will be credited in the same manner as service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 6063. A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 in order to provide that daylight saving time shall be observed in the United States from the first Sunday following Memorial Day to the first Sunday following Labor Day; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 6064. A bill to amend title I of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent across-the-board benefit increase, with a \$100

minimum primary benefit and subsequent benefit increases based on the cost of living, and to raise the amount of outside earnings a beneficiary may have without suffering deductions from his benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAGGONNER:

H.R. 6065. A bill to amend section 903(c) (2) of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WIGGINS:

H.R. 6066. A bill to provide for the establishment of a U.S. Court of Labor-Management Relations which shall have jurisdiction over certain labor disputes in industries substantially affecting commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ABOUREZK (for himself, Mr. QUIE, Mr. DENHOLM, Mr. FRASER, Mr. LINK, and Mr. THONE):

H.R. 6067. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgment in favor of the Mississippi Sioux Indians in Indian Claims Commission dockets Nos. 359, 360, 361, 362 and 363, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 6068. A bill to establish the Commission on a Universal Service Corps; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CORMAN (for himself, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. BELL, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SISK, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, and Mr. BOB WILSON):

H.R. 6069. A bill to provide an incentive for the production of motion pictures in the United States by excluding from gross income, for Federal income tax purposes, a part of the gross income derived from the distribution or exploitation of motion pictures produced in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENHOLM (for himself, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. FRASER, Mr. LINK, and Mr. THONE):

H.R. 6070. A bill to provide for the distribution to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Tribes of Sioux Indians of their portion of the funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Mississippi Sioux Indians in Indian Claims Commission dockets Nos. 142 and 359, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 6071. A bill to authorize the States of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia to negotiate and enter into a compact to establish a multistate authority to operate the Washington-Baltimore metropolitan area's airports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HALEY (by request):

H.R. 6072. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Pembina Band of Chippewa Indians in Indian Claims Commission dockets Nos. 18-A, 113, and 191, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HARSHA (for himself, Mr. SMITH of California, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. DEL CLAWSON and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H.R. 6073. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HARSHA (for himself, Mr. SMITH of California, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. DEL CLAWSON,

Mr. SHOUP, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H.R. 6074. A bill to amend section 8 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HARSHA (for himself, Mr. SMITH of California, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H.R. 6075. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HARSHA (for himself, Mr. SMITH of California, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, Mr. SHOUP, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H.R. 6076. A bill to establish an Environmental Financing Authority to assist in the financing of waste treatment facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD (for himself and Mrs. DWYER):

H.R. 6077. A bill to remove limitations on the granting of relief to owners of lost or stolen bearer securities of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 6078. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to the California-Nevada interstate compact; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 6079. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia:

H.R. 6080. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to eliminate the inclusion of agricultural credit; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 6081. A bill to establish the Office of Drug Abuse Control within the Executive Office of the President; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SIKES (for himself, Mr. SISK, Mr. LENNON, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. PEPPER, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. SLACK, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. OBEY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. WYMAN, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WYATT, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. KYROS, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, and Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts):

H.R. 6082. A bill to authorize the appropriation of additional funds for cooperative forest management; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SIKES (for himself, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. QUIE, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. WINN, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. CASEY of Texas, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. HALEY, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. ABBITT, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. DELLENBACK, and Mr. GUDE):

H.R. 6083. A bill to authorize the appropriation of additional funds for cooperative forest management; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SIKES (for himself, Mr. SISK, Mr. LENNON, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. PEPPER, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. SLACK, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. SCOTT, Mr.

JONES of North Carolina, Mr. OBEY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. WYMAN, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WYATT, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. KYROS, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, and Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts):

H.R. 6084. A bill to authorize the appropriation of additional funds for cooperative forest fire protection; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. SIKES (for himself, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. QUITE, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. WINN, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. CASEY of Texas, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. HALEY, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. ABBITT, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. GUDE, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. HICKS of Washington, and Mr. O'NEILL):

H.R. 6085. A bill to authorize the appropriation of additional funds for cooperative forest fire protection; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SIKES (for himself, Mr. SISK, Mr. LENNON, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. PEPPER, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. SLACK, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. OBEY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. WYMAN, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WYATT, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. KYROS, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, and Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts):

H.R. 6086. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with and furnish financial and other assistance to States and other public bodies and organizations in providing an urban environmental forestry program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SIKES (for himself, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. QUITE, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. WINN, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. CASEY of Texas, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. HALEY, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. ABBITT, Mr. CHAPPELL, and Mr. ABOUREZK):

H.R. 6087. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with and furnish financial and other assistance to States and other public bodies and organizations in providing an urban environmental forestry program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BURTON, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. COTTER, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HAWKINS, and Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia):

H.R. 6088. A bill amending title 13 of the United States Code by authorizing the Secretary of Commerce through the Bureau of the Census to undertake a quadrennial enrollment of those persons to vote in elections of the President and Vice President that meet the qualifications of the various States other than residency; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MCKAY, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. OBEY, Mr. PODELL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REES, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROY, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 6089. A bill amending title 13 of the United States Code by authorizing the Sec-

retary of Commerce through the Bureau of the Census to undertake a quadrennial enrollment of those persons to vote in elections of the President and Vice President that meet the qualifications of the various States other than residency; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WYMAN:

H.R. 6090. A bill to require fiscal responsibility on the part of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H.J. Res. 466. Joint resolution to repeal the Formosa resolution; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WYMAN:

H.J. Res. 467. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McFALL:

H.J. Res. 468. Joint resolution making certain further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1971, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. Con. Res. 204. Concurrent resolution that the Congress hereby creates an Atlantic Union delegation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. ABZUG:

H. Res. 295. Resolution calling for an investigation of Government agency involvement in U.S. oil company investment in oil deposits offshore Vietnam; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H. Res. 296. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives relative to the relations between the United States and the Peoples Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H. Res. 297. Resolution on dismissal of professional air traffic controllers by the Federal Aviation Administration; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STAFFORD (for himself and Mr. BEGICH):

H. Res. 298. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the establishment of at least one standard metropolitan statistical area in each State; to the Committee on Government Operations.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CAREY of New York:

H.R. 6091. A bill for the relief of Antonio Arena, his wife, Anna Arena, and their daughter, Anna Nicoletta Arena; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6092. A bill for the relief of Arnaldo Cefalo and his wife, Cristina Cefalo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6093. A bill for the relief of Maria Gagliano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6094. A bill for the relief of San Lutfrya; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6095. A bill for the relief of Rocco Roppo, his wife, Grazia Roppo, and their children, Michele Roppo and Giacomina Roppo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6096. A bill for the relief of Nicolo Rutigliano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6097. A bill for the relief of Ninfa Gemma Sinagra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6098. A bill for the relief of Alfredo Vacca, his wife, Carmela Vacca, and their child, Sergio Vacca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 6099. A bill for the relief of Elvira Maria Bruno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6100. A bill for the relief of Janis Zalcanis, Gertrude Jansons, Lorena Jansons Murphy, and Asja Jansons Lidars; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELANEY (by request):

H.R. 6101. A bill for the relief of Domenica Gagliano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 6102. A bill for the relief of Mr. Andrea Rippei and Mrs. Concetta Rippei; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 6103. A bill for the relief of Guido Gheselli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6104. A bill for the relief of Secundo Neri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUNGATE:

H.R. 6105. A bill for the incorporation of the Merchant Marine War Veterans Association; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LINK:

H.R. 6106. A bill for the relief of Dr. Dionisio Teng Libi and Dr. Bernadette Libi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI:

H.R. 6107. A bill for the relief of Janina Szmyd; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 6108. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Carmen Prado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 6109. A bill for the relief of Alexander Ghehardt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

61. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to prisoners of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

62. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, relative to prisoners of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

63. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, relative to prisoners of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

64. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, requesting an investigation of the incident involving the Massachusetts-based lobster boat *F/V Sea Dog* and the Japanese fishing trawler *Yabase-Maru*; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

65. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, relative to increasing the rates for certain third-class mail; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

66. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, relative to connecting the Arkansas River navigation project with the Central Oklahoma navigation project; to the Committee on Public Works.

67. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to financing transit costs from the Federal highway fund; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

43. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the King County Council, Washington, relative to development of the supersonic transport, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

**REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT**

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

(b) All information required to be filed

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

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

**REGISTRATIONS**

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

The following registrations were submitted for the fourth calendar quarter 1970:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year: 19\_\_\_\_\_

**REPORT**

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

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

**NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL.** This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

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

**A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:**

- 1. State name, address, and nature of business.
- 2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

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

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

**NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a)** The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

**C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:**

- 1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.
- 2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.
- 3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

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

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

**AFFIDAVIT**

[Omitted in printing]

A. Air Force Sergeants Association, Inc., 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Thomas Appleby, 322 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. United Nations Development Corp., 322 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. HRH Construction Corp., 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Paul Bernier, 11405 Rolling House Road, Rockville, Md.

B. Data Associates, Inc., 400 12th Street, Washington, D.C.

A. J. Paul Bernier, 11405 Rolling House Road, Rockville, Md.

B. Lee Markey Equipment, 197 Telegraph Road, Alexandria, Va.

A. J. Paul Bernier, 11405 Rolling House Road, Rockville, Md.

B. Union Environmental Corp., 3314 Holloman Road, Falls Church, Va.

A. Max N. Berry, 888 17th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Austrian Trade Delegate in the United States, 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Albert D. Bourland, Industry-Government Relations, GMC, 1660 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Charles R. Bragg, 90 Stony Corners Circle, Avon, Conn.

B. Northeast Utilities Service Co., 176 Cumberland Avenue, Wethersfield, Conn.

A. Anne Bryant, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Holmes/Harmon Corp., 484 Pierce Street, Birmingham, Mich.

A. Anne Bryant, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Union Commerce Corp., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Monroe Butler, Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. The Superior Oil Co., Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Charles S. Caldwell, 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Candlelighters, Fernwood Road, Bethesda, Md.

A. Frank H. Case III, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Coalition Against the SST, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Jeffery Cohelan, Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Common Cause (formerly Urban Coalition Action Council), 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard J. Congleton, attorney, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Academy of Actuaries, 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Richard J. Congleton, attorney, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional and Cultural Employees, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. MGIC Investment Corp., 600 Marine Plaza, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. Crowell Collier and Macmillan, Inc., 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.

A. DeHart & Broide, Inc., 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Publicker Industries, Inc., 1429 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Mr. James F. Doherty, Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Suite 203, Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Dolan, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harry J. Doyle, American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Inc., in care of M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Box 605, 117 West 3d, Winona, Minn.

A. George V. Egge, Jr., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for the Development, Promotion, and Defense of Spanish Footwear in Foreign Markets, Avda. de Jose Antonio, 32, Madrid 13, Spain.

A. Scott H. Elder, Lake Carriers' Association, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. James I. Fender, 100 Northeast Adams Street, Peoria, Ill.

B. Caterpillar Tractor Co., 100 Northeast Adams Street, Peoria, Ill.

A. Francis C. Fini, Air Force Sergeants Association, Inc., 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Force Sergeants Association, Inc., 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Frosh, Lane & Edson, 1430 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Building Manufacturers, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John W. Gardner, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. General Aviation Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Jack Golodner, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional and Cultural Employees, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Graubard, Moskovitz & McCauley, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Graubard, Moskovitz & McCauley, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Organic Chemicals Group, American Importers Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Judith Hamburg, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1 North 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Leslie P. Henry, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. The Hertz Corp., 660 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Thomas Higginbotham, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Holyoke Water Power Co., 1 Canal Street, Holyoke, Mass.

A. Wayne L. Horvitz, 1816 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lester S. Hyman, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer FMC Corporation, 633 Third Ave., New York, N.Y.

A. Lester S. Hyman, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer Popular Services, Inc., 128 Dayton Avenue, Passaic, N.J.

A. William R. Joyce, Jr., 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Centro Azucarero Argentino, Reconquista 336, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

A. Robert G. (Bob) Kendall, Jr., Alabama Railroad Assoc., Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Assoc., 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery Ala.

A. William J. Kuhfuss, American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

A. Lake Carriers' Assoc., 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. FMC Corp., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Popular Services, Inc., 128 Dayton Avenue, Passaic, N.J.

A. Marx Leva, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, FMC Corp., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Marx Leva, 815 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, Popular Services, Inc., 128 Dayton Avenue, Passaic, N.J.

A. Phillip J. Loree, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. William R. Lucas, Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S.A., Post Office 2268, San Antonio, Tex.

A. Joseph V. Machugh, 225 A Street, N.E., Washington, D.C.

B. Menswear Retailers of America, National Press Building, 14th and F Streets N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert McElwaine, Volkswagen American Dealers Association, Inc., 1129 20th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. McGuire, Woods & Battle, 1400 Ross Building, Richmond, Va.

B. Concrete Industries (Monier), Ltd., Monier Square, Villawood, N.S.W. Australia.

A. John Muth (Youth Lobby), 400 West 38th, Wilmington, Del.

B. Sapiens, 400 West 38th, Wilmington, Del.

A. National Association Armed Forces Retirees, Post Office Box 5327, North Charleston, S.C.

A. National Association of Single Taxpayers, 1010 Vermont Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S.A., Post Office 2268, San Antonio, Tex.

A. Northeast Utilities Service Co., 176 Cumberland Avenue, Wethersfield, Conn.

A. Kenneth G. Olson, Mountain Road, Stowe, Vt.

B. American Importers Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Alejandro Orfila, 1211 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Centro Azucarero Argentino, Reconquista 336, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

A. Christopher A. Peterson, 1816 Fenwick Lane, Silver Spring, Md.

B. National Association of Single Taxpayers, 1010 Vermont Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Cameron County Courthouse, Brownsville, Tex., et al.

A. Richard S. Paulson, Paulson & Humphreys, 1140 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington Coca Cola Bottling Co., Inc., 1710 Elton Road, Silver Spring, Md.

A. Geoffrey G. Peterson, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. Raymond Raedy, 1701 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. Rial M. Rainwater, National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. William W. Rayner, 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.

B. Crowell, Collier & Macmillan, Inc., 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.

A. Peter Regalado, 1706 Columbia Road N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Bufete Latino, S.A., 1706 Columbia Road N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. Scott Runkle, 1000 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. James M. Souby, Jr., Western Railroad Association, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. Western Railroad Association, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Edward W. Stimpson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. General Aviation Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, Fort Totten, N. Dak.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Tribe, Sisseton, S. Dak.

A. Stroock, Stroock & Lavan, 1100 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Volkswagen American Dealers Association, Inc., care of Gezon Motors, Inc., 3985 Plainfield Street N.E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

A. H. William Tanaka, 1819 H Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Toshiba America, Inc., 477 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. William D. Thompson, Industry-Government Relations, GMC, 1660 L Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Vice Adm. Paul E. Trimble, Lake Carriers' Association, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Bowen H. Tucker, Esq., 100 Northeast Adams Street, Peoria, Ill.

B. Caterpillar Tractor Co., 100 Northeast Adams Street, Peoria, Ill.

A. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. United Nations Development Corporation, 322 East 44th Street, New York, New York.

A. Ted Van Dyk and/or Kirby Jones, Ted Van Dyk Associates, Inc., 1224 17th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Hertz Corp., 660 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Westbay Associates, Government Relations Consultants, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Committee for Postal Reform, Inc., 1725 Eye Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. Western Massachusetts Electric Co., 174 Brush Hill Avenue, West Springfield, Mass.

A. Ed White, Western Railroad Association, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. Western Railroad Association, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. American Courier Corp., 2 Nevada Drive, Lake Success, N.Y.

A. J. D. Williams, Esq., Williams & Jensen, 1130 17th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. International Utilities Corp., 1500 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. J. D. Williams, Esq., Williams & Jensen, 1130 17th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council for Health Care Services, 1625 Eye Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1 North 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Robert C. Zimmer, 1775 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Charge Account Bankers Association, 1775 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.



## QUARTERLY REPORTS\*

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

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the fourth calendar quarter 1970:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year: 19_____	REPORT			
	PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT			
	QUARTER			
P	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

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

## A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

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

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

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

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

## C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated,

place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

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

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

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

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

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1◀

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

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.**—(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")

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:

**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

Amount Name and Address of Contributor

("Period" from Jan. 1 through ....., 19....)

\$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y.
\$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
\$3,285.00	TOTAL

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

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

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

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

**Expenditures (other than loans)**

1. \$.....Public relations and advertising services
2. \$.....Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. \$.....Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. \$.....Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. \$.....Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. \$.....Telephone and telegraph
7. \$.....Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. \$.....All other expenditures
9. \$.....TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. \$.....Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. \$.....TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

**Loans Made to Others**

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

12. \$.....TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. \$.....Lent to others during this Quarter
14. \$.....Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More  
In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount Date or Dates—Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose

\$1,750.00	7-11:	Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
\$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15:	Britten & Baten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.—Public relations service at \$800.00 per month.
\$4,150.00	TOTAL	

A. Sotheron Kirby Able, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$135.

A. John J. Adams, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ethyl Corp., 330 South Fourth Street, Richmond, Va.

D. (6) \$600.

A. S. Allan Adelman, American Gas Association, Inc., 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$244.

A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,013.88. E. (9) \$7,013.88.

A. Air Traffic Control Association, Inc., ARBA Building, 525 School Street, SW., Washington, D.C.

A. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Same as above

D. (6) \$4,050.23. E. (9) \$4,050.23.

A. Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, Post Office Box 5800, Washington, D.C.

B. Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, Post Office Box 5800, Washington, D.C.

A. George Alderson, 917 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,000.00.

A. John E. Ale, American Life Convention, 1701 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$75.00. E. (9) \$59.00.

A. Willis W. Alexander, 815 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,500.00. E. (9) \$2,535.69.

A. All-Industry Committee For Radio All-Channel Legislation, 1225 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,506.00. E. (9) \$641.89.

A. Mrs. Donna Allen, 3306 Ross Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,040. E. (9) \$1,472.29.

A. Kenneth D. Allen, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5.18.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, National Capital Local Division 689, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$210. E. (9) \$210.

A. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,992.76. E. (9) \$3,992.76.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$40,865. E. (9) \$40,865.

A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (6) \$49,380.93.

A. American Frozen Food Institute, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$75,219.72. E. (9) \$1,050.60.

A. American Gas Association, Inc., 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

A. American Hotel & Motel Association, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,555.31. E. (9) \$3,360.36.

A. American Humane Association, 5351 Roslyn Street, Englewood, Colo.

E. (9) \$1,586.64.

A. American Industrial Bankers Assn., 1629 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,150. E. (9) \$2,150.

A. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Admiral Insurance Co. et al.

D. (6) \$13,191.38. D. (9) \$13,191.38.

A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,497.50. E. (9) \$2,241.80.

A. American Justice Association, Defense Highway, Gambrills, Md.

D. (6) \$2. E. (9) \$2.

A. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,005.50. E. (9) \$319.38.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$24,036.68.

A. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$2,100.

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 1540 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo.

E. (9) \$1,324.80.

A. American Optometric Association, care of M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Post Office Box 605, 117 West Third Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$2,986. E. (9) \$2,986.

A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,196.61. E. (9) \$4,958.34.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,090. E. (9) \$9,089.

A. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$4,113.56.

A. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,104.04. E. (9) \$1,104.04.

A. American Society of Consulting Planners, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,250.

A. American Surveys, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Customs Brokers & Forwarders Association of America, Inc., 80 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$162.50. E. (9) \$69.84.

A. American Textile Machinery Association, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$16,706.15. E. (9) \$16,706.15.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$17,539.98.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Veterinary Medical Association, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$100.

A. American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,867.43. E. (9) \$3,867.43.

A. Edward T. Anderson, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,428.

A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Alabama Railroad Association, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, Montgomery, Ala.

D. (6) \$192. E. (9) 114.05.

A. William C. Anderson, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,979. E. (9) \$25.03.

A. George W. Apperson, President, Amalgamated Transit Union, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union.

A. Arkansas Railroads, 1100 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,897.50. E. (9) \$2,310.87.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bohemian National Cemetery Association, 5255 North Pulaski Road, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$7.05

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp., 464 Ellis Street, Mountain View, Calif.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Floor Covering Committee Affiliated with the National Council of American Importers, 25 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$100.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N.J.

D. (6) \$9,897. E. (9) \$31.94.

- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Insurance & Securities Inc., Institutional Fund A, 100 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
 E. (9) \$2.80.
- A. Associated Credit Bureaus, Inc., 6767 Southwest Freeway, Houston, Tex.  
 B. Associated Credit Bureaus, 6767 Southwest Freeway, Houston, Tex.  
 E. (9) \$1,227.35.
- A. Associated Dairymen, Inc., 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 E. (9) \$1,050.
- A. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.  
 D. (6) \$745.56. E. (9) \$132.77.
- A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$300.
- A. Association for Broadcast-Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$5,804.73. E. (9) \$5,804.73.
- A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 E. (9) \$305.
- A. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 E. (9) \$1,000.
- A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue, SW., Atlanta, Ga.  
 D. (6) \$2,360. E. (9) \$5,833.25.
- A. Atlantic Richfield Co., 717 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 E. (9) \$300.
- A. William S. Aud, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.  
 D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$59.95.
- A. Robert L. Augenblick, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$75. E. (9) \$3.50.
- A. Richard W. Averill, American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Optometric Association, % M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Box 605, Winona, Minn.  
 D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$301.
- A. Michael H. Bader, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Association for Broadcast Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. John C. Bagwell, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, 723 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- A. Ernest L. Barcella, General Motors Corp., Washington, D.C.  
 B. General Motors Corp., 3044 W. Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Thomas H. Barksdale, Jr., 1435 Wag-gaman Circle, McLean, Va.  
 B. American Petroleum Institute, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$300.
- A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$150.40.
- A. Weldon V. Barton.  
 B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, 1012-14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$3,446.02. E. (9) \$52.48.
- A. A. David Baumhart, Post Office Box 553, Lorain, Ohio.  
 B. Green Olive Trade Association, 80 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$71.93.
- A. Dita Davis Beard, ITT Building, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., ITT Building, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$2,110.
- A. Lowell R. Beck, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$4,375.
- A. Reed A. Benson, for The John Birch Society, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. The John Birch Society, Inc., 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Massachusetts.
- A. Robert L. Bevan, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$11.
- A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Sid G. Bishop, 1850 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Va.  
 B. Transportation-Communication Division, Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$438.65. E. (9) \$36.20.
- A. William Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.  
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.  
 E. (9) \$425.40.
- A. William Blum, Jr., 700 Federal Bar Building, 1815 H Street N.W., Washington, D.C.
- B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, care of William A. Geoghegan, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$451.54.
- A. Blumberg, Singer, Ross, Gottesman & Gordon, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$6,875.
- A. Eugene F. Bogan, Bogand & Freeland, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. G. Stewart Boswell, American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.  
 D. (6) \$2,850. E. (9) \$299.67.
- A. Albert D. Bourland, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.  
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$210.44.
- A. Melvin J. Boyle, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO-CLC 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$5,000.
- A. Wayne W. Bradley, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$2,062.50. E. (9) \$676.27.
- A. Charles N. Brady, Highway Department, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Joseph E. Brady, Room 122, Sheraton Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 B. National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry.
- A. Thomas C. Brickley, 1835 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$2,000.
- A. Parke C. Brinkley, the Madison Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.
- A. Wally Briscoe.  
 B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$135. E. (9) \$16.50.
- A. Florence I. Broadwell, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$1,510.40. E. (9) \$280.70.
- A. David A. Brody, Washington Office, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) App. \$350.
- A. Joe B. Browder, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$300.

- A. J. D. Brown, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$300.00.
- A. Brown Lund & Levin, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Cominco American Inc., West 818 Riverside, Spokane, Wash.  
 E. (9) \$0.80.
- A. Brown Lund & Levin, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Ebasco Industries, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$937.50.
- A. Brown Lund & Levin, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. General Public Utilities Corp., 80 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$100.
- A. Brown Lund & Levin, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Pacific Northwest Power Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Ore.  
 D. (6) \$413.25. E. (9) \$13.51.
- A. Brownstein, Zeldman, Drew & Schomer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Council of Housing Producers, 340 19th Street, Santa Monica, Calif.  
 E. (9) \$78.30.
- A. Brownstein, Zeldman, Drew & Schomer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. International Franchise Association, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Anne Bryant, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Holmes/Harmon Corp., 484 Pierce Street, Birmingham, Mich.
- A. Anne Bryant, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Union Commerce Corp., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. George S. Buck, Jr., Office Box 12285, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.  
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
- A. Bulgarian Claims Committee, Moore, Schley, Cameron Co., 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$51.81.
- A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.  
 B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. George J. Burger, National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, 15th Street and New York Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$6,749.98. E. (9) \$1,350.75.
- A. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.  
 D. (6) \$37,253.93. E. (9) \$758.42.
- A. George Burnham IV, United States Steel Corp., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. United States Steel Corp. 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 D. (6) \$578. E. (9) \$470.
- A. George B. Burnham, 120 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.
- B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 120 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$125.
- A. Charles S. Burns, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$88.35.
- A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa.  
 E. (9) \$203.89.
- A. George Burrack, American Society of Bank Directors, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Society of Bank Directors, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Herbert H. Butler, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$620.
- A. Monroe Butler, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. John H. Callahan, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. International Union of Electrical Radio, and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$240.
- A. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$1,787.50.
- A. Carl C. Campbell, room 610, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.  
 D. (6) \$90.90.
- A. Charles Argyll Campbell, 1615 H St. NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H St. NW., Washington, D.C.  
 E. (9) \$107.65.
- A. Candlelighters, 9210 Fernwood Rd., Bethesda, Md.  
 D. (6) \$70. E. (9) \$62.80.
- A. Marvin Caplan, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$2,653. E. (9) \$102.38.
- A. Ronald A. Capone, Kirlin, Campbell & Keating, The Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 Saint Mary Axe, London, E.C.3, England; et al.  
 E. (9) \$826.06.
- A. Michael H. Cardozo, One Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Association of American Law Schools, One Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Norval E. Carey, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$375.
- A. C. Sargent Carleton, 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.
- B. National Audio-Visual Association, 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.  
 D. (6) \$1,346.
- A. Phillip Carlip, District 2, National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, 650 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
 B. District 2, National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.  
 D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Phillip Carlip, Seafarers International Union of North America, 675 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
 B. Seafarers International Union.  
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,397.25.
- A. Braxton B. Carr, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Waterways Operators, Inc.  
 D. (6) \$3,333.33. E. (9) \$274.91.
- A. John R. Carson, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$1,875.
- A. Blue Allan Carstenson.  
 B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$65.75.
- A. Eugene C. Carusi, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$100.
- A. Frank H. Case III, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Retail Federation.  
 E. (9) \$1,250.
- A. James B. Cash, Jr., American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Bankers Association.  
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$87.25.
- A. Frank R. Cawley, Agricultural Publishers Association, Wilson Plaza Building, 2425 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.  
 B. Agricultural Publishers Association.
- A. Frank R. Cawley, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
- A. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.
- A. J. M. Chambers & Co., Inc., 2300 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Cordage Institute, 370 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$1,275.
- A. Chapman, Duff & Lenzini, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners, 5727 Blake Road, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 D. (6) \$253.75. E. (9) \$6.80.
- A. Chapman, Duff & Lenzini, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Libby, McNeill & Libby, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$162.50. E. (9) \$1.70.
- A. Chapman, Duff & Lenzini, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Committee for the Recording Arts, 1012 South Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 E. (9) \$28.83.

A. James W. Chapman, Retired Officers Association, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. William C. Chapman, Industry-Government Relations, GMC, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.  
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,776.93.

A. Leslie Cheek III, American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$250.

A. Mr. A. H. Chesser, United Transportation Union, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Transportation Union, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$300.

A. Edwin Christianson.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, 1012-14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$70. E. (9) \$133.

A. Lowell T. Christison, American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association c/o M. L. DeBolt, O. D., Box 605, Winona, Minnesota.  
D. (6) \$174. E. (9) \$98.

A. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$39,324.66.

A. Citizens Committee for Postal Reform, Inc., 206 Premier Building, 1725 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$11,782.91.

A. Allen C. K. Clark, Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Earl W. Clark.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$46.48.

A. Robert M. Clark, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Aceitunas de Mesa, S.A. Rosario, 10, Seville, Spain.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cabot Corp. et al.  
E. (9) \$30.45.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Interbank Card Association, 110 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,300. E. (9) \$31.05.

A. William T. Cleary, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$20.

A. Walter S. Clement, 915 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 8 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$225.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Brands, Inc., 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$72.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Louisville, Ky.

E. (9) \$72.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Liggett & Myers Incorporated, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$72.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Philip Morris Inc., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$72.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. R. J. Reynolds Industries, Winston-Salem, N.C.

E. (9) \$72.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$72.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Avco Corp., 750 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,050. E. (9) \$227.15.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CNA Insurance, 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$4.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General American Transportation Corporation, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Realty Committee on Taxation, 299 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. William J. Colihan, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Advertising Agencies, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. William J. Colley, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,062.50. E. (9) \$754.83.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$475.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Boston Herald Traveler Corp., 300 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$400.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$300.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Broiler Council, 1155 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tool and Stainless Steel Industry Committee, c/o Carpenter Technology Corp., Reading, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$525.

A. Paul G. Collins, The Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, 111 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I.

B. Paul G. Collins, The Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, 111 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I.

D. (6) \$68.75.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$1,400.

A. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, An Association of Commercial Banks, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 King Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,450. E. (9) \$4,379.44.

A. Committee to Except Assembled U.S. Textile Articles from Quotas, 608 So. Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$796,357. E. (9) \$59,359.55.

A. Richard J. Congleton, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Academy of Actuaries, 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$170.80.

A. Richard J. Congleton, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$200.

- A. Raymond F. Conkling, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$320.25.
- A. Howard M. Conner, 1725 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. Council of Forest Industries, 1055 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver, Canada.  
D. (6) \$3,000.
- A. James T. Connor, The Madison Building, 1155-15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.  
D. (6) \$210. E. (9) \$14.
- A. John A. Connor, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,250.00. E. (9) \$299.60.
- A. Bernard J. Conway, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
B. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,254.80.
- A. Harry N. Cook, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The National Waterways Conference.
- A. Howard Lee Cook, Jr., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,062.50. E. (9) \$884.30.
- A. Miss Elleen D. Cooke, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Library Association, 50 E. Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$92.76.
- A. Edward Cooper.  
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Joshua W. Cooper, 626 South Lee Street, Alexandria, Va.  
B. Portsmouth - Kittery Armed Services Committee, Portsmouth, N.H.  
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$2,019.43.
- A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. Footwear Division, Rubber Manufacturers Association, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$6,000.00. E. (9) \$28.45.
- A. Darrell Coover, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$582.00.
- A. Corcoran, Foley, Youngman & Rowe, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Corcoran, Foley, Youngman & Rowe, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Lilly Endowment, Inc., 914 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
- A. Allan D. Cors, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$200.00. E. (9) \$94.35.
- A. Robert M. Coultas, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Institute for Rapid Transit, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$250.00.
- A. Council for a Livable World, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$28,291.69. E. (9) \$58,038.00.
- A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$500.29. E. (9) \$500.29.
- A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. Adhesive & Sealant Council, 1410 Higgens Road, Park Ridge, Ill.
- A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. American Corn Millers Federation, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 38 W. 5th Street, Dayton, Ohio.
- A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. Industrial Diamond Association of America, Inc., 2017 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., 156 East 52d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis.
- A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Linen Supply Association of America, 975 Arthur Godfrey Road, Miami Beach, Fla.
- A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Casualty and Surety Agents, 83 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y.
- A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Optical Manufacturers Association, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Raymond L. Courage, Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$300.
- A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Machine Tool Distributors Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Institute of Makers of Explosives, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$35.10.
- A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. MGIC Investment Corp., 600 Marine Plaza, Milwaukee, Wis.
- A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Association of Research Libraries, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Glaverbel (USA) Inc., 75 Plandome Road, Manhasset, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$700.
- A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, Midland Building, Kansas City, Mo.
- A. W. J. Crawford, Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.  
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
- A. Jay Creswell, The Universal Exchange, 802 South Summerlin Avenue, Orlando, Fla.  
E. (9) \$182.32.
- A. Francis D. Cronin, American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$475.
- A. H. C. Crotty, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- A. J. A. Crowder, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,500.
- A. Crowell Collier and Macmillan, Inc., 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.  
E. (9) \$354.64.
- A. F. Bosley Crowther 3rd, American Gas Association, Inc., 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.  
B. American Gas Association, Inc., 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.
- A. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.  
D. (6) \$3,246.92. E. (9) \$1,902.23.
- A. John T. Curran, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$6,999.99. E. (9) \$3,838.80.
- A. John C. Datt, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$19.74.
- A. Phillip J. Daugherty, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,376.50. E. (9) \$98.75.
- A. John B. Davenport, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$87.57.
- A. Aled P. Davies, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.  
B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$93.87.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. The Myron Stratton Home, Post Office Box 1178, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 D. (6) \$363.51. E. (9) \$1,099.01.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. Northwest Industries, Inc., 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 E. (9) \$319.29.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 E. (9) \$478.30.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. Trans Union Corp., 111 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.  
 E. (9) \$163.50.

A. Mr. Fred E. Davis, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Association of Manufacturers, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$175.

A. R. Hilton Davis, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Davis, Wright, Todd, Riese & Jones, 4200 Seattle-First National Bank Building, Seattle, Wash.  
 B. Arctic Slope Native Association, Post Office Box 486, Barrow, Alaska.  
 E. (9) \$269.15.

A. Charles W. Day, Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.  
 D. (6) \$128. E. (9) \$304.

A. Tony T. Dechant, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$401.33.

A. Richard A. Dell, 2000 Florida Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$150.

A. Max A. Denny, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$900.

A. The Denver Post, Inc., 650 15th Street, Denver, Colo.  
 E. (9) \$6,655.

A. Horace J. DePodwin Associates, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 B. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.

A. Claude J. Desautels, Citizens Committee for Postal Reform, Inc., 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Citizens Committee for Postal Reform, Inc., 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$4,532.96.

A. Claude J. Desautels Associates, 206 Premier Building, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Society of Composers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Claude J. Desautels Associates, 206 Premier Building, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.  
 D. (6) \$9,000. E. (9) \$422.20.

A. C. H. DeVaney, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$2,187. E. (9) \$20.25.

A. R. Daniel Devlin, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.  
 E. (9) \$215.

A. George S. Dietrich, Association for Broadcast Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Association for Broadcast Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Department of Water Resources, State of California, Post Office Box 388, Sacramento, Calif.  
 D. (6) \$2,428.91. E. (9) \$268.91.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Sacramento Municipal Utility District, Post Office Box 15830, Sacramento, Calif.  
 D. (6) \$1,619.65. E. (9) \$69.65.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Yuba County Water Agency, Marysville, Calif.  
 D. (6) \$1,228.20. E. (9) \$28.20.

A. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.  
 D. (6) \$30,234.33. E. (9) \$30,234.33.

A. Disabled Officers Association, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Joseph DiStefano, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. International Union of District 50, Allied & Technical Workers of the U.S. & Canada.  
 D. (6) \$3,901.33.

A. William H. Dodds, UAW, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.  
 D. (6) \$989. E. (9) \$186.62.

A. C. L. Dorson, Room 1128, Warner Building, 501 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, Room 1128, Warner Building, 501 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$3,061.10. E. (9) \$280.

A. Dow, Lohnes and Albertson, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Newspaper Committee for Cablevision, David E. Bradley, agent, News Press & Gazette Co., 9th and Edmond Streets, St. Joseph, Mo.

A. F. Raymond Downs, 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Harry J. Doyle, American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Optometric Association, Inc., c/o M. L. DeBolt, O. D., Box 605, Winona, Minn.  
 D. (6) \$80. E. (9) \$47.

A. Robert H. Doyle, National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$3,468.75.

A. Franklin B. Dryden.  
 B. Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$100.00. E. (9) \$75.00.

A. William DuChess, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$1,162.52. E. (9) \$100.

A. M. L. DuMars, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$60.

A. J. D. Durand, Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Association of Oil Pipelines.  
 E. (9) \$305.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Mining Congress.  
 D. (6) \$975.

A. Roy W. Easley, Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc.  
 D. (6) \$27.54. E. (9) \$2.

A. Hallett D. Edson, NAUS, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va.  
 B. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va.  
 D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Macon T. Edwards, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.  
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.  
 D. (6) \$405. E. (9) \$33.58.

A. George V. Egge, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George V. Egge, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr., American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.  
 A. Harmon L. Elder, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.



B. Wilson E. Hamilton & Associates, Inc.,  
1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$42.97.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 5500 Quincy Street,  
Hyattsville, Md.

D. (6) \$2,853.07. E. (9) \$3,294.84.

A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue  
NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO,  
5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington,  
D.C.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building,  
Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association,  
2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building,  
Washington, D.C.

B. Coachella Valley County Water District,  
Coachella, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building,  
Washington, D.C.

B. Department of Water & Power of the  
City of Los Angeles, Calif., 111 North Hope  
Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,200.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building,  
Washington, D.C.

B. East Bay Municipal Utility District,  
2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building,  
Washington, D.C.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro,  
Calif.

D. (6) \$1,300.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building,  
Washington, D.C.

B. Six Agency Committee, 302 State Building,  
217 West First Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Richard W. Emory, 1800 Mercantile  
Bank & Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Bal-  
timore, Md.

B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural  
Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds,  
Timonium, Md.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$504.20.

A. Grover W. Ensley, National Association  
of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue,  
New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings  
Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$368.20. E. (9) \$23.40.

A. David G. Erskine, 1629 K Street NW.,  
Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Associa-  
tion, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. John D. Fagan, Veterans of Foreign  
Wars of the U.S., 200 Maryland Avenue NE.,  
Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.,  
200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,575. E. (9) \$27.

A. The Farmers' Educational and Cooper-  
ative Union of America, 1012 14th Street NW.,  
Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$94,879.50. E. (9) \$26,866.94.

A. Federation of American Scientists, 203  
C Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,453. E. (9) \$250.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building,  
Washington, D.C.

B. Council of Forest Industries of British  
Columbia, 1500 Guinness Tower, 1055 West  
Hastings Street, Vancouver 1, Canada.

D. (6) \$7,749.99. E. (9) \$122.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building,  
Washington, D.C.

B. Joint Committee of Printing and Pub-  
lishing Industries of Canada, 117 Eglinton  
Avenue East, Toronto 12, Canada.

D. (6) \$999.99. E. (9) \$28.40.

A. Francis S. Filbey, United Federation of  
Postal Clerks, AFL-CIO, 817 14th Street NW.,  
Washington, D.C.

B. United Federation of Postal Clerks,  
AFL-CIO, 817 14th Street NW., Washington,  
D.C.

D. (6) \$4,027.44.

A. Maurice W. Filius, 5040 Lowell Street  
NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bacardi Corp., San Juan, Puerto Rico.

A. William J. Flaherty, Disabled American  
Veterans, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW.,  
Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alex-  
andria Pike, Cold Springs, Ky.

D. (6) \$5,825. E. (9) \$77.70.

A. Roger Fleming, American Farm Bureau  
Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washing-  
ton, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000  
Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,691. E. (9) \$32.04.

A. Frank U. Fletcher, Fletcher, Heald, Row-  
ell, Kenehan & Hildreth, 1225 Connecticut  
Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of FM Broadcast-  
ers, 420 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenehan & Hil-  
dreth, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Wash-  
ington, D.C.

B. National Association of FM Broadcast-  
ers, 420 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Gene N. Fondren, P.O. Box 192, Taylor,  
Tex.

B. Texas Railroads.

D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$785.92.

A. Gordon Forbes, 207 Union Depot Build-  
ing, St. Paul, Minn.

B. Burlington Northern, Inc., et al.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$522.86.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative,  
1375 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, Ga.

A. James W. Foristel, 1776 K Street NW.,  
Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North  
Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$354.56.

A. John S. Forsythe, Life Insurance Associa-  
tion of America, 1701 K Street NW., Wash-  
ington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America,  
277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$418.75. E. (9) \$16.01.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 1140 Connecticut Ave-  
nue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States Independent Telephone  
Association, 425 13th Street NW., Washing-  
ton, D.C.

A. John G. Fox, 2000 L Street NW., Wash-  
ington, D.C.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co.,  
195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100.02.

A. Morley E. Fox, 2000 New Jersey Avenue  
SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Central Arizona Project Association, 1124  
Arizona Title Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

D. (6) \$27.70. E. (9) \$19.06.

A. Walter L. Frankland, Jr., 1625 Eye Street  
NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Silver Users Association, 1625 Eye Street  
NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,124.90. E. (9) \$159.83.

A. R. Frank Frazier, National Broiler Coun-  
cil, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th  
Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Robert M. Frederick, 1616 H Street NW.,  
Washington, D.C.

B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW.,  
Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,125.

A. James O. Freeman, 812 Pennsylvania  
Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings & Loan League,  
111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$75.50.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street  
NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders As-  
sociation, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washing-  
ton, D.C.

D. (6) \$60.

A. Friends Committee on National Legisla-  
tion, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50,000. E. (9) \$13,948.

A. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street,  
New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,700. E. (9) \$2,700.

A. Frank W. Frisk, Jr., 2600 Virginia Ave-  
nue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 2600  
Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$350.

A. Bernard Fuchs, 545 Fifth Avenue, New  
York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Residents & In-  
terns, Inc., 292 Madison Avenue, New York,  
N.Y.

A. David C. Fullarton, 1000 Connecticut  
Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Associa-  
tion, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Wash-  
ington, D.C.

D. (6) \$314.

A. Garrett Fuller, 1307 Wyatt Building,  
Washington, D.C.

B. United Medical Laboratories, 6060 NE.  
112th Avenue, Portland, Ore.

A. Gadsby & Hannah, 1700 Pennsylvania  
Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Anchor Corporation, et al.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. James E. Gaffigan, 777 14th Street NW.,  
Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 888  
Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100.

A. William B. Gardner, Disabled American  
Veterans, 1221 Mass. Avenue NW., Washing-  
ton, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alex-  
andria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.

D. (6) \$4,875. E. (9) \$51.90.

A. John W. Gardner, 2100 M Street NW.,  
Washington, D.C.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW.,  
Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$671.42.

A. Marlon R. Garstang, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$200.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.

B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.

A. Jose A. Gemell, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. S. E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$325.

A. William T. Gibb, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$189.31. E. (9) \$34.84.

A. Arthur P. Gildea, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink, & Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (9) \$10.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.  
E. (9) \$132.08.

A. Vance M. Gilmer, Shell Oil Company, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$500.

A. Dave Givens, Tennessee Railroad Association, 916 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Class I Railroads in Tennessee.  
D. (6) \$17,500. 1. (9) \$361.36.

A. Glassie Pewett, Beebe & Shanks, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$5.85.

A. Glassie, Pewett, Beebe & Shanks, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$11.46.

A. James M. Goldberg, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$1,250.

A. Don A. Goddall, 416 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, N.J.  
D. (6) \$49. E. (9) \$2.

A. Vance V. Goodfellow, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.  
D. (6) \$4,825.50.

A. W. S. Gookin, 403 N. Brown Avenue, Scottsdale, Ariz.

A. Frederick D. Goss, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$189.

A. Edward Gottlieb & Associates Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Florists' Transworld Delivery Association, 900 W. Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Government Employees Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,936.50. E. (9) \$5,706.59.

A. George Grant, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Cornelius R. Gray, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James A. Gray, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,999.99. E. (9) \$359.24.

A. Robert K. Gray, Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$185.

A. Mrs. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Samuel A. Grayson, Union Pacific Railroad, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.

B. Union Pacific Railroad, 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.  
E. (9) \$566.56.

A. Dale Greenwood, Washington Railroad Association, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

B. Washington Railroad Association, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.  
E. (9) \$426.26.

A. William G. Grief, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bristol-Myers Co., 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$500.

A. Fred J. Greiner, Evaporated Milk Association, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Evaporated Milk Association, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John F. Griner, American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$11,059.30. E. (9) \$2,797.75.

A. Grootemaat, Cook & Franke, 660 East Mason Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

B. Marshall & Irlsey Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. James J. Gudinas, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dr. Harry P. Guenther, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$950.

A. Ben H. Gull, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and American Zinc Co., 20 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$1,888.44. E. (9) \$925.

A. Jerome R. Gulan, National Federation of Independent Business.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, Washington Building, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$300.

A. Robert J. Habenicht, 1400 South Joyce Street, Arlington, Va.

B. A. H. Robbins Co., Inc., 1407 Commings Drive, Richmond, Va.  
D. (6) \$300.00. E. (9) \$250.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$93.10.

A. Matthew Hale, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., and 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$350.

A. J. G. Hall, General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.  
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$2,015.89.

A. Keith Halliday, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Third-Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$300.

A. Norman S. Halliday, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$40.25.

A. Thomas A. Halsted, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Council for a Livable World, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,749.98.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ida Cason Callaway Foundation, Pine Mountain, Ga.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Labor Law Study Committee, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$100.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National School Supply & Equipment Association, 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Student Aid Funds, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Edward F. Harding, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$102. E. (9) \$213.26.

A. Franklin Hardinge, Jr., 1444 Wentworth Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.

B. California Savings and Loan League, 1444 Wentworth Avenue, Post Office Box R, Pasadena, Calif.  
D. (6) \$1,800.

A. William E. Hardman, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Tool, Die and Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mr. Eugene J. Hardy, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$232.43.

A. Mr. Andrew E. Hare, 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$15.50.

A. Mrs. Mildred B. Harman, Warner Building, 13th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$89.57.

A. William B. Harman, Jr., American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 Each Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$440. E. (9) \$243.43.

A. John H. Harper, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$287.50. E. (9) \$402.12.

A. Dennis E. Hart, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$996. E. (9) \$17.76.

A. F. Donald Hart, American Gas Association, Inc., 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

A. Rita M. Hartz, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,643.20. E. (9) \$462.

A. Clifford J. Harvison, Assistant Managing Director, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Walter A. Hasty, Jr., American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$533.02.

A. Michael D. Hathaway, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$112.00.

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) \$192.50. E. (9) \$15.

A. Lyn Hayes, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d St., New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$100.

A. Kit H. Haynes, American Farm Bureau Federation, 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,916. E. (9) \$47.60.

A. Hays & Hays, Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.  
D. (6) \$9.20. E. (9) \$26.80.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,625.23. E. (9) \$1,625.23.

A. Patrick B. Healy, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$300.

A. Mr. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y., 20 E Street, Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert B. Heiney, National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$1,177.56.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,300.

A. Walter G. Held, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Ross E. Heller, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$523.

A. Phil D. Helmig, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 717 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$150.

A. Leslie P. Henry, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$635.53.

A. Richard I. Hersh, Box 1333, Syracuse, N.Y.

B. Agway Incorporated, Box 1333, Syracuse, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$440.05.

A. The Hertz Corp., 660 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. The Hertz Corp., 660 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$317.98.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Football League, 410 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Savage Arms, Westfield, Mass., et al.  
E. (9) \$44.30.

A. Hester & Stone Law Offices, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. U.S. Brewers Association, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$68.30.

A. Andrew I. Hickey, Jr., Federal National Mortgage Association, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Federal National Mortgage Association, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,993.75. E. (9) \$329.51.

A. M. F. Hicklin, Iowa Railway Association, 720 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines Iowa.

B. Iowa Railway Association.  
E. (9) \$462.76.

A. John W. Hight, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$200.

A. J. Eldred Hill, Jr., Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$2,000.

A. James J. Hill, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harry R. Hinton, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$825.99.

A. Mrs. Mae Hipsley, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$787.50. E. (9) \$53.19.

A. Lawrence S. Hobart, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$300.

A. Claude E. Hobbs, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$195.

A. Mr. Lee B. Holmes, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$3,383.

A. John M. Holt, Eli Lilly and Co., 307 East McCarty Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Eli Lilly and Co., 307 East McCarty Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. John W. Holton, American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,750.

A. Edwin M. Hood, Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Thomas B. House.

B. American Frozen Food Institute, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$100.

A. C. T. Hoversten, 209 West 53d Street, Western Springs, Ill.

B. National Advertising Co., 6850 S. Harlem Ave., Bedford Park, Argo, Ill.  
D. (6) \$600.

A. Joe L. Howell, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Allstate Enterprises, Inc., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill.

A. Joe L. Howell, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Allstate Insurance Co., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill.

A. Howrey, Simon, Baker & Murchison, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.

A. Charles L. Huber, Disabled American Veterans, 1221 Mass Ave. NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Springs, Ky.  
D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$2,475.12.

A. Edward W. Hummers, Jr., Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenehan & Hildreth, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 420 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Richard M. Hunt, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Lead Company, 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$675. E. (9) \$160.

A. James L. Huntley, Active Ballot Club Dept., Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,922.98. E. (9) \$1,246.70.

A. Philip A. Hutchinson, Jr., 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$5,196.23.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.

B. Elmer P. Hutter, Lobbyist, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5.00.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.

B. Norman E. Watkins, Washington, D.C., Secretary, et al.  
E. (9) \$219.

A. Hydeman & Mason, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. J. C. Penney Company, Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Gerald Hyland, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.  
D. (6) \$909.58. E. (9) \$114.10.

A. Frank N. Ikard, 1801 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$3,185.50. E. (9) \$1,632.92.

A. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$22,569.80. E. (9) \$22,569.80.

A. Institute for Rapid Transit, 1612 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bi-State Transit System, et al.  
D. (6) \$20,912. E. (9) \$32.96.

A. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$8,087.68.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$27,403.38.

A. International Union of District 50, Allied and Technical Workers of the United States and Canada, 4880 MacArthur Blvd., NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,901.33.

A. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,414.69.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., 1500 First National Bank Building, Saint Paul, Minn.

D. (6) \$739.50. E. (9) \$9,039.51.

A. William E. Isaeff, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ronald A. Jacks, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Reinsurance Association of America, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) Not more than \$1,500.00. E. (9) Not more than \$100.00.

A. Chas. E. Jackson, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Jackson, American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.  
D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$237.65.

A. Raymond M. Jacobson, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Consulting Planners, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Robert L. James, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bank of America N. T. and S. A., Bank of America Center, San Francisco, Calif.  
D. (6) \$30. E. (9) \$20.

A. Daniel Jaspán, National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$7,858.74. E. (9) \$73.10.

A. Philip F. Jehle, 300 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, 1500 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
E. (9) \$669.

A. H. Bradley Johnson, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$725.

A. Hugo E. Johnson, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. American Iron Ore Association, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Reuben L. Johnson.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$4,566.02. E. (9) \$241.46.

A. Spencer A. Johnson, National Home Furnishings Association, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Home Furnishings Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$225.

A. Herbert Jolovitz.

B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$130. E. (9) \$16.

A. Albert Jones, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison Wis.  
D. (6) \$740. E. (9) \$215.75.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$14.93.

A. Dr. Oliver H. Jones, Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America.  
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$6,444.

A. Ardon B. Judd, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Dresser Industries, Inc., 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Francis M. Judge, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$16.35.

A. Mrs. Fritz R. Kahn, 9202 Ponce Place, Fairfax, Va.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$27.95.

A. Gerald M. Katz, 1800 Mercantile Bank and Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md.

B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$21.92.

A. Carleton R. Kear, Jr., Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$782.50.

A. Capt. William J. Keating, 500 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Grain & Feed Association, 500 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$25.

A. Howard B. Keck, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.  
E. (9) \$300.

A. Charles C. Keeble, Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co. (a Delaware corporation), Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.  
E. (9) \$20.08.

A. Eugene A. Keeney, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$1,250.

A. James C. Kelley, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Machine Tool Distributors Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$3,265.23.

A. Harold V. Kelly, Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. John T. Kelly, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. George Kelm, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Myron Stratton Home, Post Office Box 1178, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
D. (6) \$363.51. E. (9) \$1,099.01.

A. Robert G. (Bob) Kendall, Jr., Alabama Railroad Association, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.  
D. (6) \$172. E. (9) \$52.79.

A. Edward F. Kenehan, Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenehan and Hildreth, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 420 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$192.31.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, Marathon Oil Co., 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.  
E. (9) \$155.20.

A. Franklin E. Kepner, The Berwick Bank Building, Berwick, Pa.

B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, Transportation Center, Philadelphia, Pa.  
D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$687.41.

A. Thomas P. Kerester, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$150.

A. J. Don Kerlin, 1108 Stuart Road, Herndon, Va.

B. TIME, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$175.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$68.

A. Charles L. King, American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$350.

A. Joseph T. King, 3600 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Counsel for Associated Equipment Distributors.  
D. (6) Approximately \$20,000 to \$25,000 per year. E. (9) \$1,059.15.

A. Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Kingman, 535 San Luis Road, Berkeley, Calif.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$200.

A. John M. Kinnaird, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$790.59.

A. Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz, Masters & Rowe, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Herbert C. Kirstein, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,560.

A. Ernest A. Kistler, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.  
D. (6) \$77. E. (9) \$70.65.

A. James D. Kittelton, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$575.

A. Ralph W. Kittle.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., 409 LaSalle Building, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bowling Proprietors Association of America, Inc., West Higgins Road, Hoffman Estates, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$82.41.

A. James F. Kmetz, 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,400. E. (9) \$456.

A. Keith R. Knoblock, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$475.

A. Philip M. Knox, Jr., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Mr. Robert M. Koch, 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$55.25.

A. William L. Kohler, American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Horace R. Kornegay, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,000.00. E. (9) \$175.00.

A. Kenneth S. Kovack, United Steelworkers of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
D. (6) \$3,877.50. E. (9) \$1,415.45.

A. Howard R. Koven and Abe Fortas, 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Loeb, Rhoades & Co., 42 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,250.00. E. (9) \$250.00.

A. June Kysliko Kraeft, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$95.

A. Miss Germaine Krettek, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$714.30.

A. Krooth & Altman, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$700.

A. Lloyd R. Kuhn, Aerospace Industries Association, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,784. E. (9) \$1,192.78.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,419.85. E. (9) \$8,194.82.

A. Laborer's International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, 950 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$12,713.79.

A. John P. Lagomarcino, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street N.W., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$4,687.50.

A. Mr. A. M. Lampley, United Transportation Union, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Transportation Union, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$200.

A. Ronald A. Lang, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Asger F. Langlykke, 1913 Eye Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society for Microbiology, 1913 Eye Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

A. Albert Lannon, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,730.73. E. (9) \$369.38.

A. James J. La Penta, Jr., 965 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Laborers' International Union of N. A., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$245.05.

A. Glenn T. Lashley, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. D.C. Division, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Djillard B. Lasseter, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) 525.

A. Donald F. Lavanty, American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, care of M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Post Office Box 605, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$398. E. (9) \$366.

A. George H. Lawrence, American Gas Association, Inc., 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$110.

A. William Lazarus, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,250.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$20. E. (9) \$267.84.

A. Legislation for Animal Welfare, Inc., 3045 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$678.

A. Robert J. Leigh, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Nils A. Lennartson, Railway Progress Institute, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Progress Institute, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,000.06.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,722.50. E. (9) \$125.85.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of Producers of Ferroalloys and Related Products, % Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Morris J. Levin, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. J. Stanly Lewis, National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,351.

A. Herbert Liebenson, National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$1,200.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,247.88. E. (9) \$5,247.88.

A. Lester W. Lindow, Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$17.35. E. (9) \$5.00.

A. Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, Duncan, Dafoe & Krause, Loyalty Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. Master Contracting Stevedore Association of the Pacific Coast, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.

A. Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, Duncan, Dafoe & Krause, Loyalty Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. National Maritime Compensation Committee, Loyalty Building, Portland, Oreg.

D. (6) \$5,500.

A. Charles B. Lipsen, Active Ballot Club Department, Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,923.10. E. (9) \$924.57.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$267.75. E. (9) \$204.42.

A. Robert E. Lovelace, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Paperboard Packaging Council, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) Not more than \$450.00. E. (9) Not more than \$75.00.

A. James F. Lovett, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., Westinghouse Building, Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$200.

A. Harold O. Lovre, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,400. E. (9) \$161.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. Norfolk and Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va.

A. Wilbur C. Lowrey, Shell Oil Co., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Milton F. Lunch, National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Clarence T. Lundquist, 4822 Tilden Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Menswear Retailers of America, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. James H. Lynch, American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,512.90. E. (9) \$261.76.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., Eleventh and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, Eleventh and L Building, Sacramento, California.

A. Shane MacCarthy, 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va.

B. Printing Industries of America, 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) \$850. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. H. E. Mahlman, American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Care of M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Box 605, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$22.

A. Robert L. Maier, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Andre Maisonpierre, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$1,070.

A. William J. Malatesta, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Carter Manasco, 5932 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.

B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,625. E. (9) \$116.15.

A. Mike Manatos, 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East 6th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$31.33. E. (9) \$31.33.

A. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.  
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$780.90.

A. Ralph J. Marlatt, 640 Investment Building NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 640 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$5,397.90.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$45.

A. Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

E. (9) \$1,609.35.

A. J. Paul Marshall, Association of American Railroads, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$127.32. E. (9) \$138.80.

A. Thomas A. Martin, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$100.

A. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$21.92.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Mike B. Masaoka, Japanese American Citizens League, 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Mike Masaoka, Masaoka-Ishikawa and Associates, Inc., 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, Post Office Box 848, Nogales, Ariz.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Guy B. Maseritz, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, N.Y.

A. Paul J. Mason, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$81.25. E. (9) \$8.79.

A. Walter J. Mason, Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,853.73. E. (9) \$225.

A. P. H. Mathews, Association of American Railroads, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,121.80. E. (9) \$694.15.

A. Charles D. Matthews, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$530. E. (9) \$473.92.

A. Charles E. Mattingly, National Legislative Commission, the American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$3,612. E. (9) \$93.51.

A. C. V. and R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Georgia Power Co., 270 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,420. E. (9) \$890.

A. Anthony Mazzocchi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International, 1340 California Street, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$227.

A. Breck P. McAllister, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York.

A. William J. McAuliffe, Jr., American Land Title Association, 1828 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Land Title Association, 1828 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$775. E. (9) \$20.

A. John A. McCart, Government Employees Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Government Employees Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,908.74.

A. Jack F. McCarthy, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Utilities, Inc., 2330 Johnson Drive, Shawnee Mission, Kans.

E. (9) \$93.

A. W. W. McClanahan, Jr., National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$437.50.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cities Service Co., 60 Wall Tower, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$10,000.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf & Western Industries, Inc., One Gulf & Western Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Resources & Chemical Corp., 2125 Tenneco Building, Houston, Tex.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 52d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$10,000.

A. E. L. McCulloch, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$284.60. E. (9) \$81.50.

A. Albert L. McDermott, American Hotel & Motel Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$165.

A. Edward A. McDermott, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America, 230 South Bemiston Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$557.36. E. (9) \$57.36.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, United Steelworkers of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,877.50. E. (9) \$684.15.

A. J. Patrick McElroy, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$475.

A. Joseph A. McElwain, 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont.

B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.

E. (9) \$74.27.

A. Mrs. Barbara D. McGarry, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Raymond McGlaughlin, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$7,080.

A. Marshall C. McGrath.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$560. E. (9) \$186.43.

A. Clifford G. McIntire, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,270. E. (9) \$4.25.

A. Clarence M. McIntosh, Jr., Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,749.99.

A. Graham N. McKelvey, 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$300.

A. William F. McKenna, National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$295.75. E. (9) \$1.70.

A. Marvin L. McLain, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,458. E. (9) \$28.80.

A. Mrs. Teresa D. McLaughlin, Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$2,350.

A. John S. McLees, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$200.

A. William F. McManus, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$975. E. (9) \$546.35.

A. C. W. McMillan, National Press Building, 14th and F Streets, Washington, D.C.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 1540 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Ralph J. McNair, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$449.49. E. (9) \$57.65.

A. Charles R. McNeill, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$532.72.

A. McNutt, Dudley & Easterwood, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Dredging Co., 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
D. (6) \$5,150. E. (9) \$488.45.

A. Medical-Surgical Manufacturers Association, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Medical-Surgical Manufacturers Association, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$307.19.

A. Mr. Carl J. Megel, American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$12,100.

A. R. Otto Meletzke, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$183.15. E. (9) \$7.57.

A. Mr. Ellis E. Meredith, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Apparel Manufacturers Association, Inc., 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$516.08.

A. Lawrence C. Merthan, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$185.

A. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Same

A. George F. Meyer, Jr., Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$937.50.

A. Larry L. Meyer, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$1,250.

A. James G. Michaux, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Federated Department Stores, Inc., 222 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Midland Cooperative Dairy Association, Box 128, Gazenovia, N.Y.

A. Capt. A. Stanley Miller, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$100.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Texas Eastern Transmission Corp., Post Office Box 2521, Houston, Tex.  
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.  
D. (6) \$1,950.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Intracoastal Canal Association, Houston, Tex.  
D. (6) \$2,625.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Edwin Reid Miller, Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1815 Capitol Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1815 Capitol Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.  
D. (6) \$4,999.98. E. (9) \$436.52.

A. Hermon I. Miller, National Turkey Federation, 425 13th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Turkey Federation, Mount Morris, Ill.

A. Joe D. Miller, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$875.

A. Luman G. Miller, 912 Falling Building, Portland, Ore.

B. Oregon Railroad Association, 912 Falling Building, Portland, Ore.  
E. (9) \$54.70.

A. Robert H. Miller, Tenneco Inc., 402 Solar Building, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tenneco Inc., Post Office Box 2511, Houston, Tex.  
E. (9) \$73.50.

A. Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., 3-M Center, St. Paul, Minn.

B. Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., 3-M Center, St. Paul, Minn.

A. Jack Mills, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc.  
D. (6) Not more than \$1,000.00. E. (9) Not more than \$240.00.

A. Daniel Minchew, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Thomas F. Mitchell, Georgia-Pacific Corp., 1735 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Georgia-Pacific Corp., Post Office Box 311, Portland, Ore.  
E. (9) \$282.70.

A. G. Merrill Moody, Association of American Railroads, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$63. E. (9) \$84.98.

A. Joseph E. Moody, Bituminous Coal Operators Association, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bituminous Coal Operators Association, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$500.

A. O. William Moody, Jr., Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,162.20.

A. Carlos Moore, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$6,253.

A. Jo V. Morgan, Jr., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Humane Association, Post Office Box 1266, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Morison, Murphy, Abrams & Haddock, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ethyl Corp., 330 South Fourth Street, Richmond, Va.  
D. (6) \$6,806.25. E. (9) \$74.48.

A. Morison, Murphy, Abrams & Haddock, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. James M. Morris, Industry Government Relations, GMC, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$805.28.

A. James G. Morton, Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) Under \$50.

A. Jack Moskowitz, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$9,750. E. (9) \$80.67.

A. Lynn E. Mote, Northern Natural Gas Co., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Northern Natural Gas Co., 2223 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.  
D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$113.

A. William G. Mullen, National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$133.70.

A. John J. Murphy, 806 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Customs Service Association.

A. D. Michael Murray, 915 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C.



B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 8 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.  
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$85.

A. William E. Murray, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$185.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, Ga.

B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, 1375 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, Ga.

A. John J. Nangle, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$586.

A. Augustus Nasmith, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

A. Gary M. Nateman, 1922 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Life Underwriters, 1922 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$224. E. (9) \$224.

A. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) \$25,268.50. E. (9) \$4,426.27.

A. National Association of Credit Management, 475 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

A. National Association of Electric Co.'s, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,713.69. E. (9) \$10,619.25.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$14,675.47.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$649,647.76. E. (9) \$68,051.56.

A. National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, 2511 East 46th Street Suite H, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, 2511 East 46th Street Suite H, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$413.88. E. (9) \$413.88.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$35,000. E. (9) \$24,237.24.

A. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.

D. (6) \$64,754.28. E. (9) \$2,124.85.

A. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,006.97. E. (9) \$2,006.97.

A. National Broker Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$500.

A. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$734,299.41. E. (9) \$5,136.38.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$430,043.36. E. (9) \$9,678.03.

A. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,318.49. E. \$4,717.25.

A. National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,462.29. E. (9) \$1,472.29.

A. National Committee for the Recording Arts, 10000 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

E. (9) \$10,868.19.

A. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$116,895.79. E. (9) \$353.30.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$19,917.79. E. (9) \$19,917.79.

A. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Technical Service Industries (NCTSI), 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$631.24. E. (9) \$760.46.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$96.22.

A. National Electric Contractors Association, Inc., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$88,318.20. E. (9) \$5,081.04.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$191,828.95. E. (9) \$11,025.67.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 920-922 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$16,933.82. E. (9) \$16,933.82.

A. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,199.36. E. (9) \$1,715.29.

A. National Grain & Feed Association, 500 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$15.

A. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$155,067.96. E. (9) \$10,375.00.

A. National Home Furnishings Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$334.65.

A. National Lead Co., 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$835.

A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$765.39. E. (9) \$1,696.59.

A. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,176.25. E. (9) \$3,176.25.

A. National Livestock Feeders Association, Inc., 309 Livestock Exchange Building, Omaha, Nebr.

D. (6) \$1,890.32. E. (9) \$1,890.32.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,903.10. E. (9) \$6,903.10.

A. National Patent Council, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$750.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$17,151.88. E. (9) \$1,290.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,430.08.

A. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$2,562.52.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$12,500. E. (9) \$11,540.

A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,026.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$305. E. (9) \$305.

A. National Turkey Federation, Mount Morris, Ill.

A. The Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,450. E. (9) \$9,648.04.

A. Alexander W. Neale, Jr., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,900. E. (9) \$75.97.

A. Alan M. Nedry, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$105.97.

A. Allen Neece, Jr., 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Mr. Samuel E. Neel, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Frances E. Neely, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,649.

A. George R. Nelson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$223.02.

A. Ivan A. Nestingen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.  
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$272.40.

A. Robert B. Neville, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,687.50. E. (9) \$100.

A. Louis H. Nevins, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,833.

A. E. J. Newbould, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Clay Pipe Institute, 350 West Terra Cotta Avenue, Crystal Lake, Ill.  
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$7.50.

A. Jonathan Newkirk, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,142. E. (9) \$4.

A. F. Clayton Nicholson, Post Office Box 15, Route 1, Henryville, Pa.  
B. Northern Helex Co., 2223 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.  
D. (6) \$1,963.50. E. (9) \$555.55.

A. Patrick J. Nilan, United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,753.40. E. (9) \$899.77.

A. James W. Nisbet, Western Railroad Association, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.  
B. Western Railroad Association, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles M. Noone, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$101.73.

A. Robert D. Nordstrom, director, Fishery Products Program, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$100.

A. North Dakota Railway Lines, 418 East Rosser Avenue, Bismarck, N. Dak.  
B. Burlington Northern, Inc., et al.  
E. (9) \$8.25.

A. Robert H. North, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$60.69.

A. Ira H. Nunn, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,375. E. (9) \$250.

A. Seward P. Nyman, D.P.M., 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.

B. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$650.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Transit Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$82.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Baldwin Piano Co., 1801 Gilbert Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
D. (6) \$3,875. E. (9) \$433.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Investors Diversified Services, Inc., Investors Building, Minneapolis, Minn.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$80.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Upper Mississippi Towing Corp., 7703 Normandale Road, Minneapolis, Minn.  
E. (9) \$145.

A. John B. O'Day, CLU, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.  
B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$11,872.72.

A. John A. O'Donnell, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Philippine Sugar Institute, Post Office Box 978, Manila, Philippines.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$250.

A. Jane O'Grady, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$2,384.60. E. (9) \$1,137.

A. Richard C. O'Hare, 1120 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. Harness Tracks of America, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.  
E. (9) \$265.08.

A. Mr. Alvin E. Oliver, 500 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Grain & Feed Association, Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward W. Oliver, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert Oliver, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. L. T. Barringer and Co., 161 South Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.  
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Robert Oliver, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York City.

A. Michael Olson, Carolinas Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 501 Raleigh Building, Raleigh, N.C.

A. Mr. Samuel Omasta, 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$30.50.

A. Charles T. O'Neill, Jr., The American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$249.95.

A. Jerry H. Opack, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Sears, Roebuck and Co., 925 South Human Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Kermit Overby, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$185.

A. J. Allen Overton, Jr., American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Raymond S. Page, Jr., Mill Creek Terrace, Gladwyne, Pa.  
B. Campbell Soup Co., Campbell Place, Camden, N.J.

A. Walter Page, Box 128, Cazenovia, N.Y.

A. Norman Paige, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. Distilled Spirits Institute, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Paperboard Packaging Council, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$897.51. E. (9) \$897.51.

A. Michael L. Parker, 3300 Crocker Plaza, San Francisco, Calif.  
B. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan: Pre-paid Group Medical Care, 300 Lakeside Drive, Oakland, Calif.  
D. (6) \$1,833.33. E. (9) \$3,582.46.

A. Geo. F. Parrish, West Virginia Railroad Association, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.  
B. West Virginia Railroad Association.  
D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Robert D. Partridge, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$131.61.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Boating Industry Association, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Inc., 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$3,400. E. (9) \$143.

A. Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Denver Post, Inc., 650 15th Street, Denver, Colo.

A. Peabody, Rivlin, Kelly, Cladouhos & Lambert, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mass Retailing Institute, 570 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$150.

A. Peabody, Rivlin, Kelly, Cladouhos & Lambert, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tool Die & Precision Machining Association.

A. Elver T. Pearson, American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$350.

A. John J. Pecoraro, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, 217 19 North Sixth Street, Lafayette, Ind.  
D. (6) \$1,825.

A. Pennzoil United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.  
E. (9) \$2,629.75.

A. D. V. Pensabene, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$25.

A. J. Carter Perkins, Shell Oil Co., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. A. J. Pessel, 2919 Cathedral Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$195.

A. Geoffrey G. Peterson, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$1,250.

A. Michael Peteresky, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
D. (6) \$2,550.

A. Walter T. Phair, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kaiser Industries, Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$350.

A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John P. Philbin, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,125.

A. Bruce E. Phillips, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$1,250.

A. John K. Pickens, 201 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va.

B. American Nursing Home Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$4,700.

A. Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$46.02.

A. James F. Pinkney, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$117.36.

A. James H. Pipkin, Texaco Inc., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$1,700.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M, Lubbock, Tex.

D. (6) \$6,884.34. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. Frederick T. Poole, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$28.42.

A. George G. Potts, 640 Investment Building NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 640 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$3,181.67.

A. Ramsay D. Potts, Shaw, Pittman, Potts, Trowbridge & Madden, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$21.30.

A. William J. Potts, Jr., 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association for Broadcast Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard M. Powell, National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William I. Powell, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$5.60.

A. Carlton H. Power, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.  
D. (6) \$540.

A. William C. Prather, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$475.

A. William H. Press, Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$13,500.

A. Forrest J. Prettyman, 730 50th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$2.

A. Mrs. Pearl B. Price, 406 Mayrant Drive, Dallas, Tex.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. The Proprietary Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,554.05. E. (9) \$1,554.05.

A. Earle W. Putnam, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph E. Quin, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Thomas H. Quinn, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,035.66. E. (9) \$222.33.

A. James H. Rademacher, National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$4,022.

A. Alex Radin, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$321.84.

A. Raymond Raedy, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward F. Ragland, 6917 Marbury Road, Bethesda, Md.

B. Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$10,752. E. (9) \$10,752.

A. Railway Progress Institute, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Progress Institute, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$25. E. (9) \$25.

A. William A. Raleigh, Jr., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$498.80.

A. G. J. Rauschenbach, Communications Satellite Corp.

B. Communications Satellite Corp., 950 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$708.

A. William W. Rayner, 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.

B. Crowell Collier and Macmillan, Inc., 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.  
D. (6) \$166.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex.

B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex.  
D. (6) \$175. E. (9) \$25.

A. David J. Reedy, 1517 Virginia Street, Downers Grove, Ill.

B. National Advertising Co., 6850 South Harlem Avenue, Bedford Park, Argo, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,300.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,970.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, Warner Building, 13th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$19,732. E. (9) \$8,857.39.

A. John Arthur Reynolds, Post Office Box 512, Fresno, Calif.

B. Western Cotton Growers Association of California, Post Office Box 512, Fresno, Calif.  
D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$500.

A. William L. Reynolds, National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$52. E. (9) \$25.

A. Theron J. Rice, Continental Oil Co., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Continental Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Richards, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,379.84. E. (9) \$11.74.

A. Mr. Richard N. Rigby, Jr., 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Oceanography Association, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$38.

A. John S. Rippey, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Consumer Bankers Association, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$159.78.

A. Miss Rebekah Rivers, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$60.

A. William Neale Roach, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Paul H. Robbins, National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Roberts & Holland, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. Trustees of the Bernice P. Bishop Estate, 419 Halekaiwila Street, Post Office Box 3466, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Kenneth A. Roberts, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Proprietary Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$500.

A. William S. Roberts, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$75.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$185.

A. James A. Rock, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$182. E. (9) \$1.89.

A. Mr. C. Richard Rogers, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald L. Rogers, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$656.25.

A. Frank W. Rogers, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Oil and Gas Association, 910 National Oil Building, Sixth and Grand, Los Angeles, Calif.  
D. (6) \$750.

A. Walter E. Rogers, Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Michael J. Romig, American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$250.

A. Michael P. Roudnev, 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Del Monte Corporation, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$50.

A. Robert J. Routier, American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Royall, Koegel & Wells, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Deltona Corporation, 3250 Southwest Third Avenue, Miami, Fla.  
D. (6) \$2,345. E. (9) \$3,379.48.

A. John Forney Rudy, 902 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

A. Scott Runkle, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$200.

A. Albert R. Russell, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.  
D. (6) \$2,121. E. (9) \$463.96.

A. J. T. Rutherford, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,200. (9) \$315.90.

A. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, Inc., 1555 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,141.14.

A. Stanley H. Ruttenberg, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Stanley H. Ruttenberg & Associates, Inc., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$25.

A. Stanley H. Ruttenberg & Associates, Inc., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Mrs. Edward F. Ryan, 110 Bridge Street, Manchester, Mass.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$353.30.

A. William H. Ryan, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,137.50. E. (9) \$1,440.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, et al.

A. Sachs, Greenebaum, Frohlich & Tayler, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ontario Corp., 1200 West Jackson Street, Muncie, Ind.  
D. (6) \$135. E. (9) \$18.08.

A. Carl K. Sadler, American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. (6) \$5,463.50. E. (9) \$8,708.61.

A. Eric P. Schellin, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Patent Council, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$750.

A. Jacques T. Schlenger, 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md.

B. Maryland State Fair & Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$21.92.

A. C. Herschel Schooley, Washington office, Independent Bankers Association of America, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Bankers Association of America, Sauk Centre, Minn.  
D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$3,296.13.

A. Hilliard Schulberg, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington, D.C., Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Inc., 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$555. E. (9) \$227.50.

A. John W. Scott, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Scribner, Hall, Casey, Thornburg & Thompson, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Jefferson Pilot Corp., Post Office Box 21008, Greensboro, N.C.  
E. (9) \$12.

A. Ronald C. Seeley, 1357 Nicolet Place, Detroit, Mich.

B. Estate of Bert N. Adams et al.  
E. (9) \$174.45.

A. Stanton P. Sender, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Theodore A. Serrill, National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.  
 E. (9) \$137.96.

A. Robert R. Shaefer, 1400 South Joyce Street, Arlington, Va.  
 B. Leisure Time Specialists, Inc., 1400 South Joyce Street, Arlington, Va.

A. Robert L. Shafer, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Pfizer, Inc., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$950. E. (9) \$385.

A. Sharon, Pierson and Semmes, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Anchor Corporation et al.  
 D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Sharon, Pierson and Semmes, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Milton Hershey School Trust, Hershey, Pa.  
 D. (6) \$15,505. E. (9) \$158.98.

A. James R. Sharp, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Fur Merchants' Association, 224 West 30th Street, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$69.81.

A. James R. Sharp, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Fur Merchants' Association, 224 West 30th Street, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$927.81.

A. Arnold F. Shaw, 503 D Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. The National Committee for the Recording Arts, 9300 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts, Trowbridge & Madden, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Committee of Foreign-Owned Banks, 52 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$438.78.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts, Trowbridge & Madden, Barr Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Doubleday & Company, Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John J. Sheehan, United Steelworkers of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 D. (6) \$5,212.50. E. (9) \$3,027.15.

A. Laurence P. Sherfy, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$1,075.

A. Dale Sherwin, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$1,791. E. (9) \$10

A. Max Shine, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$992.50. E. (9) \$20.

A. Mr. Grant S. Shotwell, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E. Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$100.

A. Charles B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$1,009.

A. David Silver, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Investment Co. Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 E. (9) \$64.89.

A. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$842.80. E. (9) \$2,062.74.

A. Lana H. Sims, South Carolina Railroad Association, 1003 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S.C.  
 B. South Carolina Railroad Association, 1003 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S.C.  
 D. (6) \$33.64. E. (9) \$14.45.

A. Marcus W. Sisk, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Marcus W. Sisk, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Six Agency Committee, 217 West First Street, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Carstens Slack, Phillips Petroleum Co., 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

A. William L. Slayton, American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Stephen Slipher, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. United States Savings & Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$9.80.

A. Donald E. Smiley, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Humble Oil & Refining Co. (a Delaware corporation), Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.  
 E. (9) \$467.86.

A. T. W. Smiley, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$3,185.50. E. (9) \$1,632.92.

A. Gordon L. Smith, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 E. (9) \$124.93.

A. Robert Wm. Smith, Washington Staff, Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.  
 D. (6) \$420. E. (9) \$453.11.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, 2611 East 46th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Wayne H. Smithey, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.  
 D. (6) \$2,870.25. E. (9) \$1,697.25.

A. Arthur V. Smyth, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Weyerhaeuser Co., Tacoma, Wash.  
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$100.

A. Lyle O. Snader, Association of American Railroads, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Association of American Railroads, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$371.07. E. (9) \$260.

A. Frank B. Snodgrass, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., Post Office Box 869, Lexington, Ky.  
 D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$208.42.

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) \$1,963.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Post Office Box 3719, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$2,947.45. E. (9) \$7,828.05.

A. Carl A. Soderblom, Nevada Railroad Association, 1 East First Street, Reno, Nev.  
 B. Nevada Railroad Association, 1 East First Street, Reno, Nev.  
 D. (6) \$175. E. (9) \$507.20.

A. J. Taylor Soop, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$1,999.80.

A. Gary A. Soucie, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
 B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$300.

A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex.  
 D. (6) \$175. E. (9) \$175.

A. William W. Spear, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Standard Oil Co., 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$1,245.69. E. (9) \$2.74.

A. Frank J. Specht, Schenley Industries, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John F. Speer, Jr., 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturer & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Mr. Nicholas J. Spiezio, Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$2,466.

A. Joseph L. Spilman, Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

- B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$90.
- A. Louis P. Spitz, American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 1828 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 1828 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Lynn Stalbaum, Associated Dairymen, Inc., 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Associated Dairymen, Inc., 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$900.00.
- A. Melvin L. Stark, American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$350.
- A. Samuel E. Stavisky, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. S. E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$875.
- A. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,100. E. (9) \$1,200.
- A. Steinhart, Goldberg, Feigenbaum & Ladar, Crocker Plaza, Montgomery at Post, San Francisco, Calif.  
B. Valley Center Municipal Water District, Valley Center, Calif.  
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$48.41.
- A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Green Olive Trade Association, Inc., 82 Beaver Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$500.
- A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Post Office Box 5439, St. Louis, Mo.  
D. (6) \$500.
- A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Robert College of Istanbul, Turkey, 305 East 45th Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$3.
- A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Teachers Insurance & Annuity Association of America, 730 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$6,100. E. (9) \$146.42.
- A. B. H. Steuerwald, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 2247 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Travis B. Stewart, Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., 340 Kingsland Street, Nutley, N.J.  
D. (6) \$850. E. (9) \$600.
- A. Stitt, Hemmendinger & Kennedy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Imported Footwear Group, American Importers Association, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$200.
- A. Stitt, Hemmendinger & Kennedy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Japan Iron & Steel Exporters' Association, Tokyo, Japan.
- A. Nelson A. Stitt, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$191.25.
- A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.  
B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
- A. Francis W. Stover, National Legislative Service, VFW, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.  
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,724.50. E. (9) \$400.89.
- A. William M. Stover, Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$925. E. (9) \$100.
- A. Herald E. Stringer, National Legislative Commission, the American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
D. (6) \$5,304. E. (9) \$732.86.
- A. John Stringer, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$1,030.
- A. Stroock & Stroock & Lawn, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Volkswagen American Dealers Association, Inc., care of Gezon Motors, Inc., 3985 Plainfield Street NE., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$195.47.
- A. Norman Strunk, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
B. U.S. Savings & Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,250.
- A. Walter B. Stults, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$600.
- A. G. Don Sullivan, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$475.
- A. C. Austin Sutherland, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Irving W. Swanson, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. John R. Sweeney, Solar Building, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Bethlehem Steel Corp., Bethlehem, Pa.  
D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$289.10.
- A. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Charles P. Taft, General Counsel, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Legislative Committee, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Rev. Charles C. Talley, 100 Angus Court, Charlottesville, Va.  
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Roy W. Terwilliger, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. L. D. Tharp, Jr., Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$300.
- A. Evert S. Thomas, Jr., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.  
D. (6) \$1,297.34. E. (9) \$1,299.98.
- A. Clark W. Thompson, Tenneco Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Tenneco Inc., Post Office Box 2511, Houston, Tex.
- A. Julia C. Thompson, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$4,020.51.
- A. William D. Thompson, Industry-Government Relations, GMC, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$452.44.
- A. E. Linwood Tipton, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. H. Willis Tobler, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,800. E. (9) \$43.10.
- A. David R. Toll, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$402. E. (9) \$1,130.23.
- A. John P. Tracey, American Bar Association.  
B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$50.
- A. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$19.25.
- A. W. M. Trevarrow, 1056 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. American Motors Corp., 14250 Plymouth Road, Detroit, Mich.  
D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$123.50.

A. Matt Triggs, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,344. E. (9) \$68.84.

A. Bernard H. Trimble, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$66.40.

A. Mr. Galen Douglas Trussell, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$792. E. (9) \$245.

A. Richard F. Turney, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$20.00. E. (9) \$287.84.

A. John D. Tyson.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$304. E. (9) \$477.31.

A. United Federation of Postal Clerks, AFL-CIO, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$640,991.50. E. (9) \$31,485.34.

A. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$15,777.48.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$292.08.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) 1,269.40. E. (9) \$1,803.75.

A. United States Savings & Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$38,892.61.

A. John A. Vance, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,845. E. (9) \$741.44.

A. Theodore A. Vanderzyde, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,137.50. E. (9) \$480.

A. Ted Van Dyk Associates, Inc., 1224 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Hertz Corp., 660 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$317.98.

A. Mrs. Lois W. Van Valkenburgh, 1673 Preston Road, Alexandria, Va.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Venable, Baetjer & Howard, 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md.

B. Maryland State Fair & Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$21.92.

A. Richard E. Vernor, American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,140.50. E. (9) \$16.95.

A. Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc., 916 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.

D. (6) \$154,177.40. E. (9) \$116,307.69.

A. Mr. L. T. Vice, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$125.

A. Vinson Elkins, Searls & Connally, 2201 First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex.

B. Livestock Producers Committee, 2000 National Bank of Commerce Building, San Antonio, Tex.

D. (6) \$98,750. E. (9) \$1,181.69.

A. Donn L. Waage, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$120. E. (9) \$14.50.

A. E. R. Wagner, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Technical Service Industries (NCTSD), 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$215.38. E. (9) \$45.

A. Franklin Wallick, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America; Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$2,846.09. E. (9) \$765.55.

A. Thomas G. Walters, National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,365.60. E. (9) \$4,756.33.

A. William A. Walton, 800 Merchants National Bank Building, Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kans.

B. Kansas Railroad Committee, 800 Merchants National Bank Building, Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kans.

A. Alan M. Warren, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

E. (9) \$106.15.

A. Washington Consulting Service, 1435 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Occupational Therapy Association, 251 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$338.05.

A. Washington Consulting Service, 1345 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$845.17.

A. Washington Research Project Action Council, 1823 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$663.88.

A. E. Jerome Webster, Jr., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Frozen Food Institute, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Clarence M. Weiner, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc.

D. (6) \$9,125.

A. Dr. Frank J. Welch, 3724 Manor Road, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph E. Welch, 1630 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Wellington Management Co., 1630 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Terrell M. Wertz, National Legislative Commission, the American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$3,210. E. (9) \$173.40.

A. Westbay Associates, Government Relations Consultants, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Western Cotton Growers Association of California, Post Office Box 512, Fresno, Calif.

D. (6) \$22,211.80. E. (9) \$2,408.75.

A. Western Railroad Association, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, Post Office Box 848, Nogales, Ariz.

B. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, Post Office Box 848, Nogales, Ariz.

E. (9) \$500.

A. Clyde A. Wheeler, Jr., Federal Bar Building, West, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sun Oil Co., 1608 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (9) \$1,550.

A. John L. Wheeler, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Wheeler, Van Sickle, Day & Anderson, 25 West Main Street, Madison, Wis.

B. Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

D. (6) \$1,352. E. (9) \$257.41.

A. Donald F. White, American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,250.

A. John S. White, Marathon Oil Co., 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

E. (9) \$264.35.

A. Robert L. White, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Douglas Whitlock II, 910 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., 910 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$150.

A. Leonard M. Wickliffe, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,499.99. E. (9) \$3,724.01.

A. Claude G. Wild, Jr., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

- B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$750.
- A. Francis G. Williams.  
B. American Frozen Food Institute, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Harding de C. Williams, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$100.
- A. John C. Williamson, Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$142.72.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Express Co., 65 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,550. E. (9) \$12.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.  
D. (6) \$13,691.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$5,012. E. (9) \$125.61.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. J. P. Morgan & Co. Inc., 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Jonathan Development Corp., Post Office Box 68, Chaska, Minn.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Corp. for Housing Partnerships, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$560. E. (9) \$7.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Oil Investment Institute, 1 Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn.
- A. W. E. Wilson, 623 Ockley Drive, Shreveport, La.
- B. Pennzoil United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.  
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$40.67.
- A. R. J. Winchester, 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.  
B. Pennzoil United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.  
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$489.08.
- A. Richard F. Witherall, Colorado Railroad Association, Denver, Colo.  
B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$1,400.
- A. Peter L. Wolff, 1 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Association of American Law Schools.
- A. Nathan T. Wolkomir, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Federation of Federal Employees.  
D. (6) \$6,331.20. E. (9) \$1,225.55.  
A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Signal Companies, Inc., 1010 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Flying Tiger Line Inc., Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Perry W. Woofter, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,812.50. E. (9) \$801.29.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Finell, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Asociacion Nacional De Cultivadores De Cana De Azucar, P.B. 4448, Cali, Colombia.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Finell, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Association of Motion Picture & Television Producers, 8480 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Finell, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Copyright Owners Negotiating Committee, % Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim & Ballon, 477 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Finell, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. City of Palm Springs, 3200 Tahquitz-McCallum Way, Palm Springs, Calif.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Finell, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Finell, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Unionamerica, Inc., 435 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Calif.  
D. (6) \$50.
- A. John H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Association of Corporate Owners of One Bank, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$54.54.
- A. John H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. First National City Bank, 399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$107.65.
- A. J. Banks Young, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.  
D. (6) \$1,071. E. (9) \$444.
- A. Robert C. Zimmer, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Robert C. Zimmer, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Robert C. Zimmer, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton.
- A. Albert H. Zinkand, Getty Oil Co., 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. Getty Oil Co., 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.
- A. Charles O. Zuver, the American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$206.46.

## QUARTERLY REPORTS\*

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

The following reports for the third calendar quarter of 1970 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

- A. Academic & Professional Alliance for a Responsible Congress, 11 West 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$6,186.44. E. (9) \$6,452.06.
- A. Herbert F. Alfrey, National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$327. E. (9) \$31.
- A. All-Industry Committee for Radio All-Channel Legislation, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$19,247.50. E. (9) \$24,125.27.
- A. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$6,214.18. E. (9) \$6,214.18.
- A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$38,916.50. E. (9) \$38,916.50.
- A. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$2,567.67.
- A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$12,230.42. E. (9) \$12,230.42.
- A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 21 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$16,771.84. E. (9) \$8,814.19.
- A. American Society of Consulting Planners, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$2,250.
- A. James Anderson, 112 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Academic & Professional Alliance for a Responsible Congress, 11 West 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$2,275.
- A. Robert E. Ansheles, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.



- B. CITC Industries, Inc., 1 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$925. E. (9) \$192.91.
- A. Thomas Appleby, 322 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.  
B. United Nations Development Corp., 322 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$725.
- A. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Conwood Corp., 701 North Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.  
D. (6) \$5,915. E. (9) \$81.52.
- A. Arkansas Railroads, 1100 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N.J.  
D. (6) \$8,750. E. (9) \$438.04.
- A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$265.
- A. Australian Trade Council, Inc., 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$6,000.
- A. Anne Bailey, 4607 Asbury Place, Washington, D.C.  
B. The Academic & Professional Alliance for a Responsible Congress, 11 West 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$285.
- A. Charles W. Bailey, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$39. E. (9) \$47.15.
- A. Davis M. Batson, director of Government relations and services, Ethyl Corp., 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Ethyl Corp., 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$750.
- A. Mrs. Dita David Beard, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,225. E. (9) \$2,115.
- A. Lowell R. Beck, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,875.
- A. C. B. Blankenship, Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$4,518.15.
- A. Melvin Block, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
B. Optical Manufacturers of America, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Wayne A. Bonney, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$48. E. (9) \$57.25.
- A. John Borbridge, Jr., Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska, B. Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska, Box 529, Juneau, Alaska.  
D. (6) \$3,593.75. E. (9) \$767.21.
- A. Charles R. Bragg, 90 Stony Corners Circle, Avon, Conn.  
B. Northeast Utilities Service Co., 176 Cumberland Avenue, Wethersfield, Conn.  
E. (9) \$528.87.
- A. David A. Bunn, consultant, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Hearst Corp., 959 Eighth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$1,200.
- A. David A. Bunn, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Parcel Post Association, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$700.
- A. S. D. Cadwallader, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$46.80. E. (9) \$152.42.
- A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union-Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.  
D. (6) \$1,945.43. E. (9) \$862.94.
- A. Ronald A. Capone, Kirlin, Campbell & Keating, the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, England.  
D. (6) \$5,825. E. (9) \$170.15.
- A. C. Sargent Carleton, 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax Va.  
B. National Audio-Visual Association, 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.  
D. (6) \$1,346.
- A. James B. Cash, Jr., The American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$120.75.
- A. Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians, Box 529, Juneau, Alaska.  
E. (9) \$4,360.96.
- A. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., % Mr. Norris E. Phillips, 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$574. E. (9) \$574.
- A. Frank Chelf, Congressional Plaza Building, 220 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.  
B. Conwood Corp., 701 North Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.  
D. (6) \$1,800.
- A. Hal M. Christensen, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Dental Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,250.
- A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1348 Connecticut Avenue NW., Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$13,094.50. E. (9) \$6,165.53.
- A. William F. Claire, World Federalists, U.S.A., Inc., 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. World Federalists, U.S.A., Inc., 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (9) \$6,250.02. E. (9) \$1,470.05.
- A. Joseph S. Clark, World Federalists, USA, Inc., 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. World Federalists, U.S.A., Inc., 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$1,875.07.
- A. Carl A. S. Coan, Jr., 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,156.25. E. (9) \$296.18.
- A. College of American Pathologists, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$4,389.18.
- A. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$216,740. E. (9) \$15,849.19.
- A. Richard J. Congleton, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Academy of Actuaries, 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$140.60.
- A. Richard J. Congleton, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$200.
- A. Robert J. Conner, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Chrysler Corporation, 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$295.
- A. Bernard J. Conway, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
B. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,254.80.
- A. Conwood Corp., 701 North Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.  
E. (9) \$7,796.52.
- A. Cooperative League of U.S.A., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Cooperative League of U.S.A., 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$2,395.
- A. W. J. Crawford, Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.  
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
- A. Culbertson, Pendleton & Pendleton, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Canned Meat Importer's Association, % North American Foods, Division of Deltec International, Ltd., 401 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,245. E. (9) \$183.66.
- A. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.  
D. (6) \$2,813.08. E. (9) \$2,759.08.
- A. William Kay Daines, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,300. E. (9) \$466.90.
- A. Richard C. Darling, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$3,650. E. (9) \$791.06.
- A. DeHart, Broide & McCrory, Inc., 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$90.10.
- A. Vincent A. Demo, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. New York Committee of International Committee of Passenger Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$6,250.

A. Horace J. DePodwin Associates, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
B. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$3,445. E. (9) \$2,851.31.

A. William DuChessi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,162.52. E. (9) \$100.

A. Ethyl Corp., 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$750.

A. Joseph J. Fanelli, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$195.

A. Federation of American Scientists, 203 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,161. E. (9) \$877.82.

A. Gordon Forbes, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.  
B. Burlington Northern, Inc., et al.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$10.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$225.

A. Garrett Fuller, 1307 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. United Medical Laboratories, Inc., 6060 Northeast 112th Avenue, Portland, Oreg.  
D. (6) \$140. E. (9) \$4.

A. Jay W. Glasmann, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Browning Arms Co., Morgan, Utah.  
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Vance V. Goodfellow, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.  
B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.  
D. (6) \$4,825.50.

A. W. Lee Gosnell, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,025. E. (9) \$1,614.18.

A. Ben H. Gull, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,086.54. E. (9) \$925.

A. William E. Hardman, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Herbert E. Harris II, Australian Trade Council, Inc., 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Australian Trade Council, Inc., 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Mr. 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, Oreg.  
B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, Calif., et al.

A. H. W. Henderson, 908 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.  
B. Kentucky Railroad Association, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.  
E. (9) \$159.60.

A. George T. Higgins, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$200.

A. John M. Holt, Eli Lilly & Co., 307 East McCarty Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
B. Eli Lilly & Co., 307 East McCarty Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
D. (6) \$996. E. (9) \$1,082.04.

A. Wayne L. Horvitz, 1816 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,800.

A. Howrey, Simon, Baker & Murchison, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., care of Mr. Norris E. Phillips, 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$499. E. (9) \$574.

A. Edward W. Hummers, Jr., Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenehan & Hildreth, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 420 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Gerald Hyland, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.  
D. (6) \$775.38. E. (9) \$240.87.

A. Lester S. Hyman, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. FMC Corp., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$625.62. E. (9) \$625.62.

A. Lester S. Hyman, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Popular Services, Inc., 128 Dayton Avenue, Passaic, N.J.  
D. (6) \$3,575. E. (9) \$3,575.

A. Bernard J. Imming, United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$312.50. E. (9) \$11.19.

A. Robert A. Jackson, 627 Allison Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
E. (9) \$200.

A. Philip F. Jehle, 300 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, 1500 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
E. (9) \$729.

A. Albert Jones, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.  
D. (6) \$630. E. (9) \$265.85.

A. Mr. Elmer A. Jones, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Lead-Zinc Producers Committee.  
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$335.74.

A. Howard B. Keck, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.  
B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.  
E. (9) \$300.00.

A. Franklin E. Kepner, The Berwick Bank, Berwick, Pa.  
B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, Transportation Center, Philadelphia, Pa.  
D. (6) \$1,300. E. (9) \$343.67.

A. Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Kingman, 535 San Luis Road, Berkeley, Calif.  
D. (6) \$190. E. (9) \$190.

A. George J. Knaly, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO and CLC, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$4,999.98.

A. George W. Koch, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$41.76.

A. Kominers, Fort, Schlefer & Boyer, Tower Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$13,200. E. (9) \$24.

A. John P. Lagomarcino, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,666.67.

A. Walter Lang, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$769. E. (9) \$850.05.

A. Asger F. Langlykke, 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Society for Microbiology, 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Reed E. Larson, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$167.50. E. (9) \$180.50.

A. Glenn T. Lashley, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. District of Columbia division, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. League for Economic Assistance & Development, Inc., 390 Plandome Road, Manhasset, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$699.99. E. (9) \$689.99.

A. Charles W. Lee, Congressional Hotel, Emergency Committee for Full Funding of Education Programs, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$50.

A. Legislation for Animal Welfare, Inc., 3045 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$91.52.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Hibiya-Mitsui Building, 12, 1-Chome, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Chemical Co., 2401 Crow-Canyon Road, San Ramon, Calif.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. FMC Corp., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$822.49. E. (9) \$822.49.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Popular Services, Inc., 128 Dayton Avenue, Passaic, N.J.

D. (6) \$4,730. E. (9) \$4,730.

A. Marx Leva, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. FMC Corp., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$196.87. E. (9) \$196.87.

A. Marx Leva, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Popular Services, Inc., 128 Dayton Avenue, Passaic, N.J.

D. (6) \$1,155. E. (9) \$1,155.

A. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 130 Third Street, SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$13,942.90. E. (9) \$18,670.58.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

A. Edwin E. Marsh, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$3,949.68. E. (9) \$300.10.

A. Anthony Mazzocchi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$227.50.

A. Albert E. May, American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$330. E. (9) \$27.74.

A. W. W. McClanahan, Jr., National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$437.50.

A. Mrs. Barbara D. McGarry, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Migdal, Low, Tenney & Glass, 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Tie Fabrics Importers Association, 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,375.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington Mutual Investors Fund, Inc., Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Lester F. Miller, National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$317. E. (9) \$26.

A. Clarence Mitchell, Washington Bureau, NAACP, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$4,000.

A. Susan Moon, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Nurses Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,108.56.

A. John Morgan, Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$526.72.

A. Jack Moskowitz, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,600. E. (9) \$178.53.

A. National Associated Businessmen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$864.35. E. (9) \$944.68.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$11,354.88. E. (9) \$11,494.62.

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$79,672.95. E. (9) \$43,837.75.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 545 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,120.80. E. (9) \$1,120.80.

A. National Association of Railroad Passengers, 417 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$60,432. E. (9) \$15,634.73.

A. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.

D. (6) \$11,246.86. E. (9) \$2,948.58.

A. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,147.65. E. (9) \$5,877.46.

A. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$32,072.35. E. (9) \$377.30.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$24,783.40. E. (9) \$20,098.94.

A. National Patent Council, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$750.

A. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,676.55. E. (9) \$3,676.55.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$13,678. E. (9) \$3,519.

A. National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc., 112 East 19th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$5,412.20. E. (9) \$5,778.06.

A. National Tax Equality Association, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue Bldg., NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$946.04. E. (9) \$1,170.83.

A. National Water Resources Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Water Resources Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,850.10. D. (9) \$8,555.44.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$11,791. E. (9) \$5,137.18.

A. Ivan A. Nestingen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$282.90.

A. Northeast Utilities Service Co., 176 Cumberland Avenue, Wethersfield, Conn.

E. (9) \$528.87.

A. Leo W. O'Brien, 160 South Manning Boulevard, Albany, N.Y.

B. Home Rule Committee, Virgin Islands Legislature, Virgin Islands.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$300.

A. Claude E. Olmstead, National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$298. E. (9) \$25.

A. Charles T. O'Neill, Jr., the American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$149.67.

A. Raymond S. Page, Jr., Mill Creek Terrace, Gladwyne, Pa.

B. Campbell Soup Co., Campbell Place, Camden, N.J.

A. Michael L. Parker, 3300 Crocker Plaza, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan: Prepaid Group Medical Care, 300 Lakeside Drive, Oakland, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,833.33. E. (9) \$2,308.72.

A. Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Alaska Federation of Natives, Anchorage, Alaska.

E. (9) \$1,696.89.

A. Peabody, Rivlin, Kelly, Cladouhos & Lambert, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mass Retailing Institute, 570 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$45.

A. Peabody, Rivlin, Kelly, Cladouhos & Lambert, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Peabody, Rivlin, Kelly, Cladouhos & Lambert, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Peabody, Rivlin, Kelly, Cladouhos & Lambert, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Volkswagen Dealers of America, care of Gezon Motors, Inc., 3985 Plainfield Street NW., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$35.

A. J. Francis Pohlhaus, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,000.00.

A. William C. Prather, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$475.

A. Jerry C. Pritchett, 1414 30th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mechanical Contractors Association of America, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$500.

A. Proprietary Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,228.22. E. (9) \$1,228.22.

A. Ragan & Mason, 910 17th Street NW., Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Atkins, Kroll & Co., Ltd., 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$55.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Sea-Land Service, Inc., Post Office Box 1050, Elizabeth, N.J.  
D. (6) \$900.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. South Atlantic & Caribbean Lines, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$200.

A. Alan T. Rains, United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$450.

A. William A. Raleigh, Jr., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$498.80.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex.

B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex.  
D. (6) \$397. E. (9) \$247.

A. Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$21,808.32. E. (9) \$45,245.27.

A. Recreational Vehicle Institute, Inc., 2720 Des Plaines Avenue, Des Plaines, Ill.

E. (9) \$8,941.93.

A. John T. Reggitts, Jr., 95 Boonton Avenue, Rural Delivery 2, Boonton, N.J.

A. W. W. Renfro, Kentucky Railroad Association, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.

B. Kentucky Railroad Association, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.  
E. (9) \$333.57.

A. Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc., 598 Madison Avenue, New York City, N.Y.

E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, One Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of United States.

D. (6) \$105,559. E. (9) \$596.40.

A. James J. Reynolds, American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$284.

A. John Arthur Reynolds, Post Office Box 512, Fresno, Calif.

B. Western Cotton Growers Association of Calif., Post Office Box 512, Fresno, Calif.  
D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$500.

A. Earl F. Rieger, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Uniform Manufacturers, 112 East 19th Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$4,350. E. (9) \$169.20.

A. Siert F. Riepma, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,015.

A. John Riley, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$628.12. E. (9) \$30.72.

A. John P. Roche, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Iron and Steel Institute, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$210.

A. Nathaniel H. Rogg, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$106.80.

A. William E. Rollow, National Capital Area Council of Sportsmen, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Capital Area Council of Sportsmen, 815 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William E. Rollow, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Skeet Shooting Association.

A. J. T. Rutherford & Association, Inc., 1555 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,058.82.

A. Eric P. Schellin, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Patent Council, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$750.

A. Durward Seals, United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 77 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$212.50. E. (9) \$25.85.

A. Robert R. Shaefer, 1400 South Joyce Street, Arlington, Va.

B. Leisure Time Specialists, Inc., 1400 South Joyce Street, Arlington, Va.

A. Mr. Grant S. Shotwell, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$100.

A. Lana H. Sims, South Carolina Railroad Association, 1003 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S.C.

B. South Carolina Railroad Association, 1003 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S.C.  
D. (6) \$46.86. E. (9) \$264.25.

A. Jonathan W. Sloat, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$143. E. (9) \$6.

A. Amanda Smith, 3124 38th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Academic & Professional Alliance for a Responsible Congress, 11 West 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$106.27.

A. Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., 1709 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.

B. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$677.74. E. (9) \$2,452.82.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, 2611 East 46th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. John D. Smyers, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

B. United Nations Development Corp., 322 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$200.

A. Eugene L. Stewart, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Trade Relations Council of the United States, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$50.

A. Eugene L. Stewart, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. World Trade Committee of Parts Division, Electronic Industries Association, 2001 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$50.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, Fort Totten, N. Dak.  
D. (6) \$2,820.83. E. (9) \$26.05.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Box 168, Peach Springs, Ariz.  
D. (6) \$117.35. E. (9) \$25.23.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Metlakatla Indian Community, Box 142, Metlakatla, Alaska.  
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$52.23.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Metlakatla Indian Community, Box 142, Metlakatla, Alaska.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwal, Idaho.  
D. (6) \$1,400. E. (9) \$87.81.

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.  
D. (6) \$3,710.65. E. (9) \$204.96.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community, Box 120, Route 1, Scottsdale, Ariz.  
D. (6) \$187.50. E. (9) \$19.87.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.  
D. (6) \$117.35. E. (9) \$6.74.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Seneca Nation of Indians, Box 231, Salamanca, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$70.43.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Tribe, Sisseton, S. Dak.  
D. (6) \$2,283.33. E. (9) \$27.99.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Credit Co., Post Office Box 4081, Atlanta, Ga.  
D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$258.08.

A. Noble J. Swearingen, 128 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tuberculosis & Respiratory Disease Association, 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$950. E. (9) \$72.20.

A. Ivan Swift, Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$4,630.36.

A. Henry B. Taliaferro, Jr., 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Weissbrodt & Weissbrodt, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Evert S. Thomas, Jr., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.  
D. (6) \$1,107.70. E. (9) \$1,969.46.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John P. Tracey, American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$50.

A. Trade Relations Council of the United States, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$400.

A. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,110.59. E. (9) \$2,110.59.

A. United Nations Development Corp., 322 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$925.

A. Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc., 916 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.  
D. (6) \$14,566.41. E. (9) \$73,519.20.

A. Leonard Warner, Australian Trade Council, Inc., 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Australian Trade Council, Inc., 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. James A. Warren, 5500 Prospect Place, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. REA Express, Inc., 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$150.

A. Wayne B. Warrington, National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$300.

A. Weissbrodt & Weissbrodt, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska, Box 529, Juneau, Alaska.  
E. (9) \$294.95.

A. Westbay Associates, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Commission for Postal Reform, Inc., 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$2,506.82.

A. Western Cotton Growers Association of California, Post Office Box 512, Fresno, Calif.  
D. (6) \$5,929.90. E. (9) \$2,825.23.

A. Leonard M. Wickliffe, Eleventh and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, Eleventh and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.  
D. (6) \$2,499.99. E. (9) \$1,957.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Courier Corporation, 2 Nevada Drive, Lake Success, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$22.85.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Travel Agents, Inc., 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$743.80.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Arapahoe Indian Tribe, Fort Washakie, Wyo.  
E. (9) \$102.08.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Data Processing Service Organizations, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$46.88.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. College Placement Council, Inc., 65 East Elizabeth Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Computer Time Sharing Services Section of the Association of Data Processing Service Organizations, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.  
E. (9) \$102.07.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Estate of Albert W. Small, 5803 Green Tree Road, Bethesda, Md.  
E. (9) \$4.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Hoopa Valley Tribe, Post Office Box 817, Hoopa, Calif.  
E. (9) \$93.45.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Congress of American Indians, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$73.62.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Taos Pueblo, Taos, N. Mex.  
E. (9) \$237.78.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, New Town, N. Dak.  
E. (9) \$102.07.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Quinalelt Tribe of Indians, Taholah, Wash.  
E. (9) \$102.07.

A. J. D. Williams, Williams & Jensen, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Utilities Corp., 1500 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
E. (9) \$21.50.

A. J. D. Williams, Williams & Jensen, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council for Health Care Services, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$562.40.

A. J. D. Williams, Williams & Jensen, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pinkerton Holding Corp., 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$65.20.

A. Kenneth Williamson, American Hospital Association, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$1,252.18.

A. Burton C. Wood, 1625 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,218.75. E. (9) \$427.16.

A. William E. Woods, 440 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Association of Retail Druggists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$150.

A. World Trade Committee of Parts Division, Electronic Industries Association, 2001 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$800.