

To be ensigned

Earl E. Ellis, effective December 11, 1951.
 Marion M. Cottrell, effective December 11, 1951.
 Donald L. Campbell, effective December 15, 1951.
 Albert J. Ramey, effective December 18, 1951.
 Robert M. Borst, effective December 25, 1951.
 Joshua N. Chopy, effective December 25, 1951.
 John F. Vance, Jr., effective December 25, 1951.
 Robert T. Koopman, effective December 28, 1951.
 Robert C. Munson, effective January 9, 1952.
 Howland S. Foote, effective January 9, 1952.
 Vartges Engustian, effective January 9, 1952.
 Lawrence R. Whitney, effective January 10, 1952.
 Gerard E. Haraden, effective January 10, 1952.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1951

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O Thou spirit of the living God, who art the guiding intelligence in the mind of man and whom we daily need in order that our life may have meaning, worth, and power, we pray that obedience to Thy divine will and purpose may be woven into the texture and fabric of our being.

Grant that we may guard ourselves against all the temptations and dangers which threaten to undermine our loyalty to the great moral ideals and principles which Thou hast ordained.

Show us Thy way and give us a deeper appreciation of those eternal verities and virtues which will bring freedom and peace to our own hearts and to the members of the human family.

Emancipate us from selfishness and from any sense of provincialism in our thinking and in our attitude toward others. Make us more altruistic and may we seek to cultivate and acquire a nobler skill in the fine art of brotherly living.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 4914) entitled "An act to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BYRD, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. SALTONSTALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER

members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 52-6.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5102) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enlarge existing water-supply facilities for the San Diego, Calif., area in order to insure the existence of an adequate water supply for naval and Marine Corps installations and defense production plants in such area.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman a question if I may; the committee which visited California recently was quite disturbed about some of the actions of the military in taking over the water supply. The question is whether it belongs to the Navy or the other people living in the valley. Has the gentleman consulted with the Members on this side of the aisle who were in California on that committee?

Mr. KILDAY. I should like to say to the gentleman that this bill was reported out of our committee shortly before the recess.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I know that.

Mr. KILDAY. It was then intended that it be called up before the recess, but there was some difficulty and we could not call it up. At that time it was thoroughly cleared on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I wish the gentleman from Texas would withdraw his request until the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] and the gentleman from California [Mr. POULSON] can be here, because I think they have something they want to say on this provision. Apparently the Justice Department is going far out of its legal rights in attaching the waters that belong to the people in the valley.

Mr. KILDAY. I may say to the gentleman that I do not believe that question is involved in this. This bill does involve water rights to the Colorado River but we had before our committee the representatives of the Upper Colorado River Authority.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I would like to ask the gentleman to pass the bill over.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, if I may have another opportunity I have no objection to withdrawing my request until some members of the Armed Services Committee are present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas withdraws his request.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 3121 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4014) to amend section 3121 of the Internal Revenue Code, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

After line 13, insert:

"SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the 6-month limitation contained in section 53 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, extensions of time may be granted under such section, but not beyond November 15, 1951, for the filing by any corporation subject to the excess-profits tax imposed by chapter 1 of such code of the return of the taxes imposed by such chapter for any taxable year ending after June 30, 1950, and before February 1, 1951."

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD in explanation of the Senate amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the amendment to H. R. 4014 made by the other body is a most meritorious one. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to grant extensions of time but not beyond November 15, 1951, for filing income-tax returns by corporations subject to excess-profits tax for a taxable year ending after June 30, 1950, and before February 1, 1951. Under present law the time for filing such returns may not be extended beyond September 15, 1951, in the case of certain corporations and not beyond October 15, 1951, in the case of certain corporations with taxable years ending after December 31, 1950, and before February 1, 1951. The reason that this amendment should be favorably acted upon is that certain of the excess-profits-tax regulations have appeared only recently in tentative form, and it may therefore be necessary for certain corporations to be granted an additional time within which to make their returns which involve questions contained in these regulations. It is believed that by November 15, 1951, the regulations will have been published in final form and the corporations concerned will have had adequate time within which to file their tax returns.

EXPLANATION OF H. R. 4014 AND THE SENATE AMENDMENT

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, as passed unanimously by the House of Representatives on August 20, 1951, this

bill would give to the Treasury Department the power to require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence at hearings in connection with denials and revocations of industrial alcohol permits. Similar authority is now vested in the Secretary of the Treasury in cases involving beverage liquor permits under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

The Senate amendment is unrelated to this provision of the bill. In brief, it authorizes an extension of time for filing excess profits tax returns for an additional 2 months. Under existing law extensions of time may be granted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue but, except in the case of taxpayers who are abroad, no such extension can be granted for more than 6 months. Under this authority, collectors of internal revenue have been instructed to follow a liberal policy in meritorious cases with respect to requests for extensions of time in filing excess profits tax returns but any such extensions will expire on September 15 and there is no authority to grant further extensions under existing law. Meanwhile, regulations under some of the most complex provisions of the excess profits tax have not yet been issued in final form and, accordingly, taxpayers do not yet have sufficient information to enable them to file proper excess profits tax returns.

I am advised that the Treasury Department not only does not oppose the Senate amendment authorizing the further extension of time, but has suggested that the additional extension of time should be authorized.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

[Mr. BURDICK addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

TARIFF RATE SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED ON TUNA FISH IMPORTS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, September 12, 1951, I introduced H. R. 5303, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to impose certain duties upon the importation of tuna fish.

It is the purpose of this bill to provide a degree of protection for our domestic tuna industry by placing a tariff on imported fresh or frozen tuna fish, thereby establishing more equality in costs which are reflected on the competitive market.

The American tuna industry, which had its beginning only 30 years ago in California, has since expanded to the States of Oregon and Washington and has attained a position of high importance in our economic structure. It is an American industry, growing from infancy to that of a multi-million-dollar enterprise due to the initiative and foresight of the individuals connected with it.

The annual average value of the west coast tuna catch is set at \$12,000,000. Last year, 1950, the catch amounted to 360,000,000 pounds, but this year the catch is lagging far behind, due, to a considerable extent, to the upsurge of foreign imports of tuna which are flooding the American market, thus forcing our tuna fleet to operate on a restrictive basis. Not only does this have an ill effect upon our economy; it also affects the welfare of the employees associated directly with the industry—numbered in excess of 20,000—as well as thousands of others whose employment is related to the tuna industry.

At San Diego, Calif., often termed "the tuna capital" of the west coast, 124 of the 138 high seas tuna clippers have been idled. In addition, there are at least 2,500 smaller boats that ply the waters off the Pacific coast from Mexico to Alaska, whose normal operations have been curtailed.

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, tuna is imported duty-free. I have been advised that, during the past 5 years, tuna imports have increased by 1,400 percent—largely due to the fact that the development of foreign sources has been greatly aided by United States economic aid following World War II. Imports during the first 5 months of 1951 amounted to 14,000,000 pounds. For the single month of July, this year, that amount of tuna imports in the fresh and frozen stage—14,000,000 pounds—was equaled, entirely free of tariff restrictions.

Firms and individuals connected with the west-coast industry are vitally concerned over the ill effects this upsurge of tuna imports is having upon the domestic market. I addressed a letter to the President on August 23, 1951, asking that this import be reviewed in the light of the escape clause written into the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and that adjustments be made to protect this industry. I was advised by the President's office that, under the duty-free status of fresh and frozen tuna under the Tariff Act of 1930, the escape-clause provision of the Tariff Extension Act of 1951 was not applicable in this case—and that congressional action is necessary if duty is to be imposed.

I conducted an investigation regarding the implications a tariff on tuna imports would have in connection with existing treaties and was informed, by the Trade Agreements Division of the State Department, that such a tariff would not be in violation of any entry provisions bound in treaty agreements.

In conformance with the above information, and desiring to assist the in-

dustry, I introduced H. R. 5308 which would set a tariff rate of 5 cents per pound on fresh or frozen tuna imported into the United States. Action is necessary if this vital American industry is to survive the competition which results from low-cost foreign production, and enactment of a tariff rate on tuna is highly essential. It is my belief that such a tariff will not preclude the importation of tuna, but will place it on a more competitive basis in line with the differential in labor costs.

I feel that it is essential that the Congress take immediate steps to enact legislation which will act as a safeguard to this vital industry on the Pacific coast.

BUTTERFLY LEADERSHIP VERSUS BUTTERFLY STATISTICS

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an article from a newspaper.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, in a speech yesterday President Truman stated that critics of our Federal present-day budget expenditures try to discredit his administration by using "butterfly statistics, statistics that have been plucked out of the air with a butterfly net." He also stated this was done because "visions of elections dance through the heads of gentlemen who are politically inclined," meaning his critics.

My answer to the President's tirade is that our present-day White House butterfly leadership is responsible for the following facts and figures—compiled from authentic Government sources:

This Government is actually in the red today to the tune of over \$300,000,000,000; we owe more than all the Nations of Europe put together; we handed out some \$60,000,000,000 in lend-lease during the war—\$11,000,000,000 of which went to Russia with no strings attached; we now propose to continue to aid European nations to the tune of \$8,500,000,000 per year for the next several years—all of which are hard, cold, undeniable facts.

Disregarding all these hard, cold, facts, the President says: "Do not be afraid—the country is stronger economically now than it has ever been before." One can expect such an assurance from the butterfly leadership we have today in the White House.

Concerning his statement that "visions of elections dance through the heads" of his critics, my only answer is: The pot is calling the kettle black. Small people always ascribe the same motives to their critics that they themselves possess.

Mr. Speaker, as a part of these remarks, I insert an editorial from the Richmond Times-Dispatch of Wednesday, September 12, 1951, that is also a discussion of the same Presidential tirade:

TRUMAN'S BUNCOMBE AS TO 40 PERCENT MORE BUYING POWER THAN 1939

The President claims that the Nation is economically stronger than ever before, and

denies that the Government is spending its way into bankruptcy.

As is so often the case when Mr. Truman ventures into the field of economics, the claim and denial are only half true.

No national economy not strong could possibly operate with a \$252,000,000 debt strapped to its back and at the same time support a huge bureaucracy in addition to a vast Military Establishment.

It is also only half true that the Government is not spending its way into bankruptcy. The simplest, general definition of that term which Mr. Truman would seem to employ with the meaning familiar to him is that a man is bankrupt when he cannot pay his debts.

That has been the predicament of the New Deal-Fair Deal governments for the last 19 years, with only two exceptions (in 1947 and 1948).

The Government did not spend its way into bankruptcy, but only because, unlike the citizen, it is not subject to legal and moral restraints; it can operate on a deficit, and pay with newly created money. This not only depreciates the savings and income dollar of the citizen, but also adds to the national debt and the annual interest burden.

Whistle-stop half-truths may flimflam some of the people some of the time, but when the President says that, "After paying taxes, the people have an average per capita income that will buy 50 percent more than it did in 1939," he not only contradicted himself, but laid himself open to the charge of deliberate mendacity.

It is he who has bemoaned the ravages of inflation (brought on by profligate Government deficit spending). His spokesmen have consistently pleaded for stronger price controls, on the ground that even increased income since 1939 barely sufficed to pay for the necessities of life.

The most charitable interpretation we can place on this latest blunder is that Mr. Truman was talking through his hat—the one in the ring, that is.

FLOOD RELIEF

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, exactly 1 month ago, on August 13, on the floor of the House I pointed out the fact that flood relief legislation was pending and being currently introduced in the House of Representatives and I also pointed out the possibility that the House might adjourn for a short time.

A month has elapsed since I suggested that it was tremendously important to the people of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, and tremendously important to the people of the Nation as well, that flood rehabilitation legislation be enacted immediately.

It is not my desire to tell this House how or what type of legislation should be enacted. It is not my desire to cross any "t's" or dot any "i's" in connection with the legislation. But, those people who have suffered in this tragic disaster are entitled to know what can be, and what will be done to assist them in rehabilitating their lives, their homes, their farms, and their businesses.

Uncertainty and confusion adds an unnecessary burden of distress to our people. I know of one family where the

father lives one place, the mother and one child stay at another shelter, while the remaining children are living at a third residence. This broken home is typical of hundreds in the area.

Businessmen and farmers cannot plan for the future until they know what is in store for them.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is most important that this legislation be considered at once by the House.

VETERANS' FRANCHISE

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, during the recess of the House, I held conferences with my constituents at the various courthouses in the district. During these meetings I was impressed more than ever by the number of people, both men and women, who are becoming members of the armed services. Many times I was asked the question of what procedure is necessary in order that those of the armed services could vote.

Experience during World War II has proved to me that under existing laws it is very difficult for the members of the armed services to exercise their franchise. I think we should exert every effort possible to see that the red tape is cut, that those who are wearing a uniform should not be penalized by cumbersome procedures and that they be given the same opportunity to vote as civilians.

With this thought in mind, I am making a careful survey, and I welcome the suggestions of the Members of the Congress, as to how the law can be simplified, keeping in mind the need for secrecy and the careful guarding against fraud. It seems to me that all of us should be willing to do everything we can to see that those of our armed services get the opportunity to express their choice for public officials.

I hope that all of my colleagues will join with me in this study and, if we have a standing committee in Congress who has jurisdiction over these matters, that they too make an investigation and report to this body at an early date.

ALERT AMERICA WEEK

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of my remarks today is to call attention to an Alert America Week observance which has just been completed in Aberdeen, Wash., under the sponsorship of Aberdeen Post, No. 5, of the American Legion.

With the American way of life now under attack in many places throughout the world, it is well that the benefits of liberty and freedom be constantly kept before the citizenship of the Nation and all Americans constantly alerted to the insidious attacks which are being made

on these blessings. That was the purpose of the Aberdeen Alert America observance, which was based on the old axiom that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The Aberdeen Legion observance of Alert America had the backing of all patriotic war veterans, labor, fraternal, civic, city, county, and State organizations who joined with the Legion in making the event a huge success.

The week-long observance wound up with a mammoth patriotic rally attended by more than 2,000. The principal speaker for the occasion was our able colleague, the Honorable CHARLES POTTER, of Michigan, who himself is a veteran and a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, gave the gathering a good picture of the attacks which today are being made on liberty and freedom. Because of the sound and stirring Americanism voiced by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] in his address, I am inserting it in the Appendix to the RECORD.

I hope that the Aberdeen Post's observance of an Alert America Week will be an inspiration to other veterans' organizations to stage similar celebrations throughout the Nation and bespeak for these, if held, the same thorough cooperation given by the veteran, labor, patriotic, and civic organizations to the Aberdeen Alert America observance.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to address the House today for 5 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

MERGER OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, the current meetings of the Boards of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund in Washington should be utilized to determine how the resources tied up in the fund and now used very little, can be used effectively—now. I think that can best be done by a merger between the fund and the bank. At a time of unparalleled need for international capital while the International Bank is engaged in an active lending policy and the United States in undertaking large overseas foreign aid commitments, the capital in the fund is being conserved "for use at a later period when it can be more effective in establishing and maintaining relatively stable international exchange relationships." The quote is from a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury of April 6, 1951, in response to my demand for a merger of the International Bank and the fund. There is \$8,000,000,000 in capital in the fund of which about \$1,500,000,000 is in gold and over \$900,000,000 is in dollars and other currencies. The

United States subscription is \$2,750,000,-000.

The time has come for a review by the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems of what the United States ought to do about the fund in preparation for compliance with the demand made by the Foreign Affairs Committee that this subject be looked into, in its report on the recently passed Mutual Security bill. It is certainly to be expected that the Secretary of the Treasury, as United States Governor of the bank and the fund, will be exploring the question of merger or other effective use of the resources of the International Monetary Fund this week.

FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, during the recess I had occasion to get around my district and talk to a number of service groups, including Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs. I found that many individuals back home were interested in seeing the recommendations of the Hoover Commission carried out and enacted into law by the Congress. Therefore, I certainly hope that legislation implementing most features of the Hoover report will be forthcoming while we are now in session.

There was also an expression of agreement with the contention I made some time ago with relation to flood control. The remarks made already today on this floor that proper flood-control regulations ought to be enacted bring to mind my previous contention that flood control should be considered as a vital defense effort, and that flood-control projects ought to be considered on the basis of how they provide defense protection. I have in mind the 20,000 Endicott-Johnson workers, the 10,000 IBM workers and the 8,000 Ansco employees in my own community whose plants and homes must be protected by flood control to carry on the defense set-up.

Naturally, it is difficult to reach the decision of where we can cut and where we cannot. As a strong advocate of economy, I call for a clear-cut definition of what constitutes defense spending and what is superfluous. Certainly we must provide for every exigency in our national preparedness program, so that we may become invulnerable to all attacks from our enemies.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the House has heard Members from New York, Virginia, and other States, including the New England States, protest the consolidation of the district offices of the Veterans' Administration at Philadelphia, which we believe would bring about no real economy and which would cause great hardship. Today the Lowell American Legion advises me as follows:

Lowell American Legion advised premium accounts insurance division received orders stop work September 18 Boston district office and report Philadelphia September 19. Moving schedule ahead 4 days. Employees receiving 4 hours' administrative leave transportation paid to Philadelphia. Underwriting and other sections insurance division reporting September 24 as scheduled.

Mr. Speaker, every time anybody in Congress makes a protest the Veterans' Administration punishes the workers by moving ahead their day of departure. It looks to me as if this is ruthless punishment of the workers and utter disregard of the welfare of those carrying insurance and the widows and orphans with death claims. It is the most amazing thing and the most unkind thing that has happened in Washington for a very long time.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

[Mr. MILLER of Nebraska addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. SUTTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of special orders heretofore granted.

THE TELEVISION INDUSTRY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, the world's champion boxing match held last night has apparently attracted more interest than any sporting event in recent years. From reports, throngs rushed all theaters who had monopolies on the televising of this event. It is to be noted that this fight was neither broadcasted nor televised.

Some months ago, when the rights of certain national events to be televised were sold to private interest, I called some of the officials of the Federal Communications Commission to my office and discussed with them a way to permit the millions of television owners over the United States to see such attractions,

Frankly, I do not know whether this is a matter that directs itself to the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, to the Federal Trade Commission, or will require special legislation relating to televised programs that are shown through interstate commerce. But I know that you will agree with me that this is a right that should not be denied the taxpaying public of America and something that must be cured.

Personally, I hope that the Interstate Commerce Committee will go into the matter in detail in an effort to give the American public the right to which they are so justly entitled.

THIS WILL KILL YOU

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure of reading a book last night that has just been published. It is titled "This Will Kill You."

It is a semihumorous book with a great deal of good advice about health. Our good friend, Dr. George W. Calver, wrote the foreword to it.

The reason I am making this talk is this: I think This Will Kill You should be required reading for every Member of Congress or any State legislator or city or town government. I am sure we would have better legislation if everyone here read that book. I am also sure we would have better government in every town, city, and State if every member of such governments followed the advice in that book.

This Will Kill You is not heavy reading. It is very light, entertaining, and witty. In fact, once I started reading it I could not put it down until I had finished it. But the most important thing is that it also contains a great deal of wisdom and down to earth common sense about health.

We all know how legislation is affected by health—how the anxieties and tensions and strains and worries can affect legislation. We all realize how poor eating habits and failure to live and exercise properly can also have an effect upon laws that are passed by legislative bodies. This book helps solve many such problems.

I recommend it to all Members of Congress, and for that matter, to everyone who is concerned about diet, sleeplessness, worries, and similar disturbances that cause distress and discomfort.

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

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. FURCOLO. I certainly hope the gentleman is not going to ask to have any part of the book printed in the Appendix of the RECORD because, while I think everyone should read the book, I would greatly prefer that they buy it because it just happens that my brother wrote it.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I am very interested to know that. It is a good book, and I heartily recommend it. It contains a great deal of good advice on how

to put aside our cares and worries after a day in the office.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlemen from Ohio has expired.

THE COTTON FARMERS

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, no segment of our population ever responded to the needs of our country, whether in war or in peace, more than our farmers. In spite of the fact that we have come to be the greatest industrialized country in the world, our basic wealth is still in the land. We are totally dependent upon those who so faithfully till the soil and thus produce essential food and fiber. Shortly after the so-called Korean incident developed, an appeal was made to our farmers to produce maximum crops. In spite of the scarcity of fertilizers, machinery, farm labor, one of the greatest crops of all time is now being harvested.

I speak this morning with particular reference to cotton. Last week the Secretary of Agriculture spent an entire day in my district. Having learned from the farmers that present prices for cotton were inadequate to take care of the cost of production, I discussed the matter with Secretary Brannan. Since coming back to Washington, I have conferred with members of the Agriculture Committee and am anxiously cooperating with those of like mind in trying to bring needed assistance to the cotton producers. I have personally urged the Secretary of Agriculture to enter the cotton market for the Government and stockpile cotton which will be needed. Of all the programs participated in by the Government, none has been as profitable to the Government as has cotton. The logical thing it seems to me now would be for the Government to immediately acquire title to a considerable portion of the present surplus cotton. By taking this step, there is every indication that a fairer price for cotton would be forthcoming.

I now call upon you, my colleagues, to join with me in finding a proper solution to this serious problem.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

HAWAIIAN AIRLINES

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 725) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Hawaiian Airlines, Ltd., together with an amendment of the Senate thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 20, after "Code", insert "": *Provided*, That the passage of this act shall not be construed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States Government."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BYRNE]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARY JANE SHERMAN

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2276) for the relief of Mary Jane Sherman, together with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$3,041.31" and insert "\$3,014.31."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. ROSE A. MONGRAIN

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 857) for the relief of Mrs. Rose A. Mongrain, together with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,540.05" and insert "\$5,000."

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, these bills have all been cleared through the minority members of the committee?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. They have.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And they have had their approval?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BYRNE]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I am certain the country has heard this morning with profound regret of the retirement of Gen. George Marshall. He lays aside the burdens of public service at the height of his powers and at the zenith of his great career—one of the most notable in American history.

He assumed the duties of the office at a time when confronted by perhaps the most difficult situation faced by any Secretary in charge of national defense since Stanton.

Taken at a disadvantage, assailed unexpectedly by carefully drilled and munitioned armies, in violation of the most solemn treaties, in ruthless and unprovoked aggression, outnumbered by in-

credible odds, with the field of action on the other side of the globe, and supply lines stretching 8,000 miles, we have crushed every attack launched against us and added new luster to American arms.

In General Marshall the Nation has been fortunate in finding that rare and unusual combination of a great captain and an incomparable master of diplomacy. He has confounded our enemies, reassured our allies, halted abruptly the march of communism, and, as far as may be, preserved for the time being the peace of the world. In the period of the Nation's greatest peril he has so successfully conducted and administered his great office that we are now in what appears to be the final stages of the successful and victorious conclusion of the war.

Our triumphant termination of this dangerous and critical conflict under his wide and effective leadership marks a turning point not only in the history of America but of the world.

He retires with the thanks and appreciation of the American people to a well-deserved rest. The gratitude and good wishes of the Congress and the country go with him.

If there should ever again come a time—as we trust there will not—when his great talents are again required we may be certain that, like Cincinnatus, he will again be ready to respond to his country's call to service.

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

ENLARGING SAN DIEGO, CALIF., WATER-SUPPLY FACILITIES

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5102) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enlarge existing water-supply facilities for the San Diego, Calif., area in order to insure the existence of an adequate water supply for naval and Marine Corps installations and defense production plants in such area.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is the bill on which I raised a question a while ago, waiting for the gentlemen from California [Mr. POULSON and Mr. PHILLIPS] to arrive in the Chamber. I understand they have no objection to it now.

I would like to ask the gentleman this question: I understand the Navy is going to build the line, and then the water district and lockhead will pay the money back to the United States Government?

Mr. KILDAY. That is correct. The bill provides for reimbursement to the Government for the cost of the line.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Is this the same bill that the Public Works Committee turned down in previous sessions of Congress?

Mr. KILDAY. No; I understand that there is no connection there. Back in 1944, I may say to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska, the Navy Department built one barrel of this

aqueduct. Because of scarcity of materials at that time the other barrel, which was then known to be necessary, was not constructed. We are faced with a very critical situation in the San Diego area. The Navy Department installation there has a book value of \$300,000,000 and a replacement value of probably twice that amount. Because of the Navy personnel stationed there and the expansion of defense plants, primarily airplane plants, they are faced with a very critical water shortage; as a matter of fact, until we are assured of this supply of water the personnel at this naval station is frozen; the station cannot be completely utilized. It is of the highest urgency that this bill be passed.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is it not true that by the construction of this aqueduct it would possibly be one of the means of settling the great controversy in the Fall Brook area which has arisen over the fact that the Navy has installations there requiring a vast amount of water? May not this be one of the methods by which that could be settled?

Mr. KILDAY. I do not, of course, wish to become involved in a controversy about water in that part of the United States. The committee considering this bill took care to have before it the officials of the Colorado River Authority; and this is satisfactory to them.

Mr. POULSON. This has nothing to do with that dispute; I mean this concerns the need for water at Camp Pendleton and thus can be part of the method by which the Government can satisfactorily settle that issue.

Mr. KILDAY. So far as the Camp Pendleton Marine Base goes, there is a lead-off from this aqueduct to be used at Camp Pendleton if it is required.

Mr. POULSON. That is what I mean.

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

Mr. POULSON. I yield.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Am I correct in the assumption that this bill is a little different from the previous bills referred to because at that time the Federal Government was going to build it, but now the Federal Government will build it but they will be reimbursed by this water district?

Mr. KILDAY. Reimbursed with interest.

Mr. POULSON. We in California are wholeheartedly in favor of the bill.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California [Mr. McKINNON] is the author of this bill. I want to compliment him for the energy and efficiency with which he handled the matter. He was most helpful. Had it not been for his efforts we could not have completed our work so quickly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, subject to the provisions of section 2 of this act, the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, is authorized and directed to provide for—

(1) such enlargement of the existing aqueduct extending from the west end of the San Jacinto tunnel of the Metropolitan Water District of southern California to the San Vicente Reservoir in San Diego County, Calif., as may be necessary to increase the rated capacity of such existing aqueduct from 85 cubic feet per second to not less than 165 cubic feet per second, or

(2) the construction of a new aqueduct paralleling such existing aqueduct and having a rated capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet per second.

SEC. 2. No construction shall be undertaken under the authority of section 1 of this act and no funds shall be expended for the preparation of plans or specifications for any such construction unless and until the Secretary of the Navy has entered into a contract with the San Diego County Water Authority amending the contract (NOY-13300) of October 17, 1945 (providing the completion of such existing aqueduct), to provide—

(1) for the computation of the true cost of the work performed under the authority of section 1 of this act in the same manner as provided for determining true cost in such contract of October 17, 1945;

(2) for the repayment of the true cost of the work performed under the authority of section 1 of this act together with interest on such amount computed at the rate certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to be the average rate paid by the United States on its long-term loans, within a period of 40 years after the completion and delivery to the San Diego County Water Authority of possession of the works constructed under the authority of this act: *Provided*, That repayment shall be made in annual installments of not less than one-fortieth of the true cost due when computed as herein prescribed plus annually accrued interest;

(3) for the conveyance by the United States to the San Diego County Water Authority of title to the works constructed (including all rights-of-way and other interests in land used in connection with such works) under such contract of October 17, 1945, together with the works constructed under the authority of section 1 of this act, upon repayment of the true cost of such works, including interest, computed as hereinabove set forth; and

(4) that after the effective date of this contract the member agencies of the San Diego County Water Authority, as the distributors of the water shall furnish to the Government on a preferential basis and at a rate no higher than that charged other users of comparable quantities of water, a minimum quantity of water sufficient to meet the requirements of Government activities located and to be located in the area served by such agencies during the period that the aqueduct or aqueducts referred to in this act are under the management and operational control of said authority.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of enabling him to carry out the provisions of the first section of this act, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to acquire lands and rights pertaining thereto, or other interests therein, including the temporary use thereof, by donation, purchase, exchange of Government-owned lands, or otherwise.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to provide for the construction of the whole or any part of the work authorized by the first section of this act (1) by contract, (2) by the use of facilities and personnel of the Navy Department, or (3) by the use of the facilities and personnel of

any other department or agency of the United States with which an agreement may be entered into to perform or to have performed the whole or any part of such work.

SEC. 5. The appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby authorized.

SEC. 6. This act and all works constructed hereunder shall be subject to and controlled by the Colorado River Compact dated November 24, 1922, and proclaimed effective by the President June 25, 1929; the Boulder Canyon Project Act approved December 21, 1928; the California Limitation Act approved by the Governor of California March 4, 1929; and no right or claim of right to the use of the waters of the Colorado River shall be aided or prejudiced hereby.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, following line 8, insert the following new section:

"SEC. 2. The use of all water diverted through said works from the Colorado River shall be subject to and controlled by the Colorado River compact, the Boulder Canyon Project Act, the California Self-limitation Statute, and the Mexican water treaty, and shall be included within and shall in no way increase the total quantity of water to the use of which the State of California is entitled and limited by the said compact, statutes and treaty."

On page 2, line 9, strike "2" and insert "3."

On page 3, following line 8, insert the following new subsection:

"(3) That the use of all water diverted through said works from the Colorado River shall be subject to and controlled by the Colorado River Compact, the Boulder Canyon Project Act, the California Self-limitation Statute, and the Mexican Water Treaty, and shall be included within and shall in no way increase the total quantity of water to the use of which the State of California is entitled and limited by the said compact, treaty, and statutes."

On page 3, line 9, strike "(3)" and insert "(4)."

On page 3, line 18, strike "(4)" and insert "(5)."

On page 3, line 19, after "Authority", insert a comma and add "their successors or assigns", and on page 4, line 1, insert a period after the word "agencies" and strike the remainder of the paragraph ending on line 3.

On page 4, line 4, strike "3" and insert "4."

On page 4, following line 9, insert the following new section:

"SEC. 5. The United States and the San Diego County Water Authority and their respective permittees, licensees, and contractors, and all users and appropriators of water of the Colorado River diverted or delivered through the existing aqueduct and the enlargement or addition thereto shall observe and be subject to the Colorado River compact, the Boulder Canyon Project Act, the California Self-limitation Statute, and the Mexican water treaty in the diversion, delivery, and use of water of the Colorado River, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding, and such condition and covenant shall attach as a matter of law whether set out or referred to in the instrument evidencing such permit, license, or contract or not, and shall be deemed to be for the benefit of and be available to the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, and the users of water therein or thereunder by way of suit, defense, or otherwise in any litigation respecting the waters of the Colorado River."

On page 4, line 10, strike "4" and insert "6", and on line 18 strike "5" and insert "7," and on line 21, strike "6" and insert "8."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, as H. R. 5102 passed by unanimous consent a few moments ago, one of my colleagues turned to me and said, "There goes some more of your Colorado River water." I replied, "No, the author of the bill spoke to me concerning this second barrel of the San Diego aqueduct some time ago, and I agreed to support the measure with certain amendments. Those amendments are included in the bill which makes it satisfactory to me."

Mr. Speaker, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for June 19, 1950, when the gentleman from California, Congressman MCKINNON had before this House under unanimous consent another bill which contained a provision for a survey for an aqueduct to bring Colorado River water to San Diego, will show that at that time the gentleman from California, Congressman MCKINNON and I had a colloquy in which I favored an aqueduct to bring Colorado River water to San Diego because it is one of our great naval ports. I favored it also because of the fact that San Diego years ago contracted with the Secretary of the Interior to receive 112,000 acre-feet annually out of Lake Mead. I did object, and so stated, that San Diego had been placed at the bottom of the list among the several California priorities, and I am sure that the gentleman from California, Congressman MCKINNON agreed with me at that time that San Diego should not be so placed by California authorities, and he agreed with me that something ought to be done about that arrangement.

The amendments which are included in this bill are designed to make this supply of water for San Diego through the second barrel of the aqueduct conform to the law of the river as found in the basic laws enumerated. California has an undoubted legal right to a gross of 4,400,000 acre-feet of water out of the Colorado River. San Diego has long had a contract for 112,000 acre-feet of water annually, which is only about 2 percent of the amount which basic law furnishes California. My interest is in having San Diego and the other west-coast cities in southern California get their legal quotas with top priority and not bottom priority. Certainly I want San Diego to have her 112,000 acre-feet annually, half of which will be carried by this second barrel of the aqueduct, but I want it to be as a part of the total California legal allotment and not in addition thereto.

ARMED SERVICES NURSING BILL

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, we have just finished the hearings on a nursing bill that I introduced last January, H. R. 910.

The fact that \$61,000,000,000 has been appropriated for military purposes presupposes an emergency. Recently we appropriated for an additional 120,000 hospital beds. I am wondering who is going to take care of the patients in those beds, for the nurse shortage is very real and grows more and more acute. H. R. 910 is the result of several years of study and many months of hard work. It has in it definite safeguards against Federal control and puts the ultimate control into the hands of this Congress where it belongs. It is the Congress that will decide the continuance or discontinuance of the program at any time it sees fit.

I have asked for this moment in order to express my appreciation to the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, my fellow Ohioan and Cleveland, the distinguished Mr. CROSSER, and to the members of the committee, and thank them for the consideration given to the witnesses and to myself in the entire matter. I hope very earnestly that the committee will meet shortly and bring the bill to the floor.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

FREE IMPORTATION OF BALER TWINE

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 366 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the House resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1005) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 170]

Abernethy	Fine	Mansfield
Adair	Fisher	Martin, Iowa
Allen, Calif.	Fogarty	Meador
Allen, La.	Frazier	Merrrow
Anderson, Calif.	Gamble	Miller, Calif.
Andresen,	Garntz	Mitchell
August H.	Gavin	Morano
Angell	Gore	Morgan
Armstrong	Granahan	Morrison
Bakewell	Granger	Murray, Tenn.
Barrett	Green	Murray, Wis.
Bates, Ky.	Gwinn	O'Konski
Bentsen	Hagen	Ostertag
Bishop	Hall,	Patman
Blackney	Leonard W.	Philbin
Boggs, La.	Harden	Potter
Bosone	Hart	Powell
Boykin	Harvey	Quinn
Breen	Havener	Rabaut
Brooks	Hébert	Rains
Brownson	Hedrick	Reams
Buckley	Heffernan	Redden
Busbey	Heller	Rees, Kans.
Butler	Hill	Rhodes
Canfield	Hillings	Richards
Carlyle	Hinshaw	Rivers
Carnahan	Hoeven	Roosevelt
Case	Hoffman, Ill.	Sadlak
Celler	Holifield	St. George
Chatham	Holmes	Scott, Hardie
Clemente	Horan	Scott,
Clevenger	Howell	Hugh, D., Jr.
Cole, N. Y.	Hunter	Secret
Colmer	Irving	Shafer
Combs	Jackson, Calif.	Sheehan
Cooley	Jackson, Wash.	Shelley
Corbett	Jenison	Sheppard
Cotton	Johnson	Short
Coudert	Jonas	Sikes
Crawford	Jones, Mo.	Sittler
Curtis, Nebr.	Jones,	Smith, Wis.
Davis, Ga.	Hamilton, C.	Stefan
Davis, Tenn.	Kearns	Stigler
Dawson	Kee	Stockman
Deane	Kelly, N. Y.	Tackett
DeGraffenried	Kennedy	Talle
Dempsey	Kerr	Taylor
Denton	Kersten, Wis.	Teague
Dollinger	Kilburn	Thomas
Dolliver	Klein	Thornberry
Donohue	Lane	Vail
Donovan	Latham	Weichel
Dorn	Lecompte	Wigglesworth
Doyle	Lesinski	Wilson, Ind.
Durham	Lind	Wilson, Tex.
Eaton	Lucas	Withrow
Ellsworth	McCarthy	Wolverton
Elston	McCormack	Wood, Ga.
Engle	McCulloch	Wood, Idaho
Evins	McGrath	Yates
Fenton	Mack, Ill.	Zablocki

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and fifty Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

STATE, COMMERCE, JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4740) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair

hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ROONEY, FLOOD, PRESTON, MARSHALL, CANNON, STEFAN, CLEVEGER, and TABER.

FREE IMPORTATION OF BALER TWINE

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half of my time, 30 minutes, to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] and yield myself such time as I may use.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the bill (H. R. 1005) which amends the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material. The twine is now subject to a duty of 15 percent. Binder twine, which is almost the same thing, used for binding shocks of grain, has been on the duty-free list since 1896.

This resolution provides for 2 hours of general debate under an open rule. There are minority views, and I believe an amendment will be offered to make this temporary instead of permanent legislation.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the rule on this side of the aisle, although I do understand there is some objection to the bill itself and that some amendments will be offered.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] and ask unanimous consent that he may speak out of order.

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

There was no objection.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, the speech of Candidate Truman dedicating the GAO Building in which he told the people that from 1947 through 1951, over the last 5 years, we have operated the Government with a surplus of nearly \$8,000,000,000, follows the same line of reckless statements used in the 1948 campaign.

In this same speech the President charged his critics with peddling "butterfly statistics" and "a pack of lies" about his conduct of Federal finances. He said the eight billion surplus he referred to was proof that he believed in operating the Government's finances on a sound basis. Let us see who is dealing in butterfly statistics, or worse.

The President, you will recall, based his campaign for reelection in 1948 largely in opposition to the record of the Eightieth Republican Congress during the years 1947 and 1948. The statistics his pencil men developed to enable the President to make his statement of an eight billion surplus over the past 5 years had to begin with the year 1947 when the Republican Eightieth Congress cut the President's budget, over his opposition, which showed a surplus of \$754,000,000. His figures also included the year 1948

when the Republican Congress again cut his budget, with the result that it left a surplus of \$8,419,000,000.

Mr. Speaker, these figures show that the economy-minded Republican Eightieth Congress which Truman in his campaign said was the worst, or next worst, in history, balanced the budget for the first time in 16 years, reduced taxes by \$4,800,000,000, and showed a surplus for the two years, 1947 and 1948, which Mr. Truman proudly reports and takes credit for, of \$9,173,000,000.

Mr. Truman boasts of nearly an \$8,000,000,000 surplus beginning with the year 1947 up to and through 1951, but he does not tell the American people that the do-nothing Republican Eightieth Congress is responsible for this surplus.

Mr. Truman either completely forgot to explain that the Republican Congress was responsible for the surplus, over the opposition of the President and his leaders, or else his statement is intended to deceive the American people. The small and only surplus he or his predecessors can rightly claim credit for in the past 20 years, is the 1951 surplus of \$3,510,000,000 which resulted because tax money came in faster than they could spend it. It was later wiped out 2 months after July 1. In fact, Mr. Truman and his administration during the last 3 years of those 5 years when they had control of Congress not only spent the \$9,173,000,000 left by the Republican Congress in 1947 and 1948 but spent the 1951 surplus he refers to and \$1,422,000,000 in addition. His party has not, in fact, really balanced the budget in the past 20 years.

The following table of receipts and expenditures should be of interest:

Fiscal years ending June 30	Expenditures	Receipts	Surplus (+) or deficit (-)
1947.....	\$39,289,000,000	\$40,043,000,000	+\$754,000,000
1948.....	33,791,000,000	42,211,000,000	+8,419,000,000
1949.....	40,057,000,000	38,246,000,000	-1,811,000,000
1950.....	40,167,000,000	37,045,000,000	-3,122,000,000
1951.....	44,633,000,000	48,143,000,000	+3,510,000,000

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, we have just heard from my colleague from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] the usual type of propaganda put out by the highly paid publicity staff of the Republican National Committee, prepared in advance for use whenever the opportunity presents itself on the floor of this House to question the motives, the integrity, and the purposes of our great President, Harry S. Truman. In his speech several days ago, the President stated very clearly and precisely what his views were on economy. He has practiced such a policy, the truth of which cannot be denied, notwithstanding the statement of my colleague from Illinois to the contrary. Unfortunately, the Republicans feel hurt whenever the President calls attention to their shortcomings, and naturally they feel that by unleashing criticism such as we have just heard, by finding fault with every utterance of the President, they hope to be able to de-

ceive the American people, instead of, as they charge, the President deceiving them.

Contrary to the old adage about the elephant's memory, the followers of this slow-plodding animal have apparently already forgotten that the same tactics of criticizing and criticizing were used in the last campaign, and up to election day they sincerely believed they had fooled a majority of the American people into believing their false claims, but when the returns were in it was found that thinking Americans had again supported the President and his policies by assuring him another 4 years in the White House. I am more than satisfied that he will again succeed, if he chooses to become a candidate for reelection, in being retained at the head of our great Government, thus safeguarding the country from Republican misrule, from which it has suffered on occasion in the past.

It is amazing to me that they should be against this bill. Of course, the Democrats have always been helpful to the farmers. We have been helping them in every way. We provide everything for them, even to the extent of bringing in, expense free, Mexican labor. In this bill we are again trying to help the tillers of the soil by relieving them of the 15-percent tariff on baler twine. I do not know of what more we can do for them than we have already done. The Republicans, I note, have submitted a minority report, signed by eight Members. Just think of it. They go out to the country, to the farmers, here and there, and tell what great friends they are of the farmers, and when we, the Democrats, bring out legislation in the interest of the farmers, the Republicans invariably oppose it. As it is, here is a minority report as I have stated signed by eight Republicans, outstanding Members, against this legislation that aims to aid and assist the farmers. I understand the four great farm organizations are asking for this legislation, and it was upon the testimony and pleadings of farmers and these farm organizations that the Committee on Ways and Means reported this bill. Notwithstanding, as I stated earlier, eight outstanding Republicans signed the minority report against this bill that is intended to give this additional aid to the farmers, carrying out the policy of the Democratic Party to do everything humanly possible for the farming communities and for the farmers of this country. I congratulate the Committee on Ways and Means for bringing the bill in, not that I believe the farmers are really deserving. The farmers have become more prosperous than in all history under the Democratic administration. I do not know whether they always appreciate or recognize what we, I mean the Democratic Party, have done for them. If they are sensible, honest and sincere, and interested in the future welfare, they will show their appreciation by supporting the Democratic Party which has brought continued prosperity not only to the farmers but to the entire Nation.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NICHOLSON].

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, I did not want to talk on the rule because I think that perhaps in general debate we will get a little bit more information about this bill. I do not intend to vote against this rule, although I think it ought to be defeated. The gentleman on the Democratic side who is in charge of this bill is one of the outstanding Members of the House. He thinks as I do about this, that perhaps we ought to have a real explanation of this bill.

The gentleman from Illinois who preceded me, when he talked about how much the Democrats had done for the farmers, was making what he probably thought was a good argument, but it had little to do with the discussion before us.

Mr. Speaker, this bill hurts two of the best industries that are established in the State of Massachusetts. There are only about seven more in the whole United States that make binder twine or any other kind of twine or who are in the business of producing rope. There are people in my district who have been employed by the Plymouth Cordage Co. and the New Bedford Cordage Co. for 50 years, and a great many of them have been employed for 35 years. They know their business. This bill hurts them materially.

Mr. Speaker, I would be lax in my duty if I did not stand here and call your attention to this matter, because in the town of Plymouth alone I suppose there are 1,300 or 1,400 employees working in this industry, and if you include their families there must be 4,000 or 5,000 people dependent upon this industry for their living. They have done a good job, the best that could be done by people in the United States. So why would I not stand here and ask you to defeat this bill in its entirety?

The question of the tariff may enter into this matter, but the question of people walking the streets may make a big difference to the people of this country, because we have been through it and we do not want them to do it again. We do not want slave labor to compete with the people in Plymouth and New Bedford.

I ask the Members of the House, even if you adopt this rule, to defeat the bill. Let us have another year to look at it. The Committee on Ways and Means is looking desperately for more money. This bill calls for less money, when the Committee on Ways and Means is looking for more.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, somebody's figures are off somewhere. According to the best information I can get, about 1,000 workers are employed in the baler-twine and binder-twine phase of cordage production and of that number not over 500 are engaged in the production of the baler twine with which this bill is concerned.

For the sake of argument let us assume labor would be adversely affected—and I will develop during the consideration of the bill that it will not be—and now consider the relative interest of the

workers as opposed to the farmers and the people of the United States. Consider the 500 people who are employed in this phase of the industry—even if they were all employed in the gentleman's district, which they are not. Two large producers produce over 80 percent of the baler twine in this country. Therefore, it is safe to assume that a large percent of the employment is outside of the gentleman's district. The only real force opposed to this bill is the Cordage Institute, which is a trust and a combine with headquarters located in the gentleman's State. But, the majority of the production of baler twine is not located in the gentleman's State. The fact of the matter is that when you take into account the interest of 500 employees in the baler-twine phase of production as against the 30,000,000 farmers and the 122,000,000 other citizens and consumers in the United States, where do you find the weight of the argument centered? It is centered in the interest of the 152,000,000 people minus the 500 people in the baler-twine phase of the cordage industry.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1005) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 1005, with Mr. HAYS of Arkansas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], who is the author of the bill.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, H. R. 1005 provides for the free importation of baler twine by clarifying the intent of Congress in paragraph 1622 of section 201 of title II of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Your Committee on Ways and Means held public hearings on this legislation for 4 days last July, and recommended passage in Report No. 771 dated July 27.

There are two major kinds of agricultural or harvesting binding twines. One is baler twine. The other is binder twine.

Baler twine is used for binding hay, straw, and fodder crops harvested in the field. It is a twine of recent development,

first known in 1939 and of commercial importance first in the early 1940's. Binder twine is used for binding sheaves of grain, corn, and other crops, and for binding bales of hay in rotary type balers.

If congressional intent in paragraph 1622 of the Tariff Act had been to provide only for the duty-free entry of "binder twine," those words would have been used. But the paragraph provides for the duty-free entry of "all binding twine."

Nevertheless, a Customs Bureau official ruled in 1945 that baler twine was subject to a duty of 15 percent ad valorem, and the case has been tied up in customs courts ever since. Legislative recourse appears to be the only proper answer to establishing congressional intent, otherwise we will be passing the buck to the courts to legislate by court decision or legalistic fiat.

For more than 2 years I have been interested in this discrimination and have introduced bills in two Congresses which would provide for the free importation of baler twine. H. R. 1005 is designed for the benefit of farmers, and it is backed by those who have a true interest in farmers. Even though I introduced it, it is not one which will benefit my district. Do not vote for it on my account, for I do not have any farmers in my district except what you might call window-box farmers. My district is strictly urban, and they do not need baler twine or binder twine for the flowers and the chives which are produced for pleasure and kitchen use. Baler twine is used strictly by the farmer.

As is well known, farm equipment and supplies have traditionally been on the free list. It is my firm conviction that Congress intended that baler twine should be on the free list, and but for the erroneous ruling of the Commissioner of Customs, however sincere and honest he may have been in the ruling, baler twine would be on the free list. In the Tariff Act of 1930 Congress intended to cover three types of cordage and twine. First, cordage or rope; second, wrapping and tying twines used for boxes, packages, and bundles; and, third, agricultural binding twine. As a matter of fact, paragraph 1622 of the Tariff Act of 1930 put "all" agricultural binding twine on the free list.

Let me prove to you that there is no just basis for a distinction between baler twine and binder twine. I have in my hand a sample of both types of twine. Note the similarity. They are manufactured from the same raw materials—sisal, henequen, and abaca—commonly known as manila—fibers, on the same machines and in the same plants. They are shipped together under the same freight-rate classifications and the same quantity discounts are applicable to both. They are used by the same farmer in harvesting his crops.

There is no difference whatever between these two types of twine, except that baler twine has a greater number of strands of sisal, henequen, and manila fibers, and therefore a greater tensile strength than binder twine.

A further indication of how erroneous was the Commissioner's ruling can be seen from the fact that the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, in the case of *Wilbur-Ellis Co. v. United States* (26 CCPA 402 (1939)), held that the baling of hay is an agricultural pursuit, and therefore wire baling ties, which were involved in that case, were free of duty as agricultural implements.

Now, get that: Wire was permitted free entry because baling hay was considered an agricultural pursuit, yet baler twine now by the Commissioner's ruling is not permitted free entry. That is just too ridiculous to contemplate. The use of baler twine for baling crops on the farm is as much an agricultural pursuit as the use of binder twine for binding certain crops.

Now we come to the so-called friends of the farmers who are opposing this bill. We run into them every time tariff legislation is under consideration. They are commonly known as the high-tariff boys. It is amazing how their hearts are bleeding for the farmers while considering this legislation. They are only concerned with his welfare they tell us, and they claim to be his spokesmen.

Let me comment parenthetically at this point on the statements of Mr. Roos, who is the principal spokesman for the Cordage Trust.

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

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

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

Mr. DINGELL. I have said that I would yield when I have completed my statement.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The gentleman says he is interjecting something parenthetically.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield.

Mr. Chairman, let me comment parenthetically at this point on the statements of Mr. Roos, the spokesman for the trust, the voice of the cordage industry.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I raise the point of order that the gentleman about whom the gentleman from Michigan is talking does not represent any trust.

Mr. DINGELL. That is my opinion; the gentleman can have his.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, that is not a point of order.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I think we should have a quorum here.

Mr. DINGELL. That is all right, but let me point out that the first quorum move was made by the "friend of the farmers" from Nebraska. If you want to sink the bill by that or any other means you can sink it and take responsibility for such action.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then, Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to have a quorum present.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-one Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

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

[Roll No. 171]

Abernethy	Evins	Meador
Adair	Fenton	Morrow
Allen, Calif.	Fine	Miller, Calif.
Allen, La.	Fisher	Miller, Nebr.
Anderson, Calif.	Fogarty	Mitchell
Andresen,	Frazier	Morano
August H.	Gamble	Morgan
Angell	Garmatz	Morrison
Armstrong	Gavin	Morton
Bakewell	Gordon	Murray, Tenn.
Barden	Gore	Murray, Wis.
Barrett	Granahan	Nelson
Bates, Ky.	Granger	O'Konski
Bentsen	Green	O'Neill
Bishop	Gwinn	Ostertag
Blackney	Hagen	Passman
Boggs, La.	Hall,	Patman
Bosone	Leonard W.	Philbin
Bow	Harden	Potter
Boykin	Hart	Powell
Breen	Harvey	Quinn
Brooks	Havener	Rabaut
Brownson	Hébert	Rains
Buckley	Hedrick	Ramsay
Busbey	Heffernan	Reams
Butler	Heller	Redden
Byrne, N. Y.	Herter	Rees, Kans.
Camp	Hill	Rhodes
Canfield	Hillings	Richards
Carlyle	Hinshaw	Rivers
Carnahan	Hoeven	Roosevelt
Case	Hoffman, Ill.	Sadlak
Chatham	Hollifield	St. George
Chenoweth	Holmes	Scott, Hardie
Clemente	Horan	Secrest
Clevenger	Howell	Shafer
Cole, N. Y.	Hunter	Sheehan
Colmer	Irving	Shelley
Combs	Jackson, Calif.	Sheppard
Cooley	Jenison	Short
Corbett	Johnson	Sikes
Cotton	Jonas	Sittler
Coudert	Jones, Mo.	Smith, Wis.
Cox	Jones,	Stefan
Crawford	Hamilton C.	Stigler
Curtis, Nebr.	Kearns	Stockman
Dague	Kee	Tackett
Daguerre	Kelly, N. Y.	Talle
Davis, Ga.	Kennedy	Taylor
Davis, Tenn.	Kerr	Teague
Dawson	Kersten, Wis.	Thomas
Deane	Kilburn	Thornberry
DeGraffenried	Klein	Vail
Dempsey	Lane	Vorys
Denny	Latham	Weichel
Denton	LeCompte	Wheeler
Dollinger	Lesinski	Wigglesworth
Dolliver	Lind	Wilson, Ind.
Donohue	Lucas	Wilson, Tex.
Donovan	McCarthy	Withrow
Dorn	McCormack	Wolverton
Doyle	McCulloch	Wood, Ga.
Durham	McGrath	Wood, Idaho
Eaton	Mack, Ill.	Yates
Ellsworth	Marshall	Zablocki
Elston	Martin, Iowa	
Engle		

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HAYS of Arkansas, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 1005, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 235 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, as I said just before we were interrupted by

the point of no quorum, Mr. Roos, the spokesman for the Cordage Institute, the trust, the combine, the monopoly, in answer to Chairman DOUGHTON's inquiry about the critical shortages in baler twine about which the farmers were complaining, said that the shortage was due to the fact that the dealers were hoarding baler twine, a ridiculous, untenable statement. It is just like saying that an automobile dealer is hoarding automobiles to keep from making a profit. That goes to show you the kind of arguments they are advancing against this bill.

It is very enlightening to look at the record of the hearings on this bill. The four national farm organizations and every farmer who contacted our committee were unequivocal in their support of the bill. Yet we are told that they "know not whereof they speak." The farmers say that they cannot get baler twine at any price. The "high-tariff boys" say there is plenty of baler twine being produced, and even granted that there is a temporary shortage, they inform us that it appears likely that both supply and price will shortly be much more favorable.

I would like to see you sell that argument to a farmer who cannot get baler twine at any price and has his fields covered with rotting hay. We all know that a farm of any size that raises any crops, whatever they may be, also produces hay. This means that if you have any farmers at all in your district they will benefit by this bill.

The "high-tariff boys" point with pride to the fact that the domestic manufacturers of baler twine have had an increase in their fiber costs of 15 cents per pound, yet they have advanced their price only 9.7 cents per pound.

This in and of itself indicates on its face that there is a monopoly existing on the part of domestic producers of baler twine and that they have been bleeding the farmer for every cent they can get out of him. A very pertinent question is: Why have not the domestic producers of baler twine long ago reduced the price of the twine to the farmers if they can now absorb some of the increase in the price of their raw materials. Another thing, do not let the pleas for the domestic producers of baler twine fool you. Two of these producers account for 80 percent of the domestic production of baler twine. If that is not a monopoly, I would like to see one.

The opponents of this bill try to convince us that the farmer will benefit only a few cents a year even if baler twine is imported duty-free. Today the price in Canada is 29.43 cents per pound, while the United States price is 34.67 cents per pound. This amounts to a difference of 5.24 cents per pound. It is estimated that 125,000,000 pounds of baler twine will be used by farmers in 1951. When we multiply this quantity by the difference between the Canadian and the United States price, we arrive at the figure of \$6,550,000. I am yet to be convinced that this can be adequately

termed a "negligible" saving to farmers. This saving belongs to the farmer and in turn to the consuming public who are the actual sufferers from the greed of the domestic manufacturers.

Other important benefits will be derived by farmers as a result of the enactment of this legislation. The use of baler twine is the most efficient and economical means the farmer has in baling his crops. One man can operate an automatic pickup baling machine which uses baler twine. It takes 2 to 4 men to operate an automatic pickup baling machine which uses wire. This saving in labor alone is of critical importance to the farmer now since many of his sons have been called into the Armed Forces and farm labor is in critical supply.

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

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. DINGELL. The use of baler twine has an additional advantage for the farmer. It is much safer than the use of wire because it often happens that the wire gets mixed in with the hay and other fodder crops which the farmer feeds his cattle, resulting in their death.

We are told by the opponents of this legislation that laborers engaged in the manufacture of baling twine will be thrown out of work if this legislation should be enacted. My record attests to the fact that I have been a friend of labor long before I came to Congress, and I will not even argue the point that I would do anything which would be detrimental to the worker. Contrary to adversely affecting laborers engaged in the manufacture of baling twine, it is my firm conviction that enactment of this legislation will help them. Now, many of the farmers who can afford to do so have resorted to the use of wire baling machines. If the farmers cannot be assured of an adequate supply of baler twine, many more of them will, of necessity, have to resort to substitute methods of baling their crops. The high price and the shortage in supply of any commodity, we all know, encourage substitution. Converting to wire balers not only will throw workers engaged in making baling twine out of work, but it will be a very expensive proposition to the farmer and in turn increase the cost of food to consumers.

I think we can leave it to the manufacturing industry in our country to compete with any country in the world as to the quality and price of the baler twine which they produce. This will mean additional jobs instead of fewer jobs. An example right on this point can be seen from the fact that even though farm machinery has been imported duty-free over the years, the United States is still the greatest manufacturer of farm machinery in the world, and the quality of our farm machinery is such that even if it is higher priced, everyone still clamors for it.

The Cordage Trust tells us that foreign manufacturers of baler twine can sell

twine much cheaper in the United States than their members can because of the differences in labor costs. Yet, they themselves admit that all manufacturers in the world are on an equal footing as far as the purchase of raw material and machinery used in the manufacture of baler twine are concerned, since these items must be imported. They admit that the cost of labor in the manufacture of baler twine accounts for only about 10 to 14 percent of the selling price of baler twine. This cannot represent any great advantage or disadvantage to the Cordage Institute members as far as competitive prices are concerned.

There is definitely a critical shortage of baler twine which has been artificially created by the Cordage Trust which enjoys a monopoly almost unheard of today. Even at the exorbitant prices which they are demanding from the farmers right now, and which the farmers in many instances are willing to pay, the farmer still cannot get anywhere near an adequate supply of baler twine. The Cordage Trust has attempted to produce figures to dispell this shortage. These figures are of little comfort to the farmer. He knows where he stands. He is short of baler twine, his harvest is rotting in the fields, and he cannot get baler twine at any price. You cannot explain away this shortage by statistics.

The trust would have us believe putting baler twine on the free list will ruin them. Binder twine has been imported free of duty since 1896 and domestic producers still supply about 75 percent of our total binder twine requirements.

There are no adequate substitutes for baler twine. It cannot be made of any of the domestic fibers such as cotton. The only way to relieve the situation now facing the farmer is to enact this bill, and assure him an adequate supply of baler twine.

Since the free importation of baler twine benefits not only the farmer but the consuming public, enactment of this legislation is of the greatest importance. I have no doubt that the ruling of the Commissioner of Customs will eventually be overturned in the courts, but the farmer needs immediate relief and cannot await a successful litigation of the status of baler twine under the Tariff Act.

Congressional action is necessary and we should not leave it up to the courts to determine what was the intent of Congress. We ourselves should clarify our intent if it is or has ever been doubtful.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the bill before the House, H. R. 1005, is to permanently remove the tariff of 15 percent ad valorem on baler twine. This type of twine first came into use in 1939. Baler twine is used principally in automatic pick-up balers to tie and bind bales of hay, straw, and fodder crops. There are some of us in the House of Representatives who believe that the American market is the greatest and best market in the world, and also that the protection of our market from ruin-

ous foreign competition through protective tariff duties has given the people of the United States the highest standard of living in the world. Tariff protection is sound Republican doctrine. Therefore, whenever a legislative proposal to depart from tariff protection is presented to the House of Representatives, the branch of Congress in which it must under the Constitution originate, a review of our tariff history may be appropriate. Such a review is important in peace times, and it is doubly so in times of war.

It is doubtful if any influence other than foreign influence would urge the removal of a tariff in opposition to the recommendation of our Defense Department. This being true it is proper to inquire what our Munitions Board has to say on the subject of the removal of the 15 percent ad valorem tariff on baler twine, as it may be inimical to our national defense. When it became apparent that H. R. 1005, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material was scheduled for consideration, I wrote to the Munitions Board on May 29 of this year requesting the reaction of the Munitions Board as to how the removal of the tariff on baler twine might affect our national-defense program.

I received a reply from the Munitions Board on June 6, 1951, the pertinent part of which reads as follows:

From the standpoint of national defense this seems to be more important than a minor and probably temporary reduction in the price of baler twine. Maintenance of domestic manufacturing facilities is essential for any requirements for rope and twine in agriculture, mining, shipping, and for military use. Therefore, the Munitions Board is opposed to the elimination of the remaining small duty on baler twine.

I inserted the full letter from the Munitions Board on pages 31 and 32 in the hearings on H. R. 1005. Such a letter relating to our national defense in time of war would, it seemed to me, be a sufficient answer to any pressure from domestic sources to reduce this tariff. I felt sure that the real insistence that action be taken to reduce the tariff on baler twine as against our program of national defense must come from foreign influence. In appraising proposed legislation, its sponsors and their purposes are of importance in determining the merits of a particular bill. I have applied these recognized yardsticks to H. R. 1005 with surprising results. The Members of the House are fully aware that we have the Federal Lobbying Act on the statute books. It is a significant fact that on January 31, 1951, the same month that H. R. 1005, the baler twine tariff bill, was introduced, Mr. Donald D. Hogate registered in accordance with the Federal Lobbying Act as a representative of the Brantford Cordage Mill, in connection with H. R. 1005.

The Brantford Cordage Mill, a manufacturer of baler twine, is located in the Province of Ontario, Canada. The city

of Detroit is its natural port of entry for Brantford baler twine.

The Brantford Cordage Mill employs Canadian labor. It pays taxes in Canada—not in the United States. The wage scale in Canada is lower than it is in the United States. This bill H. R. 1005 viewed from every angle is completely against the interests of American labor. The enactment of the bill can under no stretch of the imagination benefit the farmer but on the other hand it can and will, if enacted into law, turn over our cordage industry to foreign manufacturers who pay not a dime in American taxes nor one cent to American labor.

The application of Mr. Hogate shows that he receives \$1,000 per month and expenses for this work, and his quarterly reports indicate that these expenditures have been for news releases and communications.

It is obvious that Mr. Hogate has done a most efficient job as a lobbyist for the foreign interests which he represents, otherwise H. R. 1005 would not be on the floor today. It requires a man of prestige, personality, and ability to persuade leaders of farm organizations to support legislation to weaken, if not to ultimately destroy, the cordage industries of this country which have given outstanding service to the farmers of the United States. I am sure that it must be apparent that a vote for H. R. 1005 is a vote for foreign twine mills and foreign labor, and a vote against our national defense program—a vote against American labor, a vote against American industry, a vote against Federal and State tax collections, and finally, a vote against the American farmer.

I repeat it is of the greatest importance to the farmer to have a great and rich market for his produce. Protection is a policy which protects and stimulates American industry and insures high wages for American labor and provides the greatest market in the world for the American farmer. The American farmer, as well as the American industrialists and American workmen, must be protected from the invasion of that market by cheap foreign competition.

It is axiomatic that a tariff law destructive to one line of endeavor in the United States, will lay its burdens upon every line of endeavor. You cannot strike the manufacturer with a low tariff without striking the labor he employs and you cannot strike the labor he employs without striking the farmer who produces for that labor.

It is also true that as the manufacturer needs the business of the farmer it is to his interest that business be kept worth while and, as the farmer depends for his measure of success upon the buying ability of labor, he in turn will do best when labor is fully employed, and labor is fully employed only when we make in the United States the bulk of what we consume in our own country.

Before the passage of the Wilson low-tariff bill, President Harrison said, in December 1892, relative to conditions:

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or wages

were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their own power to supply the necessities and comforts of life.

On August 8, 1893, after it was known that a low-tariff measure would soon be put in force, President Cleveland had this contrasting story to tell. He said:

With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distress and fear have sprung up on every side. * * * Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

It will be recalled that the enactment of the Dingley bill, enacted under the administration of William McKinley, saved the Nation from the devastating results of the low-tariff Wilson bill.

It was during the debate on the Wilson bill that Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver made a prophecy. He said:

I, for one, am not discouraged even if Congress should enact this—

Wilson low tariff—

into law, because I know that the people of the United States having learned their lesson in the midst of broken fortunes and impoverished industries will come back speedily to the historic standards of American common sense.

The people did return to the historic Payne-Aldrich covenant with prosperity in consequence.

Memory is short, however, and in time experience under a low tariff was forgotten, eyes were closed to truth. The Payne-Aldrich covenant with prosperity was abandoned.

Let us not forget that it has always been the policy of our Government to guard against the destruction of those industries vitally essential to our national security. Departure from this policy prior to World War I, when our chemical industry was crippled and practically destroyed by dumping on the part of Germany.

Now then, those of us who feel a deep concern on the subject of national security do not care to brush aside this vital issue relating to our national defense by repealing a tariff on baler twine to which repeal the Munitions Board objects. The members of the minority, true to the traditions of the Republican Party, believe in national security and in tariff protection, consider the most important single consideration respecting H. R. 1005 is the adverse effect on our national security if the tariff on baler twine is repealed.

The time has come to stop, look, and listen.

For the last 17 years, operating under a trade-agreement program, tariffs have been cut to the lowest point in our history. The drive has been to surrender our markets to the foreign nations of the world. The reciprocal trade-agreement policy was inaugurated by Alger Hiss. It had his blessing and that of the other Communists in the State Department.

Over 95 percent of everything in the aggregate produced in the United States is sold in our domestic market. To surrender this market is to strike at the very heart of our Republic. None knew this better than the men who framed our Constitution, and those who sat in the First Congress to assemble under it. It was a great day for our young Republic when on the second day of the First Congress of the United States, the House of Representatives being in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, James Madison, who practically wrote the Constitution; James Madison, the loyal disciple of Thomas Jefferson; James Madison, the second Democratic President of the United States, offered a resolution that specific duties should be levied on spirituous liquors, wines, teas, sugar, pepper, cocoa, and spices, and an ad valorem duty on all other articles.

What was the preamble to this legislation proposed by Mr. Madison? The preamble to his resolution read like this:

Whereas it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufacturers, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported.

Mr. Madison further said that he was "looking to the preservation of internal industries upon which the Government and the people could rely for strength and well-being."

Andrew Jackson, who is now deified by an annual \$100-a-plate money-raising campaign fund—tax free—in a letter under date of April 26, 1824, to Dr. A. H. Coleman, in discussing the tariff in that letter, Andrew Jackson placed protection first and then said:

Beyond this I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and to revenue. * * * It is time that we should become a little more Americanized; and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else in a short time by continuing our present policy—

The low tariff policy between 1816 and 1824—

we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves.

A review of the tariff cuts throughout our history shows that this country never has prospered and never can prosper by taking our markets away from home producers and surrendering them to foreigners.

It has been the experience under every low tariff act that when a country has captured our market from an American industry, the price of the foreign article is raised so that the American consumer is helpless and has to pay more by far than he ever did for the product of the domestic producer.

Every conceivable charge has been made against every tariff bill seeking to protect the farmers, the laborers, and industry from the importation of the products of foreign cheap labor.

The one thing, the commanding thing, is to save our home markets, the markets in which we sell the greatest part of what we produce, to our own citizens—to those who eat in America, dress up in

America, and build new homes in America.

Our farmers of today do not recall what the Wilson low tariff did to agriculture in 1920 and 1921. Some of the very old timers who traversed the agricultural and livestock regions have not, I am sure, forgotten the hardships that were visited upon the stockmen in that low-tariff period.

Millions of pounds of wool and beef, and billions of pounds of vegetable oils were brought in from foreign lands and dumped upon our markets at a price ruinously below the cost of production in America. The effect of such staggering foreign competition was devastating to the economy of our agriculture.

The history of the ruinous effect of low-tariff legislation has repeated itself exactly the same way five different times during the life of the Republic. Five different times prosperity has been regained under protection. Every time we yield to the pressure of the importers to cut or to repeal a protective tariff, it is to export our payrolls, close our domestic industry, and then suffer the penalty of the price of imports being raised far above the former domestic price.

The removal of the 15 percent ad valorem tariff on baler twine cannot aid the farmer this season, and there is no evidence to show that he will derive any benefits in the future from this free trade move. It may benefit the importer of baler twine by creating a condition that will ultimately destroy the domestic baler-twine industry and throw 9,000 American workmen out of employment. The American farmer should be the last one to sponsor a free-trade policy, even in the slightest degree. There will have to be an end to supplying foreign nations with our taxpayers' dollars to provide a foreign market for our farm and other products.

The American market is the American farmers' future hope. The export of our factories and payrolls will eventually destroy our domestic market.

The Department of Defense has registered its disapproval of this proposal to remove the tariff on baler twine. This bill is an importer's bill masquerading as domestic farm legislation.

I want to point out here that this man Hogate has done, as I said, a magnificent job, and I say this to you in all sincerity, in convincing the farm leaders of this country—not the farmers but the farm leaders of this country that they will benefit by the destruction of our cordage industry, and yielding to Canada and Canada's industries. But, it will result in simply robbing our Treasury of taxes and custom duties, and also in throwing labor out of employment and forcing the farmers to pay the foreign price. You will get some more information on this from one of my colleagues when he speaks.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If this bill is passed, and as a result the few twine mills remaining in the United States are

forced completely out of business, will not American farmers then be put in the position where they will have to pay whatever price the foreign twine producers want to charge in the future? Is that not correct?

Mr. REED of New York. That has been the history every single time we have lowered the tariff. Consider the dye situation, if you please. What happened to us then? During the war it almost caused our defeat.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If that happens, then it will be to the detriment of our farmers, and this legislation would injure the farmers of the United States rather than benefit them.

Mr. REED of New York. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] indicts the farmers and their spokesmen in this matter.

The original author of the twine bill was the distinguished Senator from Nebraska, HUGH BUTLER. If anybody can pull the wool over his eyes, I am sorry for him and for the farmers who sent him here from the great State of Nebraska.

I want to take the opportunity now to point out how totally wrong the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] is as regards the letter upon which he rests his entire case as far as the safety of the country is concerned. The gentleman from New York referred to that letter which he had printed on page 5 of the report, signed by C. W. Middleton, vice chairman for production and requirements. He is the subordinate of Mr. John D. Small, who is Chairman of the Munitions Board.

I agree 100 percent with the contention of the gentleman from New York that we should consider very seriously the position of the Munitions Board on enactment of H. R. 1005. The gentleman's comments on the Board's position are based upon a premature letter secured under misapprehension from the Munitions Board in order to bolster his stand for high tariffs, whether or not the farmer, the consumer, or anybody else suffers.

We have all seen through this cloak; and as a further indication of his frantic effort to bolster his position by any means possible I would like to read a letter addressed to me, dated August 25, from Chairman John D. Small, of the Munitions Board, wherein Mr. Small has this to say:

This is in answer to your inquiry of August 15, 1951, relative to H. R. 1005, a bill providing for the free importation of baler twine.

In order to supply the Honorable DANIEL A. REED expeditiously with certain factual information which was requested in his letter to me of May 29, 1951, Mr. Middleton's reply of June 6, 1951, to Congressman REED was sent prior to full development of the Department of Defense position on this bill. The Department of Defense has no objection to the enactment of H. R. 1005.

Even the attempt to defeat this bill on the grounds that it would seriously hamper our defense effort is once and for all put in its proper place by Mr. Small's letter of disavowal.

The gentleman from New York and I secured these letters as individual members of the Committee on Ways and Means for our own information and guidance. He, unfortunately, contacted an employee of the Board, while I contacted its Chairman at a later date.

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

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER].

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, the pending bill, H. R. 1005, provides for the free importation of baler twine. This bill was favorably reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, as I recall it, by a vote of 17 to 6. Several of our distinguished colleagues on the Republican side of the House voted for the bill and, as I understand, are still supporting it.

Baler twine is now subject to a duty of 15 percent ad valorem. It is used primarily in automatic pick-up hay balers to tie and bind bales of hay, straw, and fodder crops. It first came into use in 1939 and its use has increased materially since that time, due to the steadily increasing use of automatic pick-up twine balers by farmers throughout the country. The farmers find that such baling is efficient and economical, and that the use of this baling twine is much more desirable than the use of baling wire, because it is much safer for livestock. Binder twine which is also an agricultural twine and which is used primarily for binding sheaves of grain and corn and in some cases hay, has been duty-free since 1896. In many other instances Congress has exempted from duty commodities and implements used in agricultural pursuits.

We have this simple situation presented today through the consideration of the pending bill: What is called binder twine is on the free list, and what has since been termed baler twine is on the dutiable list with a 15 percent duty. The only difference in the two products is that baler twine contains a few more strands of fiber than binder twine. They are both used by the farmers throughout the country. So the Committee on Ways and Means felt that it was only fair and proper to respond to the request of the farmers throughout the country to make this essential farm commodity subject to the same duty-free entry as the other type of twine that is used by the farmers.

Witnesses representing all of the farm organizations of the country appeared before the committee strongly supporting the pending bill; in fact, the great support that is afforded this measure comes from the farm organizations of the country, and all the farmers who have expressed themselves to members of the committee are in favor of this legislation.

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

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

Mr. NICHOLSON. How much will the Government lose by the passage of this bill?

Mr. COOPER. I do not have the exact figures before me, but the effect on the revenue will be very slight. All of the departments of the Government that gave any expression on the measure are in support of it, and the Department of Agriculture has strongly supported the passage of this bill in a communication to the committee which appears in the RECORD.

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

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGHTON. In respect to the effect on the revenue, I may say to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts that anything that helps the farmer helps the revenues of the Government, because it enables him to make larger profits and pay larger income taxes; and what is lost by the reduction of the tariff will be more than offset by the increased income tax the farmer will pay as a result of this legislation.

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

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

Mr. KEATING. Would the gentleman deal with the attitude of the Department of Defense? In answer to the inquiry of the gentleman from New York the Department wrote him a letter giving in full the reasons why the Department of Defense was opposed to the bill. Then the gentleman from Michigan, to our surprise, read a letter repudiating that but not giving the reasons for the repudiation. Would the gentleman from Tennessee be able to explain what the reason for the difference was?

Mr. COOPER. In the limited time available I will not perhaps be able to develop that question as fully as the gentleman from New York might desire, but the fact is that the head of the Munitions Board has unequivocally stated that the previous letter written to the gentleman from New York was written before the full facts were developed, and now in another letter dated just a few days ago the Chairman of the Munitions Board unequivocally states that the Board has no objection to the enactment of this bill.

Mr. KEATING. Was the second letter submitted to the committee for its consideration?

Mr. COOPER. The second letter was dated August 28, 1951, which was after the bill was reported by the committee. I am strongly supporting the pending bill and urge its passage.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, with reference to what has been said in this debate that has arisen concerning the recommendation of the Munitions Board, let us review what has been said. The gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] wrote a letter to the Munitions Board. This Board immediately replied.

The Board gave its reasons why it recommended against the passage of this

legislation. Now, then, it appears that somebody secured a letter from the Chairman of the Board. I wonder where this effort came from and why the Board did not report its action to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED]. The gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] made the inquiry and they replied to it. Somebody must have made inquiry of the Chairman and he comes back with a different kind of an answer. It would seem that this Chairman should at least have given Mr. REED some information with reference to this last letter.

But the man who replied to Mr. REED made several very significant statements. He gave reasons for his position. Here is why he says the Board is against the importation of this material free of duty. He says that in the production of this commodity there is consumed a commodity that the Government needs in its stockpile. That commodity is sisal. In the letter he wrote to Mr. REED he gave the figures to show how much more sisal is consumed year after year in its production, and indicating why it is really a dangerous matter so far as stockpiling is concerned. This commodity called sisal is a very important commodity.

Let me give you the figures in Mr. REED's letter. It is stated in that letter that in 1946 the amount of sisal consumed was 13,100,000 pounds; in 1947, 24,600,000; in 1948, 27,100,000; 1949, 34,400,000; and in 1950 it is estimated at 56,500,000.

Now those figures indicate why the Board made this decision. It is purely a matter of conservation of sisal.

It has been stated here several times that these two twines are exactly alike, the only difference being in size. That is not right, that is not true. These two twines are not exactly alike. The component parts are different. The binder twine has got less of this important commodity we call sisal in it than the other, and, besides, we country boys who have been raised on a farm know something about it. I have used this binder twine on many hot days. The baler twine comes along and it has some different commodities in it. It is appropriate for certain purposes. Binder twine is used for binding wheat. When the wheat is bound it will in a short period go through the thresher. This baler twine binds and bales the hay and that hay must be bound firmly and the twine must resist the attack of rodents and insects. This baler twine is treated to prevent the bugs and worms from cutting it. Hay when baled is sometimes kept for many months before it is used.

It is a different commodity, maybe not vitally different, but it is sufficiently different not to be the same, as has been indicated here.

It is true that the farm organizations have come out in favor of this legislation. I have high regard for the opinion of these organizations. I do not speak for the farm organizations, but I dare say that last spring when they made these announcements that was the way they felt about it. There was a shortage of baler twine in the country. I do not know what they would say now. The season

is practically over. This commodity is not going to be in great demand now. On behalf of the manufacturers of this commodity let me say to you that they anticipated the best they could. There is evidence before our committee that those who manufactured this commodity last year made about twice as much as they did in previous years. However, everybody knows that the advance in the use of the baler twine has been phenomenal. It has been only a few years since you saw haystacks being up all over the country, but the last year or two there have been very few stacks going up. The demand for baler twine has really outstripped the production.

Now, what is the use of getting agitated over this? The season is over, and by next season those who manufacture this commodity will have learned their lesson and will meet the demands. They will manufacture more of it and produce it so that it will be more equitably distributed. I have a letter here from a man who says that a man from his community went to town and bought five or six times as much baler twine as he needed and hoarded it. There is no question but that there has been a black market in baler twine, because some people get scared and buy up the supply, and some get more than they need and others do not get enough.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. If you repeal the tariff on baler twine, has anybody promised that the price will go down to the farmer?

Mr. JENKINS. Here will be the outcome of that. History has proven this proposition to be true all the time, and that is this: Whenever we open our door to foreign importations and we put our manufacturing plants out of business, there the foreign manufacturers will increase their prices as much as the trade will stand. Where does it come from now? It comes from Mexico and Canada, and just as soon as we nullify the effectiveness of our own manufacturing plants and we cut down their production, the prices will go up on the commodity that comes into the country, and that has always been true.

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

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

Mr. NICHOLSON. We just had an experience where England raised the price of rubber and tin three times its value, and the Department of Defense said that would cost everybody in this country three times as much as it did before. Is that not right?

Mr. JENKINS. That is what I tried to illustrate, and the gentleman's statement illustrates it more clearly.

Mr. Chairman, I know that it might be difficult for some to vote against the recommendation of the farmers in this case, but someone on the committee asked one farm organization a very important and pertinent question on this subject. He said, "Who are

you going to sell your production to if you are going to buy everything you buy from somebody else? Where is the farmer going to get his market? In Mexico or Canada?" Everybody knows that Canada has all the farm production it needs and Mexico has practically nothing. When the American farmer begins to reason this thing out, and when this distressful hour has passed, I think they will change their minds.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I would like to ask the gentleman something of the same question I asked a moment ago. If we, by the passage of this legislation, destroy the binder and baler twine industry here in the United States, whether or not the farmers of this Nation will not then be at the mercy of foreign manufacturers, and have to pay in the future any price that they may wish to charge for baler twine in order to get it?

Mr. JENKINS. The gentleman is absolutely right.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And if we put the farmers of the Nation at the mercy of the foreign producers, then we will not be doing the farmers any benefit by the passage of this legislation.

Mr. JENKINS. Absolutely not, and I think the farmers will reason this out themselves. This one man that we put the question to indicated that he had already seen the light at that time.

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

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. This is a bill which, of course, may seem very difficult for representatives from agricultural districts to vote against. I ask the gentleman this question: If we permit binder twine or anything else to come into this country duty-free, if we permit the things that the farmer uses to come into this country duty-free, then by the same token could not the consumers of America expect, in all fairness, that the farm products come into this country gratis, duty-free? Now we are embarking upon a very dangerous program, as I see it.

Mr. JENKINS. That is right, we will not be able to anticipate all the consequences.

Mr. JENSEN. As the gentleman said, the binder twine needs for this season are practically over.

Mr. JENKINS. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. We have a lot of things to consider when we vote a bill of this nature, because we are trying to keep fats and oils out of this country which would otherwise destroy the farmer's price.

Mr. JENKINS. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. And we folks from the agriculture districts are in favor of that.

Mr. JENKINS. The gentleman from Iowa is well recognized as a friend of the farmer and one who knows the farmer's problems; and, not boasting, I think I do, too, and I think it would be rather

dangerous for the farmer to ask us to go too far on this kind of a program just for this one commodity.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right, because if we open the door, if we vote for this bill, then to be consistent we must vote to bring in other products free of duty.

Mr. JENKINS. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. And you get yourself in a precarious position.

Mr. JENKINS. I think we have developed that. Just see what the laboring people of this country have to say. We had some testimony to that effect, and I would like for the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, the great farmer from Detroit, to listen to what the laboring men have to say about this proposition. This is what they say:

According to our estimates, the average United States farmer would possibly save only \$1.60 per year if there were a reduction in the duty and the twine were imported on the free list. We cannot imagine that this sum represents a sufficient enough amount really to affect the economy of the farmer. It is far more important to American agriculture that the supply of the product be guaranteed at all times either in peace or war.

The advantages to the foreign producers is not sufficiently great to warrant this change in tariff policy.

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

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

Mr. SCUDDER. Can the gentleman tell us how many men are employed in the industry now producing twine?

Mr. JENKINS. I think the hearings indicate that there are about nine thousand employed. Just remember that the production of binder twine and baler twine is a very small part of the production of the cordage industry. The time will come when these cordage industries will have to make rope for the Army and the Navy. They will have to make a lot of different things out of the raw material that they handle. It may come to a place where it will be difficult for them to do these things if we hamper their production.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? He specifically referred to me in regard to a matter that I think in fairness I ought to be able to reply to.

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

Mr. DINGELL. Reference was made in the letter from which the gentleman quoted to a saving of \$1.60 per farmer. According to my calculation, 30,000,000 farmers times \$1.60 is \$48,000,000 a year if all of them were involved which of course is not true. I have said this bill will save the farmer over \$6,000,000. That is an awful lot of money for the farmer about whom you have been crying, but now you are not willing to help him. I will put my record in support of labor against yours at any time.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Only \$5,000,000 is involved.

Mr. JENKINS. May I reply to the great farmer from Detroit by saying that I wonder what his great interest in

this proposition is when on the face of the things those who generally speak for labor have indicated clearly their opposition to this bill? I don't know where he gets the figures that there are 30,000,000 farmers in the country. He has his figures mixed. There are about 30,000,000 people—men, women and children on the farm. There are, I think, about 3,000,000 farm units in the country. The amount of duty involved will I think be well below \$5,000,000.

Mr. DINGELL. My labor people did not tell me that. They will stand behind me just as I will stand and have stood behind them, I will assure my colleague from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. All the testimony given to the Ways and Means Committee by those representing labor is in opposition to the proposed legislation.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I am a little bit surprised that a bill of this sort has caused such a commotion this afternoon. I am more than surprised, I am amazed at the position taken by the alleged friends of the farmers, those that have been crying for years in the House of Representatives that they are friends of the farmers.

The only reason there is any opposition to this bill, when you get down to brass tacks, is the fact that a few, perhaps six or seven, cordage manufacturers have made objection to it. That is the only reason there is a fight on this bill. The question is—are you going to legislate in favor of a few manufacturers of cordage and baler twine as against the farmers of the country? It was shown to the Committee on Ways and Means that farmers all over the country—not merely in one area, but all over the country, when they went to the store to get baler twine they found it was simply unobtainable. The stores did not have any. As a result, the farmers had no twine with which to bale their hay, which resulted perhaps in a loss of many, many thousands of dollars, and perhaps in a loss of valuable foodstuffs.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SIMPSON] brought up the question as to whether or not the prices would go down to the farmers, if this import duty was removed. If the prices did not go down, Mr. Chairman, I submit: Will the manufacturer be hurt if prices remain the same? How can the manufacturers be hurt if the prices remain the same? I tell you it is not a matter altogether of price. It is a matter of getting the baler twine so that the farmers will be able to bale their hay.

Are you going to put yourselves on record as telling the four major farm organizations that they do not know what they are talking about when they ask for the passage of this bill? Are you going to listen to their recommendations? Are you going to go against what they recommended when they came before the committee—the four of them—perhaps for the first time in history that

they have all had the exact same viewpoint? Are you going to go on record and say "You do not know what you are talking about even though you represent practically all of the farmers in the Nation?"

Mr. Chairman, talking about the poor employees who will be affected, of course, anybody who has heard that argument advanced before by those on the left side of the aisle know that it is nothing much more than crocodile tears. There are very, very few employees who will be affected by the passage of this bill. As I said, I do not think there are more than six or seven cordage plants, and perhaps not a thousand employees affected. Whereas, you might be affecting 30,000,000 farmers. Mr. Chairman, this is the old fight by those who want to maintain high tariffs regardless of the harm to the American consuming public, and the American farmer, and the American businessman. They want to maintain high tariffs so that a few can make greater and greater profits. The prices of baler twine has increased so tremendously that it has hurt the farmers' pocketbook. Worse than that Mr. Chairman—worse than hurting the farmers' pocketbook, it has resulted in the waste of hay. It is the same old question of the Republican Party—those who want to adhere to the principle of high tariffs.

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

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman has referred to the small number of employees affected. I think—of course, it was unintentional on his part—that he is inaccurate in his statement. The gentleman refers to only 1,000 employees. I know of one company which employs something like 1,400 employees in this industry, and there are many of these companies throughout the country which would be adversely affected by this particular legislation.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman, I think, is referring to plants that produce not only baler twine, but binder twine and other cordage, meaning rope—all different types of rope, heavy rope and light rope and so on, which is somewhat similar to baler twine. If I may say to the gentleman, why should we make a distinction between baler twine which is used for baling hay, and binder twine, and binder wire?

Binder wire and binder twine come in duty free. Do you want to impose on baler twine a 15-percent ad valorem duty, when they are all used for practically the same purpose? If we do that we are doing an inequitable thing to the baler twine. That is simply what you are advocating—I mean those who are opposing this bill.

Mr. KEATING. I am not at all sure that it is a fair argument to say that because you sack one company by letting other kinds of twine in free and allowing foreign competition in that department that you should go further and now go after that same company again and decrease their business and throw

their employees out on the street because of increased foreign competition.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman would advocate placing a 15-percent ad valorem duty on binder twine?

Mr. KEATING. I do not know the situation with regard to that. I would not advocate that. I do know that the passage of this legislation would be a very serious blow to certain companies with which I am familiar. I question whether we would not be properly serving the interests of everyone by simply extending this temporarily to the present situation.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The firms making binding twine have not been hurt because the material that is used for binder twine is coming in free of duty.

Mr. DINGELL. As a matter of fact, speaking about the baler twine and binder twine, there is no difference except in the tensile strength and the thickness. It is used by the same people.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. You do not use binder twine in baling hay. That might be Detroit farming but that is not real farming.

Mr. DINGELL. Oh, why does not the gentleman talk sense?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If the gentleman can understand sense, I will be glad to talk sense.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield further, because I do not want to get into discussions of outside matters.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield, as he said he would earlier in the debate?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I do not want to get into any argument and I do not want anybody else on the floor to get into any argument.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I understand the gentleman is taking his position because of his interest in the farmer.

Mr. EBERHARTER. No, not altogether.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. But partially?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I would not say that now. The gentleman does not want to accuse me of that, I am sure.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Are you taking it because you are interested in labor?

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman knows I have always voted in the general interest of the entire country and not for any one particular segment or anything like that. I have voted for every measure which I thought would be for the benefit of the farmer and the laborer and business and for the general interest of the entire country. I am not a sectional man and I have never voted sectionally and the gentleman knows that. I do not think he should intimate that I am voting just for the sake of the farmer for this measure.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am welcoming you to the group who is interested in the farmer. I wish the gentleman had held the same interest when he pro-

posed a tax on every American farm, and when he opposed—

Mr. EBERHARTER. I refuse to yield further, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And when he proposed slaughtering quotas and beef rollbacks.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I refuse to yield. The gentleman has made a misstatement and everybody on the floor knows it. He has become accustomed to doing things like that whenever some speaker has not yielded to him. I do not think that is acting in a way that a Member of the House should act or should treat another Member of the House who is trying to do his duty as he sees it, who is making an argument on what he thinks are the merits of the case.

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

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

Mr. NICHOLSON. I do not want to hurt the feelings of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but I understood the gentleman to say that this would only hurt a few people.

Mr. EBERHARTER. My statement was it would hurt only a comparatively few—it might possibly hurt, temporarily, a few employees, specifically engaged in the manufacture or processing of baler twine. I do not think it would. In the last analysis it would not hurt them.

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

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAGUE] such time as he may desire.

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Chairman, my interest in the pending bill stems from a primary concern for the needs of the farming interests in my district who have been confronted with untold difficulties in securing sufficient baler twine to meet their requirements during the recent harvest season. There is also, however, some apprehension on my part that in raising the tariff gate we may do irreparable damage to our own cordage industry which in normal times can meet our domestic needs of baler twine.

The persuasive arguments advanced by the National Grange, the Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives are most compelling and I am particularly impressed by their point that binder twine—used for binding grain crops—has been coming into this country duty-free since 1896 and that baler twine—used for machine baling in the field of hay and straw—being made of the same material should, as a matter of course, be relieved of the 15-percent ad valorem duty it now carries.

Undoubtedly, some of the present shortage has been occasioned by certain users of baler twine acquiring in the early part of the year more than they would require for their normal needs during the 1951 season. Far be it from me to label such purchases as hoarding, especially since they were following the

recommendations of many agriculture periodicals and news letters, who predicted that there would be a shortage in this important item. The fact does remain, however, that the present shortage, when we take into account the surplus twine already in the hands of those who will use it next year as well as the evident capacity of our cordage industry, will disappear when the normal factors of production and consumption are given free rein.

It is my intention to vote for this bill since I believe that it is vitally important that every facility be afforded our farmers in stimulating the production of cereal grains so vital to our all-out effort in this uncertain period. I do feel, however, that it will be best to put a limitation on this legislation and lift the tariff on baler twine for a period of not more than 18 months. Surely in that time we will be able to ascertain if imports are necessary to augment our annual domestic twine production, and it will set a time limit on legislation which runs counter the basic belief of those of us in the Congress who have consistently opposed the present Trade Agreements Act, which invites a flood of cheaply-produced foreign goods to the detriment of American labor and industry.

Mr. REED of New York, Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON].

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I think everyone agrees that there is and has been an actual and real shortage of baler twine for use in balers over the farm lands of the country throughout the past several months. I repeat, except for that fact I think this bill would not be before us today. I agree with the last speaker who said that it is not the money involved here that is the principal item, and I would like to say that the testimony indicates that somewhere between \$5,000,000 and \$6,500,000 would be the expected savings, or the hoped-for savings, that may result if foreign baler twine were freely available in our own market; it was not \$48,000,000, nor was it \$1,000,000; it was somewhere between \$5,000,000 and \$6,500,000.

Mr. Chairman, the real question is whether or not more baler twine will be available to the American farmer for use in his balers next year. So I think that when we look at this bill, if we agree that there cannot be any more baler twine brought in from outside the country, or if we agree that it will be brought in, then the effect of the bill is not going to effectuate the purpose that the farmer wants, namely, more baler twine; and, at the same time, if more is not brought in from outside, the American producer would not be hurt except for one fact. Now, frankly, I do not think a great deal more baler twine is going to be brought in from outside the country; but, I think the American producer is going to be hurt because he may think there is more going to be brought in—and, as a matter of fact, there may be.

The American producer will not be able to lay down the requirements with any certainty, which he must do in order to buy the materials used in producing this baler twine, raw materials which must be bought 6 to 7 months ahead of the time it is used. Right now the American cordage industry is endeavoring to ascertain how much material they must have for next year, and they go to the Government largely for the figures upon which they base their estimates as to the amount that should be made for consumption next year. They used all materials last year; and, Mr. Chairman, they produced for use in balers this year far more than the Department of Agriculture and other interested agencies and services told them would be necessary for use in the binders and balers of the country. There was not a great deal more than was estimated, but, unhappily, the American farmer carrying out the recommendations made to him by his great defense agencies, carrying out the policies that were advocated by many organizations that we should buy up the necessary requirements of baler twine for this year, did so; and, as a matter of fact, there is today perhaps 30,000,000 pounds of baler twine held over for consumption next year, but no one knows just how much.

Now, if we pass this proposal and we take off the duty, it is done with the assumption that there will be a lot more baler twine shipped in from outside the limits of the United States. It can come perhaps from Canada; it can and will come from Mexico. First of all let me say that there is no certainty that the material that is sent in from outside the country will be of the quality which the American farmer will use or can use in his machines, because there is no definition in this bill or anywhere else that suggests what baler twine is. It can and will include a lot of materials under different names, that we call rope or wrapping twine, which come in entirely duty-free because it is called by the producer baler twine. Until there is a proceeding through our courts and a court determination as to just what baler twine is, all a company would have to do on the other side of the water or in Canada would be to ship something in here and say "That is baler twine, boys," and they will not have to pay any duty on it. But by the time the American farmer tries to use that stuff that is shipped in from overseas which is called baler twine he will find out all too frequently that he will not be able to use it in his machines. We ought to protect the American farmer, we ought to make sure that material that is shipped in will be usable in his machines.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. DINGELL. I suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the common sense of the American farmer will certainly defend him against buying an inferior product.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. That has not been the experience of the past; just because twine is called baler twine is no assurance that it will work in American machines. There has been a great deal of binder twine brought into this country that was not usable by the American farmers; and the farmer can have no protection unless the American courts or the Congress by law specify just what baler twine is.

Mr. DINGELL. As a matter of fact, the gentleman will agree that some of the imported twine has helped to keep up the competitive good quality of American twine?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Perhaps so.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. May I say that there is no assurance that foreign industry will treat this baler twine so that the bugs and so forth will not eat it up after the hay is baled.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Of course not.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. The language in the bill, as the gentleman states, is a good deal wider. Here is what it says: "and twine chiefly used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding materials."

In other words, if this bill is passed you open it up to any kind of twine to be used for any kind of purpose.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I just want to call the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the fact that we have been producing rope and twine and everything else of that nature up in my district for 130 years, and they are still buying it.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Yes. I have another matter which I should like to take up if time permits.

Let us take a look at Mexico. Mexico today is allowed to ship into the United States all the binder twine she wants to and she has not had to pay any duty on it. It is duty free. So what does Mexico do? Does she help the American farmer get binder twine cheaper? No. Mexico imposes an export tax upon every pound of binder twine that goes out of there. The farmer has to pay a duty on it to help the Mexican Government, not the United States. She ships in some baler twine on which she has to pay a duty. She also has an export tax. When that export tax is added to the duty it becomes competitive with our product in this country. As soon as we take the duty off the baled twine you can bet your bottom dollar that Mexico will increase her export tax. She will take that money out of the American farmer's pocket. The price will not drop at all. The

Mexican Treasury will get this additional money.

No one testified at all that we would substantially increase the availability of baler twine in this country if we depended upon the foreign producers to do it. I say, let us encourage the American producer and let him realize that this market is largely his, at a reasonable price. By doing that we will best guarantee the American farmer a regular, a continuous and an annual supply to meet his needs.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. Here is a point that I think should be brought out in regard to our national defense. I did not see this later letter that was written. I was not accorded the courtesy of a reply. But our Government is stockpiling this sisal. This sisal deteriorates after 3 years, which means then they have to stockpile some more. A question was raised in committee why the Munitions Board did not come up and testify.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I do not know why they did not. To change their position, as they did, in a very few months, is a very sad commentary upon the Munitions Board.

Over in India they make the burlap which we use in this country. We had a tariff of 1 cent a pound on it. We reduced that tariff recently to one-half cent a pound. Immediately thereafter the Indian Government raised the export tax which they impose for their own benefit by 14 cents a pound, wiping out entirely the savings that were all-godly going to be given to the American farmer, creating a situation so that as of today you cannot get burlap at a reasonable price.

No, Mr. Chairman, these foreign governments are not going to rush in here to supply the American farmer with goods at any lower price than they can get them here in the regular market. They are going to come over here and take the market, if they can, and once having it—and they will get it—they will do as they have done with burlap—raise the price for all the traffic will bear.

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

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that we are making a great ado about nothing this afternoon. This Congress long ago decided to let binder twine come into this country duty-free.

I believe that this question was settled in 1896, more than half a century ago. Not 10 percent of the membership of this House can look at binder twine or baler twine unless they have them both before them at the same time, and tell which is which. I doubt if there are 10 men who can tell the difference by looking at one type in the absence of the other. There is no difference, except that the baler

twine should be a little heavier than the binder twine. Baler twine is nothing in the world except a new development or modification of binder twine. It is used where your bales or bundles are a little heavier than those that were used with the old-fashioned binder.

Now we are not called upon to change any principle at all. We are simply asking by this bill that the Tariff Commission carry out the principle established by the Congress a long time ago. In 1896 the Congress decided that binder twine should come in without paying any tariff. No one was hurt by that action. We are now only asking that we should remove the idiotic technicalities that deny to the American farmer the opportunity to buy in a free market. That is what Congress intended he should, if he has the cash to do it. This is not establishing anything new. All in the world this bill is asking you to do is to place a reasonable interpretation on the policy of the Congress as established more than 50 years ago. Nobody has been destroyed because we allowed binder twine to come into this country, and nobody is going to be destroyed if we allow baler twine to come into this country duty-free.

On the other hand, if our farmers are denied the opportunity to enjoy the fruits of technical advancement and to use the most modern machines, then we are going to destroy productive ability. The question is solely: Are you willing to allow this country to enjoy the advancement that science has given us and allow us to use the most efficient machinery, or are you going to fill the way with legislative stumbling blocks? For my part, I believe in a free economy. I believe in giving our farmers the right to produce whatever they can. I believe in progress. Those who ask for a tariff on the twine for modern machines and ask for an exemption for the twine used in the old-fashioned machines are, as I see it, standing in the way of progress. I shall vote for this bill.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS].

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, it has been inferred here by many that perhaps the ones who are speaking for or against this bill are representing special interests. If representing the people of my district means representing special interests, I am guilty because I represent what I believe is the wish of the small farmer in my district. While I was home during this short vacation that we had I talked to several small farmers about the binder-twine and the baler-twine situation. Everyone that I talked to was in favor of doing something about it, and they thought that Congress was the place where it should be done. They did not tell me what to do or what should be done or anything like that, but it is evident that something has to be done. One farmer, for instance, told me that in 1946 he paid \$8 for a 40-pound roll of baler twine; in 1949 he paid \$12 and in 1951 he paid \$20, and he could not understand why. Now I do not understand the whole com-

plexity of it. I am not on the committee, but I am representing my people. The farm organizations and the small farmers are in favor of this bill, also the Department of Agriculture is in favor of it. Now I just wonder who is against it. Is it just individuals, men who are representing certain groups, or not? I have heard the statements that have been made here today and I have tried to figure out exactly who is against it. I presume that the cordage people are against it, which is normal. We are against everything that affects us adversely. But, we, as Representatives, are here to do the most good for the majority of the people of this country, regardless of whom it affects. I think that is the way of a democratic government, and it is my duty as a Congressman not to serve special interests. My theory of democratic government is to do justice to the greatest number of people. We feel, by passing this bill, we are serving the best interest of America.

I heard several arguments made here that prices in the future would go this way or that way if this bill is passed. It is easy for us to assume certain things, but we do not know what is going to come about. Some say it is too late now to help the farmer, that we should put it off until next year. That is not going to solve the problem. The bill is before us now. As I said before, I believe the bill should be passed, for it is a worthwhile bill.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the question here is not what some special interest wants but what is the right thing to do from the standpoint of the United States and our people. Perhaps special interests have inspired the bill. Perhaps folks from across have inspired it. But what is the situation in the United States?

The gentleman who just preceded me said that the price of baler twine had gone up to \$40 a ton. Why? I can tell you why. The foreigners raised the price of the sisal, as the result largely of the stockpiling and what the Munitions Board did, by 15 cents a pound. The manufacturers of baler twine in this country raised the price only 9.7 cents as the result thereof. In other words, they absorbed all they dared while still attempting to break even.

What is the situation in the twine business right now? Last year there were used in this country 72,000,000 pounds. The amount that has been sold so far this year is 110,000,000 pounds produced by industry, 7,500,000 pounds produced by prisons, and imports of 8,000,000 pounds. This 125,500,000 pounds is nearly double what was sold last year.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania told you that he understood there had been hoarding, that perhaps 30,000,000 pounds had been hoarded. The estimates of the Department of Agriculture of the requirements for this year were

94,000,000 pounds. The amount sold on the market has been 31,500,000 pounds more than the Department of Agriculture estimated as the requirements. Naturally, with the sale of one-third more than the Department of Agriculture estimated there would be more or less difficulty in getting the material. But what will be the picture, if you take off the duty? It will be just this: If you let these folks from across the water go ahead and cut in here with their cheap labor, they will wipe out the baler twine industry in the United States, and we will be put in a position where we will be dependent entirely upon the foreign producers, and we will not have anything to protect the farmer at all. The farmer has been deceived, at least the farm leaders have been deceived by these foreign promoters about the situation that has been presented.

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

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. The statement has been made here that there would be only some thousand people affected by this legislation. The gentleman knows something about this industry. Could he give us any idea of the number that would be affected? I know the number is way beyond the figure of 1,000 that has been given us here, but could the gentleman give us any idea of the number?

Mr. TABER. 1,300 employees would be affected in my home town alone.

Mr. KEATING. That is just one company, is it not?

Mr. TABER. That is correct, and there are 16 companies that produce this commodity according to the information that I have. How many there would be, I do not know exactly. But, there is no doubt in the world but that American industry can take care of this situation, if they are given an estimate by the Department of Agriculture, which will enable them to go ahead and stockpile these materials when the opportunity presents itself in the dull season of the year in the winter. There should be no shortage if it can be handled properly and correctly.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the bill will not be passed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, earlier in the year the other body adopted as an amendment to a bill which had been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, and which had passed the House, a provision in general accord with the purposes of H. R. 1005. The amendment was offered by a distinguished Member of the other body, who is not a member of the party to which I belong, and who is from the State of Nebraska. We had quite a discussion on the matter in conference when we met with the members of the Senate Committee on Finance who made up the conference committee on the part of the

Senate. The House conferees knew nothing about the subject because we had had no opportunity to have hearings or to consider it in executive session. We prevailed upon the Senate conferees to recede from their position in support of the amendment which, I think, had been adopted by the other body, if not unanimously, by a very overwhelming vote, for a promise which we made that we would consider this bill, H. R. 1005, before the present Congress adjourned. As a result of that promise, the Senate did recede.

The Committee on Ways and Means scheduled hearings on the bill; 4 days of hearings were held. We learned a great deal about the subject in the 4 days and during the executive sessions which followed. It was impossible to take the bill up before the recent adjournment of the House because certain Members who were greatly interested in this subject could not be here at that time. It is true that the passage of the bill at this late hour in the year will have no effect whatsoever upon the shortage of baler twine which has faced our farmers up to now. It will not enable them to get any more twine from any outside source in the further harvesting of hay, fodder, and so forth, that still remains to be done this season. But it will be of material benefit to farmers who plant and harvest crops next year. It is for the benefit of the farmers next year that we are recommending the bill to the House today. It would not do any good to suspend this 15-percent ad valorem duty for a year, as has been suggested by my good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING]. I had that idea myself originally. I even talked about it in the committee. I felt pretty well convinced that that was the thing for us to do. I discussed the matter with certain representatives of farmer organizations, however, and they told me frankly that they would just as soon not have anything as to have a suspension of this duty for 1 year, or even 18 months as I was suggesting. The difficulty is this: We are getting from abroad now practically all of the baler twine which is available. The mere suspension of this duty will not make available abroad for import into the United States any more baler twine. It will be necessary for facilities abroad to be expanded in order for baler twine in any greater amount to be shipped into the United States. Now those are the facts. Some Members may argue that that is a good reason for not having the legislation, but I believe this is generally understood to be the fact by those familiar with the subject. That is the reason you either oppose the bill or support the bill, one way or the other. You think it will mean additional baler twine in the United States. The only way you can get additional baler twine is to have increased production facilities somewhere in the world from which we can get that baler twine.

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

Mr. MILLS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. The very fact that it will encourage expansion of foreign producers of baling twine, by that same fact it will discourage the expansion of domestic producers of baling twine, and that is one thing I do not want to do.

Mr. MILLS. The gentleman brings me right down to the point I had in mind. I agree with the gentleman that it will mean increased expansion of facilities abroad. I do not agree with the gentleman, however, that the increased expansion of facilities to make baler twine abroad will in any way mean reducing facilities for the making of it or precluding any increase in the present facilities for making it in the United States. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] well knows that the definition contained in paragraph 1622 of the Tariff Act of 1930 is broad enough and is general enough in its verbiage to include at the present time baler twine on the free list. The gentleman knows that. That is the provision of the Tariff Act which since 1896 has continued binding twine on the free list. Binding twine is made in the United States by these same people who make baler twine and the same people who make rope and cordage, and so forth, but there has been no reduction, as far as I know, in the facilities in the United States for making binding twine just because we have imported some binding twine from Mexico or Canada or some other country. It does not necessarily follow that increased facilities for the production of the item needed in the United States by someone abroad means any restriction in increased production of that same commodity here.

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

Mr. MILLS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. The fact is that binder twine has been on the free list since 1896.

Mr. MILLS. Since 1896. That is correct.

Mr. COOPER. Yet the domestic producers still have 75 percent of the market.

Mr. MILLS. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. It is my understanding—and this information comes from one of the manufacturers of baler twine—that the reason for the shortage was not the failure to produce sufficient or to produce to capacity in this country—in fact, they could have produced more—but the lack of material; the lack of sisal, which is entirely necessary.

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

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. MILLS. It is my understanding that no one really is at fault about this

shortage that has occurred. The fact is, however, that there has been a tremendous shortage of baler twine in the United States this year. Every farmer who has been endeavoring to buy it has experienced that fact. This baler twine is something that has come into existence since 1939 and the farmers continue to use more of it each year than they did the year before.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Is it not true that there is sufficient production capacity?

Mr. MILLS. There is a tremendously increased need for it and we anticipate greater need next year than we have this year. We have certain facilities in the United States that are adapted to the making of hard-fiber goods; it is called the hard-fiber cordage and twine industry. That is the one that makes rope, it makes binder twine, and it makes baler twine. Of course, if all of its facilities could be devoted to the making of baler twine there would be sufficient to satisfy this need, but it is not contemplated that all of those facilities will be devoted to that purpose. We feel, therefore, that this legislation is needed. The farm organizations have urged it upon us. They do not want a mere suspension; they want this put on the free list where it was intended to be, as they say, by the action of Congress in 1896.

The Tariff Act of 1930, and previous acts, recognize the various products of the cordage industry, paragraph 1005 (e) provides for cordage—rope—and paragraph 1005 (b) provides for wrapping or tying twines. Cordage, rope, wrapping, and tying twines are all subject to import duties. Paragraph 1622 provides for all binding twines—agricultural twines—which are exempt from import duties.

Nevertheless, opponents of the legislation contended before our committee that baler twine, used by the farmer in harvesting hay, straw, and other fodder crops is not a binding twine, under paragraph 1622 of the Tariff Act of 1930, but is a wrapping twine for commercial use under paragraph 1005 (b) and dutiable under the act, as amended, at the rate of 15 percent ad valorem.

The farm organizations disagree with this view. They point out that it has been a congressional bipartisan policy of long standing to keep farm supplies and equipment, used by the farmer in his farming operations, on the duty-free list, for the benefit of the people as a whole.

Despite the fact that baler twine conforms specifically to the requirements of paragraph 1622, it is subject to the duty of 15 percent by a ruling of the Commissioner of Customs on October 15, 1945—Geo. Wm. Rueff, Inc., against the United States, Customs Court, New Orleans. This case, heard on November 17, 1948, is still pending, and there is no indication of an early decision. Legislative clarification appears to be the only recourse.

The American farmer is not really asking repeal of any existing legislation. He is merely asking this Congress to im-

plement congressional intent by approving H. R. 1005.

The fact that baler twine is a relatively new product and was not manufactured in 1930, does not in any way preclude it from being classified under paragraph 1622 as a binding twine to bind an agricultural product in harvest operations. The Federal courts have sustained such determination in other instances where the language of the Tariff Act clearly describes an article manufactured after the passage of an act, as is the case here.

Wire bale ties, used for the same purpose as baler twine, enter the United States duty-free as an agricultural necessity. The situation which allows duty-free importation of baling wire and binder twine but discriminates against baler twine, when all three items are used in binding agricultural crops, should be corrected.

These are some of the reasons why a majority of the membership of the Committee on Ways and Means recommends passage of this remedial legislation.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NICHOLSON].

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from West Virginia called attention to the fact that he had been home on a vacation and the farmers were asking him why the price of baler twine had gone up. I, too, was home. I may tell him that the reason the price went up is because the foreign countries that produce the fibers from which this twine is made raised the price of the raw material 100 percent. Our companies put up their price 33 percent. I make this statement simply that the gentleman from West Virginia may know why the price of twine went up, in case he wants to know. It went up for no other reason, for the cordage manufacturers of this country would have sold it at the same price if their raw materials had not increased 100 percent.

The gentleman from New York, the ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, told you the whole story when he asked you if someone in Canada was going to fix the price of binder twine in the United States; and that is exactly what will happen if this bill goes through.

The two big companies in my district that make this twine are the Plymouth Cordage Co. and the New Bedford Cordage Co. Both of these companies have been in business for over a hundred years. While I do not think the passage of this bill will drive them out of business, somebody wanted to know what percentage of their business this twine constituted. In the case of the Plymouth Cordage Co. it is 33 percent. As I pointed out before, some 1,300 or 1,400 people work in the Plymouth Cordage Co. Most of them are married and have children, so we may safely assume that there are between 4,000 and 5,000 people in just that one town who will be affected by the passage of this legislation. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr.

EBERHARTER] said this would hurt only a few people. I say that if it hurts anybody we should not pass it. We in this Congress are supposed to be here to help everybody and hurt no one, and this bill absolutely hurts those two industries that have been going for over a hundred years, hurts them immeasurably; I do not know how much; it is not right to cite figures.

I asked the gentleman from Tennessee, whom I greatly admire, how much money this would mean to us. He did not give the exact figures. I thought that the Committee on Ways and Means was here to find some way of meeting the Government expenses, not how to tax somebody else, a privileged thing, and do it under the guise of helping the farmer. Why, he can buy a whole bale of twine for only \$15, and I think he can stand that if he is a regular farmer.

Well, I do not know what we are going to do about this bill, Mr. Chairman, but every time you step in here and try to regulate somebody's business, someone who has been in business 100 years before we were born, who know and come down here and say do not do it, you are doing our country a great harm. Now, why do you do it? Are they engaged in business for selfish reasons? Do they not know how to run their business? I think they do.

It has been stated here that there is a shortage. There is no shortage. The American farmers bought more of this binder twine last year than they ever bought before, based on advice from the Farm Bureau and other farm organizations. They bought it up, and they were in a position to buy it up, and they are in a position to do it now. There are only 10 States in the whole of the Union that bale hay and straw, and whatever they use this twine for.

You do not want to hurt anybody in this country, whether he is a businessman, an employer of labor or an employee. None of us want to do that. But if you want to hand this Government over to England or Canada or any other foreign country, then go ahead and keep passing laws like this, because that is where we will wind up, having some other country pass our laws instead of ourselves.

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

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, first I want to say that I have no cordage plants in my district, but I do have a great number of farmers because my district is an agricultural one. Therefore I certainly want to represent the majority of the people of my district and I try to do that to the best of my ability. So far I seem to have satisfied them.

We have been hearing the pros and cons of this baler twine controversy and I am just going to summarize what we had in the hearings in committee and perhaps what has been given here on the floor today. I want to summarize

them in just four or five short statements, which are statements that give the reasons that I am opposed to this bill.

No. 1: This is permanent legislation to cure a temporary emergency situation. It will not cure that situation. Even the proponents of the bill acknowledge that it will not cure it so far as this season is concerned at least. Let me say that if the proponents of this bill had been willing to accept temporary legislation, this bill would have been passed without any controversy last May or June, in time to have helped the temporary emergency situation that faced some of the farmers of America.

No. 2: The temporary emergency situation which this bill is supposed to cure was created by hoarding on the part of some farmers, encouraged by agricultural groups through their papers and magazines to do that hoarding.

No. 3: The legislation, of course, cannot possibly relieve the emergency situation that has confronted the farmer during this season and all shortages can and will be taken up by our own manufacturers of cordage before another season rolls around. They produced this year 50 percent more baling twine than our Agricultural Department said would be needed; they produced that much this year, and they could have produced 100 percent more if they thought it would have been used.

No. 4: This legislation will result in injury to our own cordage industry and tend to make us dependent upon foreign cordage producers. Is that what we want? Do we want to expand the foreign cordage producers at the expense of our own?

No. 5: It is against the interests of national defense and is opposed by our Munitions Board, although the Chairman of the Munitions Board comes in at the last minute and repudiates what the Munitions Board itself has said.

No. 6: The American farmer in the long run, in my opinion, will be adversely affected by the passage of this bill, because it will tend to place him at the mercy of foreign producers of baling twine.

For that reason and the others named, I am opposing this bill and doing it, in my opinion, for the benefit of the farmers.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the reason I am taking this time is to ask a question of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS]. He did not answer the question I directed to him. It is my understanding that the shortage of baling twine that we experienced throughout the country and are experiencing presently was not the result of lack of capacity of American industry to produce the necessary baling twine but because we could not get the raw materials into the country. If that is so, and I believe it is, and I would like to stand corrected if it is not true, we are really talking about the importation of raw materials.

As I understand, the reason that we could not get the necessary sisal, for example, into the country to take care of this baling-twine shortage was the fact that we were stockpiling it, and our own companies were unable to obtain it. If that is the problem, then I submit that our question is not one of eliminating, adding to or in any way interfering with the existing protective tariff on this particular item. It is a question of obtaining the raw materials.

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

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. The raw materials were received, they were produced, and a 50-percent increase in production this year over last year.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Yes; and it is my understanding that we will produce fully in 1952 so that there should be no shortage.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remainder of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I consider the bill now under consideration one of the most important and one of the most meritorious bills that has been reported by our committee since I have enjoyed membership on the committee.

From what we have heard today from those who oppose the legislation one would think that this bill would establish a new policy as far as tariff matters are concerned. It has been my understanding, and if I am mistaken someone will please correct me, that it has been the traditional tariff policy not only of the Democratic Party but of the Republican Party to provide for the importation free of duty of farm supplies, farm implements, and farm machinery. So if that is the case, this bill certainly establishes no new policy, and makes no change in the traditional policy of the two parties with respect to the tariff as it affects agriculture.

For the gentleman from New York, my good friend [Mr. REED], the ranking minority member of our committee, and a very able, diligent, and conscientious member of the committee, I have a very high regard and personal affection for his many courtesies and kindnesses to me. But I think it could truthfully be said of him that he is the watchman on the tower for the high protective tariff policy. I do not believe that Smoot in his day or Hawley in his day or Payne in his day, the leaders for the high protection policy, had anything on my good friend as far as his ardent, conscientious belief that a high protective tariff benefits the American people as a whole is concerned. I do not question that.

We had elaborate hearings on this bill. There are 117 pages of published hearings. As much as you have heard today about the opposition and as severely as the bill has been criticized, the testimony of only three persons appears in these 117 pages of hearings in opposition to this bill. One was the distinguished gentleman from New York, the ranking minority member of the Committee on

Appropriations, Mr. TABER; another was Mr. Edwin G. Roos, vice president of the Plymouth Cordage Co. and chairman of the tariff committee of the Cordage Institute; and the third was Mr. James W. Curran, vice president of the American Prison Association.

If the interests of labor and industry—and as they claim, the interests of the American farmer—were so seriously threatened, surely more witnesses would have appeared in opposition to this legislation than did appear. You might think that more Members of this House representing great agricultural districts would have appeared and said that this bill threatens the welfare of the constituents whom they represent. Yet we experienced nothing of the kind.

On the other hand, who appeared in favor of this bill and advocated this legislation? In the first place, Hon. HUGH BUTLER, United States Senator from the State of Nebraska, a great agricultural State as well as an industrial State. He is supposed to know how this bill would affect the agricultural interests of his State just as Members of Congress from other agricultural States would know how this bill would affect their States. He appeared and testified very earnestly in favor of this bill—without amendments—mark you. He appeared in favor of the bill as is. Then, there was the gentleman from Nebraska, [Mr. STEFAN], who, as all know, is a distinguished Member of this body. He appeared and testified earnestly in favor of this legislation. Also the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY], a member of the minority in this body, representing a great agricultural State. He appeared and strongly advocated the passage of this bill.

Who else appeared in favor of it? The heads of the four great farm organizations in this country. You heard it said by, I think, the distinguished gentleman from New York that the agricultural leaders of this country, the farm organizations and the farmers themselves, have been misled. I would hate to say that I, a farmer, myself, engaged in farming all my life until I came to the Congress, know more about how this or any other legislation that would affect agriculture than the farmers themselves who day in and day out shed their sweat while they toil in their fields. The distinguished gentleman from New York is a lawyer, and I do not believe that any lawyer from New York or anywhere else can in all sincerity say that he knows better how any legislation relating to agriculture will affect that great calling, as against the farmers themselves and the farm organizations that study the farm problems day in and day out, and night in and night out, the year round. My friends, that is a great deal to assume. It is a great deal for any Member of this House to take upon himself to say that he knows more about how to represent the farmers, and how this legislation would affect the farmers and the farming industry, than the farmers themselves and the heads of the great farm organizations.

They appeared, as has been said today, unanimously in favor of this legislation. The Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and the National Farmers Union appeared in favor of this legislation. All with one mind and with one voice and with one accord, without the suggestion of any amendments and without any fear of the serious effect upon the welfare of the farmers or labor, or the general well-being of the people of the country. It is astounding to say that they do not know and understand this problem well enough, and that they have been deceived or are trying to deceive our committee, and deceive the Members of Congress. It was unquestionably proved, and there was indisputable evidence brought out before our committee, that there is an actual shortage of baler twine.

Will someone in this House, who is opposed to this bill, tell me that binder twine which has been on the free list and kept there throughout the different administrations, during the time that the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill was written, and when the Payne-Aldrich tariff was in effect, and the Fordney-McCumber bill was in effect, has resulted in the destruction of that industry? What is the difference between baler twine and binder twine, which are used by the farmers for practically the same purpose, as everyone knows? All the dire predictions that have been made as to how this bill will adversely affect and cripple the farmers, and put the cordage industry out of business, have not turned out to be true so far as binder twine is concerned. If the free importation of baler twine would destroy the baler twine industry, why has not the free importation of binder twine destroyed the binder twine industry. Will someone rise and tell me that? They are in the same category. They serve the same purpose.

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

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield to the distinguished and able gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. TABER. It is because the combines have knocked out the binder twine, and there is not any, to speak of, any more. There is not any substantial amount.

Mr. DOUGHTON. If the gentleman is satisfied with his address today, that the farm organizations have been deceived and that he knows more about how this will affect them than they know themselves, I am satisfied to leave it as it is without any further argument.

Mr. Chairman, from the debate thus far on the bill to provide for the free importation of baler twine, I believe that the following issues have been developed:

First, is there in fact a shortage of baler twine available to the American farmer at this time and in the foreseeable future?

Second, would the repeal of the 15 percent tariff now in effect on baler twine increase the available supply of baler twine?

Third, is there any basis for distinguishing between binder twine, baling wire and other farm supplies already on the free list, and baler twine?

Fourth, would repeal of the tariff on baler twine jeopardize either the national security or the proper interests of the domestic industry?

A. ACUTE SHORTAGE OF BALER TWINE

The unchallenged testimony of witnesses representing farmers and farm organizations before the Committee on Ways and Means is that farmers in many areas throughout the country have been unable to obtain a sufficient quantity of baler twine to harvest their crops of hay and straw. As a result, hay has been rotting in the fields. The limited supplies of baler twine that have been available are selling for exorbitant prices, which many farmers have paid rather than lose their crops.

It is, of course, true that the demand for baler twine has been increasing because a growing number of farmers have demonstrated a preference for baler twine over baling wire. It has been pointed out that domestic manufacturers of baler twine have been producing during the current year at a higher rate than heretofore, yet they have not been able to meet the demand. This is not a localized problem. Hay is grown in all parts of the United States and I can say that seldom have the farmers of all sections of the country united so solidly in support of any legislation pending before the Committee on Ways and Means.

Farmers have been urged to expand their production for the defense program and it is unthinkable to me that the Congress would allow any obstacle to interfere with the harvesting of the crops after the farmer has worked hard to raise them.

I say to my friends who have presented these statistics on higher production of baler twine that I would like to see them reciting those figures to a farmer who lost his hay crop because of his inability to obtain baler twine. This shortage is real and we need all the baler twine that we can get, whether produced in the United States or anywhere else.

B. REPEAL OF THE TARIFF WOULD INCREASE SUPPLIES OF BALER TWINE

Actually, there would seem to be little basis for argument on this point. The four national farm organizations—the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the National Grange, the National Farmers Union and the American Farm Bureau Federation—all are convinced that repeal of the tariff will increase the supply of baler twine available to the farmer. If repeal of the tariff would not increase imports of baler twine, it is difficult to see why the opponents of this legislation who speak for the American manufacturers of baler twine are complaining.

By enabling foreign producers to profitably export to the United States, this legislation would help to reduce the high prices currently paid by the farmers for domestic twine as well.

According to evidence presented at the hearings by the spokesman for the American Farm Bureau Federation, the price of baler twine has sharply increased during the past 2 years. In fact, earlier this year farmers purchased twine for about \$11 per 40-pound bale. The quoted price for delivery in September was \$18.50, although there have been some reports of twine being offered for \$25 per 40-pound bale. How can the opponents of this legislation contend that the supply situation of the American farmer would not be improved in the face of these facts?

As well stated by the representative of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives before the Committee on Ways and Means:

Another argument of the opponents to this proposed legislation is that the saving in the cost to the farmer of his baler twine would be negligible if the 15-percent duty were removed. This is not borne out by the facts. As one example, the United States domestic net cash carload price is 5.24 cents per pound higher than the domestic price in Canada, where a comparable quality of baler twine is produced. (United States price, 34.67 cents per pound; Canadian price, 29.43 cents per pound. Both prices are in United States currency.) With 125,000,000 pounds estimated to be used by the American farmer in 1951, it can be seen that \$6,550,000 is represented by a 5.24-cent per pound higher price. We do not regard this as a negligible amount of money. This money belongs to the American farmer and food-consuming public.

C. THERE IS NO BASIS FOR DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN BINDER TWINE AND BALING WIRE, AND BALER TWINE

This bill will place baler twine on the same duty-free status as binder twine and baling wire. This is in accord with the established policy of Congress to admit agricultural commodities and implements free of duty. How can anyone seriously contend that binder twine and baler twine, which are both made from the same fibers, should receive different treatment under the tariff laws? If baler twine had been in use in 1930 when the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act was enacted, there is little doubt in my mind that even the authors of that law would have placed baler twine on the free list just the same as they did binder twine and baling wire, which are used for the same general purposes.

D. REPEAL OF THE TARIFF WOULD NOT IMPAIR THE STOCKPILING PROGRAM FOR DEFENSE OR SERIOUSLY AFFECT THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

It has been urged in opposition to the bill that repeal of the tariff would interfere with the Government stockpiling program. The argument is that the stockpile of imported fibers must be rotated and that domestic producers of baler twine would not be able to use as much as they have in the past. There are two answers to this argument. First,

there is nothing to indicate that domestic manufacturers will not still be able to produce at a reasonable profit a substantial proportion of the expanding requirements of American farmers for baler twine, or to keep them from continuing to utilize the older fibers held in the defense stockpile. Moreover, it is understood that foreign producers of baler twine have been asked to share in the rotation of the stockpile maintained in this country.

I believe that the letter received by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] from the Chairman of the Munitions Board answers any contention that this bill would threaten the defense program.

In conclusion, I want to say just a word about the amendments that have been suggested. The minority report proposes that there should be merely a temporary suspension of the duty instead of complete repeal. Of course, the opponents of this legislation know that foreign manufacturers cannot afford to convert their facilities to substantially greater production of baler twine on just a temporary basis. Nor can American farmers afford to buy expensive hay balers unless they have the assurance that there will be an adequate supply of baler twine to enable them to use this method of harvesting their hay crops.

On this point it seems to me that the farmer organizations—those who really speak for the farmer—are in the best position to know what is best for him, and it is their view that a temporary suspension of the duty on baler twine would merely serve to perpetuate the present undesirable situation. It is their belief that no action would be preferable to creating the temporary illusion that the farmers' needs were being met.

Then, the other proposition that a set of elaborate restrictions on the kind of baler twine that would be admitted free of duty comes from a unique source indeed. The domestic manufacturers who are opposed to this legislation suggest a set of elaborate limitations upon the imports of baler twine that shall be entitled to free entry. They say that this is in the best interest of the American farmer; that it will protect him against inferior quality of merchandise. This looks to me like the Greeks bearing gifts and I doubt whether the American manufacturers are really interested in the welfare of the American farmer to that extent. Moreover it appears to me that the farmer will be able to protect himself against inferior imported merchandise fully as well as he has been able to detect inferior-quality products in other lines. I do not believe the American farmer needs the solicitude of the domestic producers of baler twine in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, the shortage of baler twine is acute. The need for this legislation is immediate and this House should not delay the passage of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON] has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph 1622 of section 201 of title II of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting after the words "binding twine" a comma and the words "and twine chiefly used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding materials."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out the word "materials;" and insert "materials."

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GROSS. I do not expect to use 5 minutes, but I would like to ask a question or two of the proponents of this legislation.

I would like to ask whether if this bill is passed there is any assurance that the farmers will get more baling and binder twine. I do not care particularly who answers the question.

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. That is the testimony of the farmers themselves and the farm organizations before the committee. That was the whole purpose of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman himself believe that the farmers will get more twine?

Mr. COOPER. I certainly do, and that is the reason I am supporting the bill.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask another question: Will that mean a lower price for baling and binder twine?

Mr. COOPER. The farmers seem to think so, and I agree with them.

Mr. GROSS. You agree with them.

Mr. COOPER. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. I well remember, Mr. Chairman, that about a year ago we had a very acute situation with respect to baling wire. This year there are no reports, from my district at least, of a scarcity of baling wire. I am wondering whether we cannot work out this situation on the same basis.

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

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield.

Mr. DINGELL. If the gentleman had read the testimony of the farmers, they do not like baling wire, whether it is available or not. They prefer baler twine. It is safer. It is better. It is easier to handle.

Mr. GROSS. I do not agree with the gentleman that baling twine is particularly safer; the gentleman well knows that there a great number of hay balers in the country that use wire.

Mr. DINGELL. The farmers, however, believe that wire-bound hay or feed fed to cattle is dangerous, and when used as bedding for cattle is also dangerous in that it might cause hide punctures and gangrene.

Mr. GROSS. But, of course, the farmer will always remove the wire rather than leave it in the stall or feed rack.

Mr. DINGELL. He does not always remove it, but it is always more difficult

to remove; you have to cut it with clip-pers or pliers, whereas you can just take the twine-bound bale and hit the twine with a shovel or cut it with a knife and leave it right there, because it is an agricultural product in itself.

Mr. GROSS. I understand all of that perfectly because I have baled some hay in my time with baling wire.

Mr. DINGELL. I am sorry I cannot admit to having baled hay or anything else, but I will say again that I am taking the word of the farmer. Do you challenge it?

Mr. GROSS. Challenge the word of the farmer as to what?

Mr. DINGELL. As to the desirability and preference for using baling twine instead of wire.

Mr. GROSS. No; not at all.

Mr. DINGELL. That is what I am going on; I am taking the word of experts, of the farmers themselves.

Mr. GROSS. But I am pointing out that the situation with respect to the shortage of baling wire seems to have been cured in a rather short period of time, and I am wondering if under the existing system of production the baling twine situation will not be cured likewise.

Mr. DINGELL. I hope it is, but they cannot use baling wire in balers that use twine.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that perfectly.

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I speak from personal knowledge and from talking with farmers who produce hay as a pay crop. They greatly prefer to use balers that use baler twine rather than those that use binder twine and they will not buy a baler that uses binder twine if they can possibly get one that uses baler twine.

Mr. GROSS. I suggest to the chairman that the man who has a twine baler is glad to have twine, and the man who has a wire baler is glad to have wire.

Mr. DOUGHTON. The use of baler twine has increased far beyond the capacity of the manufacturers to supply it. Production has nothing like overtaken the great demand, and there is a shortage, a great shortage in baler twine over the country.

The farmers are disturbed, too, because the price of baler twine has increased from \$11 for a 40-pound bale to \$18.50; and, further, the price of baler twine in Canada is 5 cents less per pound than the price in the United States, but the great necessity for this bill is because the American farmer prefers to use the baler that uses twine.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment, and do so only to state for the benefit of the gentleman from Iowa that in my remarks I pointed out that the difference between a baling machine using baler twine and one using wire is a big one in the saving of manpower. I said one man can operate an automatic pick-up baling machine which

uses baling twine whereas it takes two to four men to operate an automatic pick-up baling machine which uses wire. Therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that a man who has a baler which uses wire is pretty glad to get rid of his wire baler and get one that uses baler twine, provided he can be assured of a sufficiency of twine. That is exactly what we are trying to do for him now.

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

Mr. DINGELL. I yield.

Mr. BURDICK. I think you can clear up the question of the use of wire as a dangerous instrumentality in the handling of livestock; it is. The danger comes in the loss of livestock.

Mr. DINGELL. And the gentleman is a dirt farmer, I take it. I have seen him with mud on his boots right here in Washington.

Mr. BURDICK. We have had many cases of a cow dying and the post mortem showed that she had two or three of these wires all balled up in her stomach. That does not happen with twine.

Mr. DINGELL. A dead cow does not produce milk either.

Mr. BURDICK. You can feed them on twine if you have salt enough.

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

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I agree with the gentleman that the farmers would like to have twine balers, but I still have no assurance from members of the committee that if we pass this bill twine is going to be any cheaper or there will be any more of it.

Mr. DINGELL. At least we are heading in that direction. I would not swear to my friend that there is going to be an amount of baler twine sufficient to cover all needs for ever and ever, but I do say that this move is in that direction. I am playing into the hands of the farmer in this instance, he wants this bill enacted, and I would like to ask my friend, who professes to be a friend of the farmer, to join me.

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

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

Mr. NICHOLSON. Did some farm organization put this bill in?

Mr. DINGELL. Originally, as the gentleman should know by now because the question has been covered by several Members, the bill was introduced by the distinguished Senator from Nebraska. It was attached to two different bills which we sent over to the Senate and which were passed in the Senate. We had to take them out in conference as we decided we ought to have full and complete hearings and give everybody a chance to be heard. Having heard the testimony, and the preponderance of evidence being on the side of the farm spokesmen, the bill was reported by the committee without any of the amendments which you intend to offer here this afternoon. All of those amendments have been passed on and rejected in com-

mittee. If you do offer them and any should pass you are going to have a roll call on each one of them.

Mr. NICHOLSON. As I sat here listening to the debate all day, this apparently is a farmer's bill, yet nowhere in its progress through the Congress has any farm organization sponsored it.

Mr. DINGELL. The gentleman is just as wrong as he can be. Let him take a look at the hearings on the bill. It is the farmers who have given their strongest support to this bill. The gentleman better get caught up on himself before he makes remarks of that kind, because this is the first time I remember or that any other Member on this floor remembers, and I have been here nearly 20 years, that the four farm organizations have gotten together behind one bill. They are unanimously in support of this one.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DINGELL. If the gentleman cannot offer any better argument than that, he better cover up.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I will cover up by saying that the CIO and the AFL have gone on record against this bill.

Mr. DINGELL. The national organizations had nothing to say about it. A local union maybe did.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Did Mr. Edelman appear before the gentleman's committee?

Mr. DINGELL. He did not appear before the committee. He was at some of the hearings but no one appeared for the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

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

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I want to bring out the point that this baler-twine industry developed about 1939. It is a new industry. It was developed by our people and our industries took it up and started in to see if they could not serve the farmers better with this baler twine. They got well organized and they have gone into great research on this baler twine particularly, of course, so far as vermin are concerned, the danger being that if it is of an inferior quality and is not protected by proper chemical treatment, if they bale the hay and put it in the barn, then the rats and mice gnaw through the twine and the hay is lost. It is all mixed up and has to be reprocessed again before they can really ship it out. Now they are established and they have rendered a wonderful service over the years to the farmers of this country, and with the aid of the Department of Agriculture they made careful surveys, and they produced much more than the surveys indicated they would need this year. The testimony shows that, and there is no dispute about it. Now then they come along, and here is a man, Hogate, who registers as a lobbyist shortly after this bill is introduced. He is representing a foreign mill in Ontario, Canada, close to Detroit. That is the port of entry. This man is being paid \$1,000 a month, as shown by the Lobby Register,

and he has been carrying on this propaganda. It has been a fight from the start. He is working on the farm leaders. The farmers have been misled by this lobbyist. Now you turn this foreign industry loose on our baler industry that has given good service to the farmers. This bill if passed will reduce our revenue. It will destroy the business here, and as has been said time and time again, your price of baler twine will go up and your farmers will not get an adequate supply of baler twine. They will have to pay the price asked by these foreign producers. Mr. Hogate has done a magnificent job for those people who want to take over our market, the very heart and security of the United States. Foreign interests could well afford to pay Mr. Hogate a million dollars a year. He is a great man, apparently; he has great prestige, and I also think that he selected the right people to work for him.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am a little afraid that some of the future benefits which would result from the passage of this bill as outlined by the proponents are probably a little farfetched and I think that some of the dire consequences as outlined by the opponents are a little extreme. In the first instance I think we have to remember that binder twine, which was the general material used in the binding and harvesting of crops, has been on the free list from 1896 to date. The cordage industry is the industry that manufactures binder twine. That industry has continued to exist in the United States in spite of the free importation of binder twine. We have a shortage today in the item of baler twine which for all intents and purposes has become a substitute for binder twine.

A little example of what has actually happened can probably be seen by the poundage manufactured of binder twine and baler twine in the last few years. In about 1939 baler twine first came into existence, and it really did not come into very much usage until the early forties. It came in in connection with a shift from balers using twine instead of wire and also as a result of the increased use of combines or harvester-threshers. This change in the agricultural method of harvesting came into great prominence in the forties and has continued since that time. In about 1927 twine that was used, the cordage that was made for the purpose of binding, was binder twine, and at that time about 227,000,000 pounds was produced. That was at the height of the binder twine usage. Yet that shrank so that in 1947 there was only about 90,000,000 pounds of binder twine produced. In other words, there was a conversion. The farmers were getting away from the old method of using binder twine and wire and instead were going into the system of baling, which required a heavier type of twine.

You can see this conversion when you take the production figures for baler twine, which in 1939 were practically zero, and yet in 1951 were in excess of 125,000,000 pounds.

Actually what has happened is that instead of using binder twine generally you are using baler twine. Your cordage industry existed when the usage was in the field of binder twine and binder twine was on the free list. It did not ruin the cordage industry of the country and it is not ruined today. The use of baler twine did not give rise to a new industry, it gave rise only to a new process, a new conversion within an existing industry, the cordage industry. The farmer has been changing over from the use of binder twine to baler twine. The manufacturer has been changing over from binder twine to baler twine.

I do not think the passage of this bill is going to ruin the cordage industry. I think the evidence of what happened to the industry with binder twine on the free list should be evidence of that fact.

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

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman has just stated that the development of the baling twine has been within recent years and has occurred since we have had any legislative revision of the Tariff Act. Does not the gentleman think that if this development of baling twine had come about before the Smoot-Hawley Act was passed in 1930 baling twine would have been placed on the free list just the same as binding twine was placed on the free list?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. If the gentleman will read the wording of the Tariff Act of 1930 he will find that it does not say "binder twine," it says "binding twine." I think basically what they had in mind was any material which was used by the farmer in the harvesting and in the binding of his crops in the process of harvesting.

The point I have been trying to make is that I do not see any of the dire consequences that are pictured by some in the cordage industry as the result of the possible passage of this legislation. On the other hand, I cannot see the great benefits which some of the proponents seem to see in the future as the result of the passage of the legislation.

It was a peculiar thing that in the hearings before our committee none of the witnesses could put their finger on the exact cause of today's shortage. Nobody would admit that the shortage today was as the result of the present duty. This is understandable because with an extreme shortage the farmers were willing to buy and did buy every bit of baler twine they could possibly get, and every foreigner that could ship in here did ship in here in spite of the duty. As far as this year's supply of baler twine was concerned, we had just as much as we would have gotten if the duty had been removed earlier in the year.

There is some feeling that the removal of this barrier might encourage a little increase outside the country in baler-twine production, but I do not think this is going to end forever all the farmers' worries. There is more to the shortage of baler twine than just the matter of this duty. I would hate to

have the farmers of the country think that when this bill becomes law, from then on they are going to have baler twine to burn, and that there will be no more problems, because this legislation will not solve it completely. The witnesses before the committee could not put their finger on exactly what all the causes were or what the basic difficulties were.

My reason for favoring this bill is very simple. In my judgment, it is necessary in order to be consistent in the tariff policy which we have followed for years as far as twine used for binding the products of the farmer is concerned. Just because the farmer has changed over to a slightly different item for binding his products, I do not think it should change the basic status in our tariff law of that item or of the items used. It has been our basic tariff policy to exempt from duty any of the items used by the farmers in producing the food and fiber needed by this country. In my judgment, baler twine should enjoy this exemption. I believe that was the intent of the act of 1930. I think what we are doing here by this bill is to carry out the intention of that act, and that all we are doing is continuing the status quo so far as the cordage industry and the treatment of binding twine is concerned.

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

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. SCUDDER. In accordance with your views as to the prospect that neither the cordage industry nor the farmers would be benefited or hurt, do you not believe it would be well to put this out as a trial balloon and limit the period of time in which this act would be effective so we would not be throwing American employees out of work? I think we are going too far.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I wish the gentleman would not present an argument. I yielded to him to ask a question. I do not think you are going to hurt the cordage industry, as I tried to explain, because they were not particularly hurt by the free importation of binder twine. Personally, I do not think it would be consistent with our historic tariff policy to limit the effectiveness of the bill to 18 months.

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

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am supporting this bill. I am not sure, as the gentleman who has preceded me has said, whether this is going to solve all the ills. I do happen to know from my own personal knowledge and experience in my district that this baler twine situation is very, very bad not only as regards scarcity of the commodity, but as regards exorbitant prices. I happened to have had in my hand the last couple of days two bills of a man who had bought baler twine this year. When he bought in May, he paid \$11 and something a bale. When he bought here last week, he had to pay \$18 a bale for it. I do not know that this bill is going to answer his problems, but it is the only thing we have before us. Aside from that, this is an

absurd situation when you examine the physical aspect of the products that you propose to impose a tariff on. If I had two pieces of this product in my hand—if I had a piece of baler twine and a piece of binder twine, at the distance that you gentlemen are sitting from me, you could not tell the difference between them. My colleague has handed me a sample card with two pieces of baler and binder twine on it. As you can see, there is no apparent difference between them. There is no difference in efficacies and binding qualities of these two products except that one has a few more strands of exactly the same material in it than the other has. Yet, you say, you are going to let one in duty-free, and on the other, baler twine, you are going to impose a tariff. It just does not make sense. Let us take the practical situation from the standpoint of the farmers. I happen to have two neighbors adjoining my farm. One of them has one type of baler. He bales in square bales, and he uses the regular, what we call the baler twine. So he must pay a tariff on his twine. Right over the fence from him, is another neighbor and he uses another type of baler. That baler bales a round bale. So, according to the mechanism of the two machines, the man who makes the square bale uses the twine that is subject to a tariff, and the man over the fence from him who uses the round type of baler uses the regular binder type of twine, which is a smaller twine, and he pays no tariff on it. So there you have a situation of one man on one side of the fence baling clover hay, and the other man on the other side baling the exact same kind of clover hay at the same time and for the same purpose, and one of them pays a tariff and the other does not pay a tariff on exactly the same product. Is it not ridiculous? Do we want to leave ourselves in such an absurd position, aside from the merits of the case and whether it is going to save the farmers some money? That is exactly the position you are in today. Put them both on the same basis—either both tax-free or both subject to a tariff.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] has expired.

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

Mr. Chairman, I have the greatest respect for those who are opposing this legislation, but, frankly, it seems to me they are making a mountain out of a molehill, in their dire predictions as to what will happen to American cordage manufacturers if this legislation is passed.

I feel very much as does the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES] that this may not make a great deal of difference in the supply of twine, but I think it is a sound principle to say that if you are trying to increase the supply of a product you ought to remove whatever impediments there are to its distribution. If the duty is keeping out baler twine, then the removal of that duty will certainly increase the available supply.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I will yield to my distinguished friend later if I have time.

It has been said previously, and I want to repeat it as a Republican, that the traditional policy of the Republican Party in this country has been to permit importation, duty free, of all of the articles that go into the production of farm products. That was the policy under the Fordney-McCumber bill, under the Smoot-Hawley bill, and I understand all previous bills. I do not want the word to go out today to the farmers of this country that the Republicans in Congress are repudiating the policy which we have always followed of admitting, duty free, those articles which go into the production of farm products. It was a sound policy when it was adopted and it is still a sound policy. For that reason, if for no other, it seems to me that we Republicans are making a great mistake if we defeat the legislation which is now before us.

I have not the slightest doubt but what if baling twine had been in use at the time the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill was passed in 1930, it would have been placed in the free list, along with every other article that is used in farm production. I am sure that at the time the Smoot-Hawley bill was passed it was contemplated and intended by those who wrote the legislation that the provision which permitted binding twine to come in free would include anything that was used to bind or contain farm products in the harvest fields. Why should we at this time take a position which is at entire variance with the policy of both parties in this country in the past?

Every one of the general farm organizations of this country—and it is the first time I can recall for some time that all of them have been together—have appeared before the committee in support of the bill. They have taken the position that this legislation will bring about a greater supply of baling twine. I do not pretend to know just how much of a change it will make, but certainly if it makes any change at all it will be in the direction of a greater supply. I am anxious that we should follow the policy that has always been followed in matters of this kind and that we open the way here to increase the supply to whatever extent it may be brought about. For that reason I am supporting the legislation.

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

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for one additional minute in order that I may ask him a question.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. Is it not true that during all the time the Republicans were in power from the 1890's down until sometime early in the thirties that they

always were in favor of no tariff on machinery that was used on the farm?

Mr. HOPE. I am speaking just of my personal knowledge; I know that was true under the Fordney-McCumber Act and under the Smoot-Hawley bill, and my understanding is that it was true as far as previously Republican-sponsored tariff bills were concerned.

Mr. SPRINGER. And that was true even as to hay balers.

Mr. HOPE. It was true of all farm machinery and all supplies that went into production of farm crops.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it to the committee amendment?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Right after the enacting clause.

The CHAIRMAN. We have pending the committee amendment in line 7 to substitute a comma for the period.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I will offer my amendment to the committee amendment, then.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL: Page 1, line 7, insert a new section as follows:

"The National Production Authority shall take all steps possible to allocate from domestic supplies enough baling twine to meet the needs of American farmers not only for the 1951 purpose but for all subsequent emergencies."

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Will not the gentleman permit me to be heard on my amendment before he presses the point of order?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not germane to the pending bill.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will dispose of the point of order first unless the gentleman from New York concedes it.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. No; I do not concede it; I want to be heard on it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman wishes to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee makes the point of order that the amendment is not germane.

The gentleman from New York will present any point of view he has on that question.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that this apparently is a gag rule when one tries to present an amendment.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that that is not a discussion of the point of order.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I am endeavoring to get to the discussion of the point of order if the gentleman will allow me to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will address his remarks to the point of order.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, we are here to try to get baling twine for the farmers of the country; we are here just about 3 months too late. The amendment I just presented was H. R. 4479 which I introduced on June 5, 1951. If my amendment had prevailed or had been voted upon, we would have had the opportunity to perfect the machinery here on the House floor so that we could get baling twine from domestic sources. So I believe this amendment should be submitted to a vote since it is an honest effort to accomplish the objective which we are all here to try to accomplish.

The National Production Authority is the agency which the Congress has set up for obtaining these various allocations. There is no reason in the world why the National Production Authority should be ruled out of the consideration of this bill, and it seems to me that in presenting an amendment of this kind, the House ought to have an opportunity to vote upon it. If this is an emergency we certainly ought to face it; we ought not to let any possible opportunity slip by even though in upstate New York a bill of this kind is just 3 months too late. We should have passed a bill providing for baling twine 3 months ago in order that the farmers of up-State New York might have had a chance to have enough baling twine to get in their hay crop. In North Carolina and other southern States where the jungle growth is much more advanced than it is in up-State New York, they have three crops of hay. They are harvesting their last crop down there now. We harvested our hay crop from June 15 to August 1 and we are out of luck as far as getting this twine is concerned.

In other words, this is an honest effort on my part to attempt to get this bunch of bureaucrats down in the National Production Authority off of their plush cushions and get them busy to try to obtain some of the allocation of this twine from our domestic supply. My bill was the first and one of the few attempts to obtain baling twine for the farmers of this country.

The Hall bill would have accomplished what this bill comes too late to do, namely, remedy the present emergency.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from New York offers an amendment that has for its purpose apparently an increase in the domestic supply of baling twine. The pending legislation is an amendment to the Tariff Act of 1930. It appears from an examination of the gentleman's amendment that it goes far beyond the scope of the bill, in that it applies to different legislation; therefore the Chair sustains the point of order.

The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania: Strike out of H. R. 1005 all matter after the enacting clause, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "That after paragraph 1622 of section 201 of title II of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended, insert the following new paragraph:

"1622 (a). Baler twine manufactured from New Zealand hemp, henequen, manila, istle, or Tampico fiber, sisal grass, or sunn or a mixture of any two or more of them, single ply, and measuring not exceeding 240 feet to the pound, containing not less than 8 percent of oil by weight, mildew proofed, treated to repel insects and rodents and chiefly used in an automatic pick-up baler in the baling of hay, straw, and fodder."

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment. As I caught the reading of it, the amendment seeks to change an entirely different provision of existing law than that sought to be changed by the pending bill.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I can think of nothing that could be more important to this bill than to define what baler twine is. That is what my amendment does and that is all it does.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. We disposed of all of these amendments that the gentleman proposes to bring up here in committee. We voted on them and they were voted adversely.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Tennessee desire to be heard further on the point of order?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, upon further inquiry my understanding is that the amendment seeks to amend the same paragraph of the Tariff Act as the pending bill seeks to amend?

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my point of order.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I have been struck all afternoon by the fact that no one seems to know what baler twine is. That is, under this provision other countries would be permitted to ship baler twine into this country and they could ship in most anything, calling it baler twine, and it would come in without the payment of duty.

Now, certain countries have been shipping inferior binder twine in here and the American farmers have been buying it to their sorrow. All this amendment does and what it seeks to do is a very important thing, for it gives the farmers the assurance that if baler twine comes into the United States from abroad it will equal the minimum specifications and quality of the American-made baler twine. Is that not highly desirable? Is that not a great protection to the American farmer who uses the baler twine? One of the things it does it to assure that the twine will do the job. It will avoid the dumping into this country of a lot of material from abroad which can be made from a substitute for the higher quality

material which is used by the American manufacturer in producing baler twine sold under the American-made name.

Mr. Chairman, I hope very much that the amendment will be agreed to, for it is a desirable one from the standpoint of the American consumer.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Will the definition as contained in the gentleman's amendment cover the twine used in the so-called round bale balers?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. It will cover anything which qualifies as baler twine, and it will cover the one to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I think the gentleman had a limitation as to the number of feet per pound.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. From an industry statement as to what the minimum industrial specifications are, we were assured that this would fit the bill for the American farmer.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Is that minimum or maximum?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. This is the minimum. I have no disposition to conceal anything, of course, but we were told by the industry that this was their minimum specification for the American-made product.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. MILLS. As I understand the gentleman's amendment, he would confine the baler twine which could come in duty free to twine not more than 240 feet in length per pound? Is that in the gentleman's amendment? That would be maximum rather than minimum. It could not exceed 240 feet per pound.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. It says: 240 feet per pound.

Mr. MILLS. Does the gentleman know how many feet of normally domestic-made baler twine there is to the pound?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. No; I do not. It is approximately 240 feet.

Mr. MILLS. Would there not be a possibility then that the gentleman's amendment might confine the free importation of twine to exactly what we have now, that is, binder twine rather than baler twine?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I was told that these are the minimum specifications for the American industry.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the distinguished Speaker.

Mr. RAYBURN. It may be that 2 or 3 or 5 years from now the specifications would be changed and that American machinery would not use the kind of twine that the gentleman's amendment provides for.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I suggest that we protect the farmer for these several years and change it thereafter, if necessary. I do not see how we can afford to pass a bill, simply calling it binder twine, and throwing it on the American market. Had it happened in

Pennsylvania this year, as far as baler twine is concerned, it would have been gobbled up. The farmers were anxious to get it, even though it was very poor.

Mr. RAYBURN. I know this, it certainly would have been gobbled up in our State, because in my neighborhood 40 hay balers stood idle at one time because they could not get wire or baler twine.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. We should protect the farmers, and if the farmers want baler twine they should get baler twine.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman is not seeking to put any limitation on with respect to the binder twine that is to be imported free?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. No.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Now, if we are going to put any limitation on baler twine, it would be fair also to change the law that has existed for 40 years with respect to binder twine.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. May I point this out? There is a definition today as to what binder twine is, and no one can import binder twine, even though it comes in free, and sell as binder twine without meeting that limitation.

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

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for two additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. That limitation is in the laws today because of court decisions which have laid down a definition of what binder twine is. What I propose to do is avoid the necessity of a lot of court cases until a final conclusion is made defining baler twine, which I think would be this definition.

Mr. EBERHARTER. It seems to me if you are going to put limitations on baler twine imported free of duty you ought to do the same thing on binder twine.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. The courts have already done just that.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Does the gentleman's definition coincide with the courts' definition?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mine was made applicable to baler twine, which is a heavier twine than is binder twine, which is already defined by the courts.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I submit to the gentleman that we certainly have not had an opportunity to study the specifications laid down by the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. We had this amendment in our committee, and the amendment was defeated in the committee. We had ample opportunity to study it, and we did study it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. We had no testimony from the farm organizations as to that?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Perhaps not from the farm organizations.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I mean, we did not have any testimony as to the specifications the gentleman lays down, whether they would be suitable for their purposes.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. It is obviously suitable, because it is what they are buying today, made by the American manufacturers.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the four farm organizations are opposed to this amendment, to any amendment proposing a limitation of time, and to the amendment which proposes to put into the law certain definitions as regards oil and other saturants for the purpose of keeping out rodents and vermin. They say they believe that these amendments are designed as an interference with this bill.

Let me say at this time also that I asked who is proposing these amendments, the source of them. It was admitted, and I believe Mr. Roos himself said, that they did emanate from the Cordage Institute. That is just like turning the farmers' sheep over to the wolves to be tended by them tenderly and safely. The farmers do not want this amendment, but the Cordage Institute does. Mr. Roos proposes it. It comes here to you trying to make itself palatable.

You do not need any such thing as a definition of baler twine as to how many feet there should be in order that it might be used in a baler. It might defeat the purpose of the bill if there are changes in baling machines. The same thing is true about the other amendment. You do not have to say that twine has to have so much oil in it, because it has to have a certain amount as a preservative. The farmers will insist on quality and get it. If you complicate the bill too far, the customs people will levy duty in many instances, due to lack of conformance to specifications.

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

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. The purpose of this bill is to assist the American farmers in securing the product they need in their business. The farmers of the country and the farm organizations are opposed to this amendment. They are supporting the bill as reported by the committee.

May I point out the further fact that if we here bind this by a certain number of feet to the pound then in the future if some improvement should be brought about in the manufacture of this type of baling twine it would disrupt the whole situation and might well result in the very defeat of the purpose we here are seeking to accomplish.

Mr. DINGELL. That is correct. It would make it absolutely impossible for the manufacturer to conform to any change in a baling machine or the specific use for which the farmer wants to use this baler product without subjecting the twine to duty. Let us not be fooled by this. When you start prescribing an exact number of feet to a pound, then you are getting into difficul-

ties which will throw the controversies right into the court, and it will not produce any baler twine for the farmers. That is precisely what the Cordage Institute wants to accomplish by way of getting around the bill.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Is it not true, however, that you do have a definition today of binder twine even though it is not written into the law? You do have a definition, and it is a definition which has caused the trouble which brings us here and requires us to pass a law including baler twine on the free list.

What I wanted to ask the gentleman from Michigan is whether or not at the present time you do not have a definition of binder twine which does set up the number of feet per pound.

Mr. DINGELL. I think so. I think it is a certain number of feet per pound, but the latitude allowed there would not apply to baler twine without complicating things.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. What the gentleman from Pennsylvania is doing, it seems to me, is asking for a definition similar to binder twine.

Mr. DINGELL. I will say this to my good friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin, especially because he favors the bill, that if we find within the first year that there has been any difficulty or any complication by reason of the fact that his suggestion has not been written into the law, I will vote with the Republicans at least once to correct it. Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be voted down.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time for the purpose of inquiring from the acting majority leader, or perhaps from our distinguished Speaker, whom I see sitting with us, how long we are going to run tonight and if this bill is going to go over until tomorrow if it is not finished tonight.

Mr. PRIEST. May I say to the distinguished minority leader that we had hoped to finish it tonight. Of course, I believe we would not want to run too long tonight, but if it is not finished tonight it will go over until tomorrow.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman think we will run until about 5:30 tonight?

Mr. PRIEST. Let us not bind ourselves by any time, but let us say approximately 5:30.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That would be acceptable. We do not have a very full program for tomorrow and there seems to be no reason for us to work overtime when we can finish this bill tomorrow just as well.

Mr. PRIEST. I think we can run along until about that time anyhow hoping in the meantime that we may be able to finish it by that time.

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Some of us, and I for one, would like to have a

little time to think this thing over. I have become quite confused the way some of the Members from the city have shown concern about the welfare of the farmers. If we could adjourn at 5 o'clock and collect our thoughts, we would be better informed on this problem.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

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

Mr. Chairman, I have had an opportunity to look at the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON], for whom I have the highest regard, and I have some questions about some of the language in the amendment which he proposes.

If you have the bill before you, you will see that it amends paragraph 1622 of the Tariff Act of 1930, by inserting after the words "binding twine" the words, "and twine chiefly used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding materials."

That language would then be subject to the proviso in paragraph 1622, to which binding twine is also subject.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON] proposes a new paragraph, known as paragraph 1622-A, so that if it should be adopted you would have a paragraph 1622 on binding twine and 1622-A on baler twine.

In his amendment the gentleman says that baler twine may not exceed 240 feet per pound; that it shall contain not less than 8 percent of oil by weight, and be mildew proof, and treated to repel insects and rodents.

It is my understanding from talking to people who know more about it than I do that there is no such thing as mildew-proof twine. We have twine in the United States that we sell which has been mildew-proofed. Efforts have been made, so I am informed, to make it mildew proof, as much as it is possible to make it, but neither domestic producers, nor anyone else, actually know any process that will guarantee to keep mildew out of twine if it is held for any length of time.

In my opinion this particular language raises a technicality that might well confuse the situation and lead to all sorts of time-consuming disputes and litigation.

Then I call attention to this situation also: Today baler twine can come in from any source, provided an ad valorem duty of 15 percent is paid.

Whether it is mildew-proof, whether it is treated to repel rodents and insects, or whether it is 240 or 290 feet to the pound, such restrictions by way of specifications may well raise technicalities that will actually defeat the entire purpose which we have in mind in this bill, namely, placing baler twine on the free list, where it was intended to be and I think anyone in reading paragraph 1622 would say that the customs officials erred by not putting it there. The technicalities that have been raised in saying that baler twine is not within the definition of binder twine in paragraph 1622 have appeared to me at once fallacious and illogical. I know that the gentleman from Pennsylvania is opposed

to the legislation, but I would much rather see the bill defeated by the House than to see the House adopt amendments which none of us understand fully and which might actually result in defeating the purpose of the bill.

We do not know what the expression "240 feet per pound" will mean in reference to baler twine. There may be changes in baling machines and the weight might be affected in such a way as to make twine satisfactory for use by them subject to duty. I do not know whether the expression "8 percent of oil by weight" would raise a technicality or not. It certainly would cause complications from a customs point of view. I understand definitely, however, that when you put in the words "mildew proof" they mean that it cannot mildew.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLS. I yield to the gentleman. I do not know what the words "mildew-proof" mean; I want to know.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. "Mildew-proof," as is customary in much legislation, is a phrase used in the trade; it is the thing that is considered by the courts in that sense; it means just what it says in the sense of a trade practice and policy. There would be no difficulty in interpreting it.

Mr. MILLS. Let me ask the gentleman a question: Does the phrase "mildew-proof" as used in this amendment mean that baler twine would come in without mildew on it? Or that it will not mildew after the farmer gets it? What does it mean? I do not understand.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. If the American farmer saw mildew on it he would not buy it.

Mr. MILLS. That is right, exactly, and for that reason I cannot see why any such amendment is necessary. The farmer knows his twine. We can leave it up to him.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. If he sees something that has been treated in the way the trade treats it, he has reason to believe that it has been mildew-proofed and he would buy it.

Mr. MILLS. I still do not know what it means.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. It means that it has been treated as is customary in the trade, that everything has been done to proof it against mildew.

May I take 1 second more on the other point of the 240 feet per pound?

Mr. MILLS. Yes.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. If we do not have some limitation there, we will run into the shipping into the country, I fear, of a lot of so-called baler twine which contains a great many more feet to the pound and which will be of less strength and lower quality, and the

American farmer will find himself offered a defective and inferior product.

Mr. MILLS. If the gentleman will pardon the interruption, that could have happened all along by the payment of the 15-percent ad valorem duty, but I do not know of any complaint that has been raised by farm organizations or farmers who have been so mistreated by the importers of this twine. If they have not been in the past, I wonder if there is as much possibility as my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON], fears of that situation happening in the future if it is on the free list? I am advised that the farm organizations have had a chance to know somewhat of these amendments and they fear them; they feel that the purpose of the legislation may be defeated if the amendments are adopted and that they are not necessary at all. I urge that the amendments be defeated.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, it seems clear that we shall be unable to finish the bill within any reasonable time today. I therefore move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HAYS of Arkansas, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 1005) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material, had come to no resolution thereon.

THE NEED FOR EAGLE GORGE DAM

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely trust that the House and Senate conferees on the Army civil functions appropriation bill will agree to retain the provision of the Senate bill which provides for the sum of \$50,000 to begin construction of the Eagle Gorge Dam in the State of Washington. This is a flood-control project which is of considerable importance to my congressional district. It is a project toward which the State of Washington and King County are ready to contribute \$2,000,000. That amount of money has been appropriated and will be available for use as soon as the Federal Government also appropriates funds for the same purpose. Congress has authorized the project, and now in interests of national defense as well as for the protection of the area from floods, it should provide sufficient funds to get the project started.

The Seattle city engineer, who is familiar with the situation, has advanced compelling reasons for the early appropriation of funds by Congress. He has set them out in a letter to Col. Howard

Hanson, chairman of a special committee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, who has for several years devoted a tremendous amount of time and study in behalf of the project.

The text of the letter follows:

SEPTEMBER 5, 1951.

DEAR COLONEL HANSON: Your subcommittee on engineering information pertaining to the Eagle Gorge flood-control dam has reviewed the information previously compiled on this subject in the light of present conditions. This review has made it apparent that the need for this project is becoming increasingly urgent and that there are some new factors which should be taken into consideration in the interest of national defense. The following is a summary of the salient national defense aspects of the project:

1. The points itemized in the report of the subcommittee under the chairmanship of the late J. A. Earley. The numerous facts set forth in the letters accompanying that report are as valid now as when written on December 12, 1950.

2. The Washington State Legislature, on August 28, 1951, meeting in a special session caused by an emergency involving State revenues for the current biennium, and in the face of a serious financial crisis, has reapportioned the full \$1,500,000 State contribution. This is ample evidence that the State's legislative body and its governor regard the Eagle Gorge flood-control project as being of the greatest importance.

3. Annually recurring floods are not only causing heavy financial losses but are also a continued drain on Army resources, typified by the fact that Army personnel and equipment were required again this past season of high water to perform police and rescue operations in the flooded area. These flood losses will continue until permanent corrective measures are taken by the construction of the Eagle Gorge Dam. The wasteful expenditure of manpower and material for combating these floods and rehabilitating the devastated area are becoming increasingly difficult because of the necessity for channeling more and more of our efforts into national defense production.

4. The periodic flooding of the Green River Valley constitutes a continued hazard in an area heavily engaged in national defense and inhabited by thousands of workers employed in such important defense plants as Boeing Aircraft, Seattle Port of Embarkation, the Army Ordnance Depot at Auburn, and other large industries.

5. Sites for the accommodation of major existing defense plants or potential new defense plants are needed and cannot be developed adequately without flood control measures. For example:

(a) The Defense Establishment is using its condemnation power to acquire 17½ acres for the expansion of the Boeing Aircraft plant. This will be taken by the Air Force from the existing available industrial land.

(b) Further industrial acreage, free of flooding, is being taken by the Government for the extension of Boeing Field, thereby further reducing the area available for industry.

(c) It is understood that plans for the \$12,000,000 Harvey alumina plant near tide-water on Puget Sound have been approved by the National Defense Mobilizer. The natural industrial area in the Green-Duwamish Valley between Seattle and Tacoma could provide the minimum 250 acres necessary for this plant, were it not for the fact that all sites of this size are in the flood zone. The construction of the Eagle Gorge Dam would make sites of this size available for defense industrial purposes.

The Green River Valley has approximately 19,000 acres, all of which will become useful

for industrial purposes upon completion of the dam, and in addition there are approximately 8,000 acres in the Stuck River section of the White River from Auburn to Sumner, making a total of approximately 27,000 acres, all served by transcontinental railroads.

(d) The district engineer, Corps of Engineers, Department of Army, Portland, Oreg., issued under date of May 9, 1951, an invitation for bids for the construction of a 350,000 square-foot one-story storage warehouse with considerable vacant land adjoining this, for the use of the General Service Administration Department of the Government. The site desired was in the immediate vicinity of Seattle. Satisfactory bids have not been received, due largely to the lack of sites in Seattle or the Green River Valley.

6. Large developments of Government installations are going forward in eastern Washington, the Puget Sound area, and Alaska, all of which are creating a demand for additional industrial facilities in Seattle, the natural industrial basing point of the entire area. A \$1,000,000,000 program recently announced for Alaska is creating demands for warehouse space and other facilities requiring large tracts not presently available at railroad and tide water.

7. The Eagle Gorge Dam is a relatively simple engineering project, requiring only 5 years for design and construction, under a normal schedule. It is believed that this schedule could be shortened to no more than 4 years as a national defense measure. Few projects of such potential benefit can be completed in such a short time, and it is therefore considered all the more urgent that construction be started at the earliest possible time.

It is believed that the above, with the other information available to you, will indicate the extreme urgency and necessity for an immediate start on this important project. It might also be pointed out that the city of Seattle, King County, and the port of Seattle have all passed legislation creating a committee for development of the lower valley, contingent upon the construction of the dam and the removal of the area from the flood menace which has retarded its growth in past years.

Yours very truly,

R. W. FINKE.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the bill H. R. 1005 today may have permission to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

SELECTIVE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1951—ADMISSION OF SELECTIVE IMMIGRANTS POSSESSING SKILLS BENEFICIAL TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced the Selective Immigration Act of 1951 to provide for the admission of 500,000 alien workers possessing skills needed in the United States during the next five fiscal years with a priority for the surplus working force of those European nations cooperating in the European recovery and mutual-security programs.

A great reservoir of surplus workers exists in Europe; the International Labor Organization estimates three to four million such workers with their families primarily located in Austria, Western Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, and

Greece, and that these require urgent resettlement in the next 5 years. The Director of the International Labor Organization has just announced plans for a migration of 1,750,000 of such persons in the next 5 years. As in the solution of the DP problem not only international action and financing will be needed but also the leadership of the United States in taking a fair share of the surplus workers and their families—the same type of leadership that settled the DP problem.

This bill would help to reopen the doors of the United States to immigration based on skill and usefulness instead of the restrictive and discriminatory immigration policy based on the national-origins quota system. It is necessary to the future of the United States for four reasons:

First, the need for additional skilled manpower to realize the American production potential, to staff defense mobilization, and to give us elbow room in our population considering the world responsibilities which we must carry for the foreseeable future; second, to maintain the strategic balance between our own population and that of U. S. S. R.; third, to give viability to free Europe in terms of its population by permitting voluntary immigration of surplus workers and to enable it to strengthen its basic structure by improving standards of living and raising worker productivity for those who remain; and, fourth, to give leadership to a program for resettling these surplus workers by all nations of the free world having absorptive capacity for immigrants.

Manpower resources in the United States will be seriously strained by the defense mobilization program. Three to four million additional workers will be needed in the next few years. Domestic sources are very limited, unemployment is down to the almost irreducible minimum of less than 1,600,000. New youth attaining working age will largely be needed for our increasing military establishment and women who were the best source of additional labor in World War II have since largely been absorbed into employment or cannot take employment, being busy with the newly established millions of postwar households. In addition, the age curve of our population is rising and by 1975 it is estimated that those over 65 years of age may run as high as 15 percent of the total population, almost double what it is now, while the whole population is expected to increase from 10 to 15 percent at best.

In specified areas of employment there is unusual shortage. Farm workers—there are 300,000 fewer farm families in 1951 than in 1950—and domestic help, for example, are very short, and metal workers. Also, there is an inadequate base of semi-skilled and unskilled labor which had so much to do with building up our country in the last decades of the last century and the early decades of this one and who are needed now in adequate numbers when production must take a new spurt of 50 percent or more.

Under my bill workers to be admitted with their families must show that they possess skills or can render services

“beneficial to the national interest of the United States.” Aliens must not have been firmly resettled in any other country previously. They must be qualified for admission on health and ideological grounds and assurance must be given of the availability of housing and a job without displacing any American in either. A selective Immigration Commission is provided to administer the act like the Displaced Persons Commission.

Under the Displaced Persons program and the regular quota immigration program we have admitted an average of 205,000 permanent immigrants per year since 1948. With the Displaced Persons program ending December 31, unless we undertake some new program for immigration we will go back to the nationality quota system under which we are likely to average the admission of about 75,000 immigrants a year for permanent residence, about half the quota figure of 154,000 and about our average from the end of World War II to the beginning of the Displaced Persons program. This would be inconsistent with our needs and our position in the world. Under my bill immigration would continue at just about the rate we had for the last three years under the DP Act and with the same safeguards. This has certainly worked out well and settled substantially the DP problem.

This is a very important change in the policy which we pursued for many years under the national origins quota immigration system, yet it is a change compelled on us by our own situation in the world and by the situation in the world in which we are trying to exercise intelligent and human leadership. I might point this out, Mr. Speaker, from a strategic point of view. The population of the Soviet Union, which is our principal rival in the world, is gaining rapidly, while ours is not making the progress it should if we are to keep pace.

Strategic balance with the population of the Soviet Union will be lost unless we have a new immigration policy. It is estimated that in the next 20 years in the absence of such policy the population of the Soviet Union will be one and one-half times our own—U. S. S. R. 251,000,000 to United States 165,000,000—instead of the one and one-third times our own it is now—U. S. S. R. 203,000,000 to United States 154,000,000.

By a reasonable policy of immigration we can see that our own population at least keeps the ratio with that of the Soviet Union which it has today—and I submit that is a very important point.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. I am particularly interested in that the gentleman has seen fit to introduce this bill, because he does have such outstanding knowledge of the DP and the labor situation abroad, and this does mean more skilled labor that we really need, does it not?

Mr. JAVITS. It does, may I say to the gentleman, skills that we are short of, for example, metal workers, domestic workers, and unskilled workers.

Mrs. BOLTON. Does this include Berlin?

Mr. JAVITS. It does. It includes this very vexing problem of Western Germany where about 9,000,000 Volksdeutsche are refugees.

Mrs. BOLTON. Today I had a report from a woman from Berlin which showed a picture that was truly frightening.

Mr. JAVITS. There is no question but what that is a fact, and it is so important to get it first hand as the gentlewoman has given it to us.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

WILLIAM N. OATIS

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks and include an article appearing in the Washington Daily News.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this article is entitled "Czech Airline Banned." It states in part:

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, September 13.—Alied occupation authorities have banned all flights by Czechoslovakian air liners over Western Germany, it was announced today in what was believed to be a retaliation for the imprisonment of American newspaperman William N. Oatis.

I pray, Mr. Speaker, that this may be true and that Mr. Oatis may be freed immediately. I think everyone who has known about the case thought and dreamed of Mr. Oatis' imprisonment. We have been full of indignation that nothing has been done to free him, and this Government has taken no positive action toward his freedom.

The article from the News is as follows:

CZECH AIRLINE BANNED

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, September 13.—Alied occupation authorities have banned all flights by Czechoslovakia airliners over Western Germany, it was announced today in what was believed to be a retaliation for the imprisonment of American newspaperman, William N. Oatis.

The ban, imposed by order of the United States, British, and French High Commissioners, was made effective at midnight Tuesday. The Czechoslovak Communist Government was notified of the ban Monday, it was disclosed.

There were hints also that the return of a Czechoslovak railroad train and 87 passengers which a Czech engineer drove across the border into the American occupation zone in Germany, might be delayed in connection with the Oatis case.

NO DIRECT ACCESS

Mr. Oatis, an Associated Press correspondent, is under a 10-year prison sentence as a "spy."

It had been forecast that the plane ban would be imposed unless the Czechs freed Mr. Oatis. It means that the Czech airlines will have no direct access to any country in Western Europe.

The Czechs had been making seven round trips a week across Western Germany, three to Paris, two to Brussels, and two to Amsterdam.

American officials refused to comment on the ban and made no official admission that the delay in returning the refugees' train was part of a campaign to put pressure on the Czechs to free Mr. Oatis.

The train and 87 reluctant passengers who want to return to Czechoslovakia were being held under United States constabulary guard. The passengers were housed in Army barracks.

Engineer Francek Jarda, who piloted the "freedom" train and the other 26 passengers and crew members who asked political asylum here were taken to Straubing for questioning and processing.

OUT OF OUR HANDS

Army officers said the return of the train was out of our hands. They indicated high-level negotiation would be necessary on the return of the train and its passengers. These talks they said certainly would turn around Mr. Oatis, Associated Press correspondent sentenced by the Czechs to 10 years imprisonment for espionage.

(In Washington the State Department had no comment on reports the train and its passengers might be held for the release of Mr. Oatis.)

SENT CREW HOME

A spokesman for the United States High Commission said the Czech military mission in Berlin had asked American officials to take appropriate steps to return the train.

But, the Army refused to release the train. The loyal Czech crewmen sent here to bring back the train were sent home by the Army.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DOYLE, from September 17, 1951, to September 24, 1951, on account of Un-American Activities Committee attendance and hearings at Los Angeles, Calif., and being a member of the subcommittee to conduct said hearings.

Mr. OSTERTAG (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), on account of official business.

Mr. LIND (at the request of Mr. BURNSIDE), September 12-19, on account of committee work.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. HEBERT (at the request of Mr. LARCADE) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LARCADE in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DINGELL and to include two brief statements of his, one of which to include a clipping from the press.

Mr. MACHROWICZ and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McMILLAN and to include an address delivered by Mr. A. H. Ward, of Aiken, S. C.

Mr. BARTLETT and to include an editorial.

Mr. DELANEY and to include an editorial.

Mr. WELCH and to include an editorial. Mr. SCHWABE in three instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DAGUE and to include a letter from a constituent.

Mr. BEALL and to include an editorial from the Baltimore Sun.

Mr. DONDERO and to include an excellent address delivered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN] to the Bible Reading Class of the page boys on June 11 of this year.

Mr. MASON.

Mr. VAN ZANDT and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McCORMACK (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) in three instances, in one to include a statement by the President of the United States and in each of the others to include newspaper articles.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts and to include an address delivered by General MacArthur.

Mr. REED of New York in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HULL and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. AYRES and to include two subpenas.

Mr. PATTERSON.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL.

Mr. BENDER in five instances.

Mr. D'EWART and to include three editorials

Mr. GROSS and to include a newspaper editorial.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE (at the request of Mr. AUCHINCLOSS) and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. PRICE in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SIEMINSKI.

Mr. GATHINGS and to include an address.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas and to include an editorial.

Mr. BURNSIDE.

Mr. BONNER and to include an editorial. Mr. REECE of Tennessee and to include an editorial from the Knoxville Journal.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. VELDE) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HALE and to include an editorial.

Mr. JAVITS in four instances.

Mr. LANTAFF.

Mr. ROBINO (at the request of Mr. PRIEST).

Mr. MCGUIRE (at the request of Mr. PRIEST).

Mr. BOYKIN (at the request of Mr. GRANT) and to include an editorial.

Mr. KEATING and to include extraneous matter.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, September 14, 1951, 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:

775. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization granting the application for permanent residence filed by the subjects of such orders, pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

776. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the act of Congress approved July 1, 1948 (Public Law 863), amending subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917,

as amended (8 U. S. C. 155 (c)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

777. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases where the ninth provision to section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 136), was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to section 6 (b) of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended by section 22 of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Public Law 831, 81st Cong.); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

778. A letter from the Deputy Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "To amend section 1 (d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

779. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 31, 1951, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of report on Skagway River and Harbor, Alaska, with a view to determining the advisability of providing flood protection for an area in Skagway, Alaska, extending from the sanatorium in the northern outskirts of the city to the Twenty-third Avenue Bridge along the west bank of the Skagway River, requested by a resolution of the committee on flood control, House of Representatives, adopted on May 15, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

780. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a revision of a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1952 involving an increase of \$29,781,850, for the military functions of the Department of Defense (H. Doc. No. 236); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

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. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 1628. A bill to provide for the acquisition of land and the construction thereon of buildings and appurtenances essential for forest-fire control operations of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, at or near Missoula, Mont., and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 971). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 5327. A bill to amend the act of July 26, 1946 (Public Law 551, 79th Cong.), relating to the issuance of general-obligation bonds by the city of Anchorage, Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 5328. A bill to amend the third paragraph of section 4, chapter 1, title I, of the act entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 322; 48 U. S. C., sec. 101), as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. R. 5329. A bill to increase the salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and employees of the Board of

Education of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 5330. A bill to increase the authorized seating capacity of the District of Columbia National Guard Armory for the period beginning January 13, 1952, and ending February 10, 1952; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PICKETT:

H. R. 5331. A bill to authorize the payment of awards to informers giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of certain Communists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARDEN:

H. R. 5332. A bill to amend Public Laws Nos. 815 and 874 of the Eighty-first Congress with respect to schools in critical defense-housing areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. R. 5333. A bill to amend paragraph 207 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 5334. A bill to authorize the Commissioner of Education to promote the public presentation of drama and music productions by State and land-grant and other accredited nonprofit colleges and universities, utilizing for such purpose auditoriums of the Federal Government and of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. BOSONE:

H. R. 5335. A bill authorizing the establishment and maintenance of additional national cemeteries; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 5336. A bill to authorize the establishment of facilities necessary for the detention of aliens in the administration and enforcement of the immigration laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AYRES:

H. R. 5337. A bill to provide for the release of certain members of the inactive and volunteer Reserve serving on active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STANLEY:

H. R. 5338. A bill authorizing the purchase of automatic, electric, or mechanical office equipment for use in the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. J. Res. 323. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. J. Res. 324. Joint resolution relating to the proposed plans to consolidate veterans' activities for the east coast into a single district office in Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 158. Concurrent resolution relating to the proposed plans to consolidate veterans' activities for the east coast into a single district office in Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. Res. 408. Resolution relating to the proposed plans to consolidate veterans' activities for the east coast into a single district office in Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CLEMENTE:

H. Res. 409. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate all phases of football, basketball, boxing, racing, and other sporting contests; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H. Res. 410. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigation and

study authorized by House Resolution 390 which creates a select committee on the Katyn Forest massacre; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, a memorial was presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. HESELTON: Memorial of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, memorializing Congress to extend the life of the United States Senate Crime Committee and requesting that hearings be held within the Commonwealth; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 5339. A bill for the relief of Harry Block; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5340. A bill for the relief of Lucio Lals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 5341. A bill to restore certain land in Alaska to the public domain and to authorize its sale to Thomas Jones, of Fairbanks, Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 5342. A bill for the relief of Commander Leo C. Mueller, United States Coast Guard, retired; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON:

H. R. 5343. A bill for the relief of Walter W. Dillard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ:

H. R. 5344. A bill for the relief of Henryk S. Ryniewicz-Wisniewski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H. R. 5345. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Robert D. Wheeler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H. R. 5346. A bill for the relief of Urho Paavo Patokoski, his wife, and their three children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PICKETT:

H. R. 5347. A bill for the relief of Fusako Terao Scogin and her son, James Wesley Scogin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

H. R. 5348. A bill for the relief of Sotiros Andrew Economou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBESON:

H. R. 5349. A bill for the relief of M's. Edith P. Powell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

418. By Mr. TAYLOR: Petition of Troy Aerie No. 2429, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Troy, N. Y., urging the Federal Government to secure the freedom of William N. Oatis, correspondent for the Associated Press in Prague, Czechoslovakia, presently imprisoned by the Czechoslovakian Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

419. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Sam C. Hanna, Rochester, N. Y., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to a motion and petition filed by Sam C. Hanna, petitioner, against the Supreme Court of the United States, respondent; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth 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 for the second calendar quarter of 1951.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the second calendar quarter 1951:

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

File two copies with the Secretary of the Senate and file three copies with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data. Place an "X" below the appropriate letter or figure in the box at the right of the "Report" heading below:

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

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

Year: 19-----	REPORT				
	PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT				
	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"—Section 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 Items "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 connection 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 day of this Quarter, total \$500 or more:

Attach hereto plan 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:

<i>Amount</i>	<i>Name and Address of Contributor</i>
<i>("Period" from Jan. 1 through -----, 19-----)</i>	
\$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N. Y.
\$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
<hr/>	
\$3,285.00	TOTAL

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.

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 space 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 headings: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

<i>Amount</i>	<i>Date or Dates</i>	<i>Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose</i>
\$1,750.000	7-11:	Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshblanks Bill."
\$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15 9,15:	Britten & Blatten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Public relations service at \$800.00 per month.
<hr/>		
\$4,150.00		TOTAL

- A. J. Carson Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 3200, H. R. 3262, H. R. 3418, and S. 1100.
D. (7) \$200.
E. (4) \$31.14; (5) \$17.30; (6) \$8.40; (7) \$121.30; (8) \$30; (9) \$208.14; (10) \$57.60; (11) \$265.74.
- A. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation which will affect the aircraft industry. (3) Aircraft Year Book for 1950.
D. (6) \$5,422.06.¹
E. (1) \$3,249.99; (4) \$2,158.54; (6) \$239.93, \$13.53; (9) \$5,661.99; (10) \$3,916.34; (11) \$9,578.33; (15) \$5,661.99.¹
- A. Air Transport Association of America,^{1,2} 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) House bills 2, 13, 92, 104, 114, 134, 189, 190, 191, 194, 196, 198, 207, 391, 402, 466, 505, 506, 507, 508, 520, 541, 544, 1031, 1285, 1308, 1309, 1535, 1890, 1985, 2332, 2379, 2460, 2466, 2567, 2739, 2740, 2749, 2816, 2827, 2925, 2982, 2985, 2986, 3282, 3303, 3307, 3310, 3320; House Joint Resolution 20; Senate bills 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 114, 149, 305, 435, 436, 437, 439, 475, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 487, 535, 716, 836, 944, 1046, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1146; Senate Joint Resolution 16.
D. (6) \$3,832.11.¹
E. (2) \$3,232.51; (4) \$533.95; (8) \$65.65; (9) \$3,832.11; (11) \$3,832.11.
- A. Air Transport Association of America,¹ 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) House bills 2, 13, 25, 92, 104, 114, 134, 189, 190, 191, 194, 196, 198, 207, 285, 391, 402, 466, 505, 506, 507, 508, 520, 541, 544, 1031, 1277, 1285, 1308, 1309, 1535, 1890, 1898, 1985, 2332, 2379, 2466, 2567, 2739, 2740, 2749, 2816, 2827, 2925, 2982, 2985, 2986, 3282, 3303, 3307, 3310, 3320, 3413, 3465, 3622, 3675, 3678, 3682, 3683, 3693, 3742, 3765, 3871, 3901, 3905, 3910, 3914, 4006, 4552, 4621; Senate bills 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 114, 149, 305, 436, 437, 439, 475, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 487, 535, 716, 836, 1046, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1146, 1183, 1218, 1265, 1309, 1335, 1369, 1391, 1397, 1402, 1539, 1588, 1657, 1717, 1756, 1757; Senate Joint Resolution 16; Senate Resolution 154.
D. (6) \$6,899.77.¹
E. (2) \$6,440.03; (4) \$390.24; (8) \$69.50; (9) \$6,899.77; (10) \$3,832.11; (11) \$10,731.88.
- A. Nels Peter Alifas, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.¹
B. District No. 44, International Association of Machinists, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Supporting or opposing legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees and incidentally organized labor in general.¹
D. (6) \$1,999.98.¹
E. (7) \$20; (9) \$20; (10) \$10; (11) \$30.¹
- A. W. L. Allen, 5913 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, International (AFL), 5913 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislative interest of the labor organizations referred to. Any legislation which will or may affect the members thereof, such as the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1949; the Wage and Hour Law, etc.¹
- A. R. G. Allman, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Section 8 of War Claims Act of 1948.
E. (5) \$30; (6) \$20; (7) \$50; (9) \$100; (10) \$300; (11) \$600.
- A. American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Federal aid to education, ECA and point 4 program, qualified equal rights amendment, strengthening the United Nations, school construction and teachers' pay, independent status to the United States Office of Education, reciprocal trade agreements without peril points.
E. (4) \$3.50; (6) \$77.93; (9) \$81.43; (10) \$75.39; (11) \$156.82.
- A. American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, Edificio Bearn, Plaza Santos Degollado, Mexico, D. F.
C. (2) Internal Revenue Code, section 116 (a).
- A. American Civil Liberties Union, Inc.,² 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) H. R. 28, H. R. 1320, H. R. 29, H. R. 2379; S. 127, S. 656, S. 49, S. 50, S. 716.
D. (6) \$487.40.
E. (2) \$124.80; (4) \$92.45; (5) \$172.99; (6) \$51.37; (7) \$45.79; (9) \$487.40; (11) \$487.40; (15) \$541.69.¹
- A. American Coalition, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2).¹
D. (7) \$568.
E. (2) \$750; (5) \$618.04; (6) \$174.20; (9) \$1,542.24; (10) \$1,716.68; (11) \$3,258.92; (16).¹
- A. American College of Radiology,² 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Legislation involving the practices of medicine and all national health insurance legislation.
D. (7) \$53,180.
E. (4) \$54.88; (9) \$54.88; (11) \$54.88; (16) Radiology, 713 East Genesee Street, Syracuse 2, N. Y., \$54.88.
- A. American Council on Human Rights, 1130 Sixth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Civil rights and social welfare legislation; (3) Congress and Equality.
D. (7) \$4,375.
E. (2) \$1,750; (4) \$138.72; (9) \$1,888.72; (16) Elmer W. Henderson, \$1,750.
- A. American Council of Style & Design, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Securing adequate legislation to protect original commercial styles and designs on textile fabrics and other commodities.
- A. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting agriculture directly. (3) "The Nation's Agriculture."¹
D. (7) \$264,468.93.
E. (9) \$223,978.36.
- A. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of working people. (3) American Federationist.
E. (1) \$8,117.49; (2) \$13,030.89; (4) \$4,201.17; (5) \$1,190.40; (9) \$26,539.98; (10) \$26,746.34; (11) \$63,286.29; (15).¹
- A. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) S. 1202, S. 1318, H. R. 3559, H. R. 3560, H. R. 3581, H. R. 3640, H. R. 3747, H. R. 3762, H. R. 3769, H. R. 3805, H. R. 3809, H. R. 3836, H. R. 3848, H. R. 3902, H. R. 4051.
D. (6) \$21,586.05.
E. (2) \$1,000; (4) \$1,800; (5) \$225; (6) \$50; (7) \$75; (9) \$3,150; (10) \$1,310; (11) \$4,460.
- A. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) All legislation which may affect the ability of hospitals to render good care or which may affect hospital care for the American people.¹
D. (6) \$11,866.81.
E. (2) \$5,094.73; (4) \$1,743.87; (5) \$684.34; (6) \$632.50; (7) \$991.28; (8) \$770.09; (9) \$9,916.81; (10) \$11,091.05; (11) \$21,007.86.
- A. American Hotel Association,¹ 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) All bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.
D. (6) \$132,192.28.
E. (9) \$13,040.46.¹¹
- A. American Humane Association,¹ Albany, N. Y.
C. (2) S. 1046, S. 1335, S. 1369, H. R. 1870, H. R. 2982, H. R. 7524, H. R. 4668.
D. (7) \$625.
E. (5) \$10; (6) \$37.42; (9) \$47.42; (15) \$625.
- A. American Legion National Headquarters, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. (2).¹ (3) American Legion magazine, the Legislative Bulletin, and Merchant Marine Bulletin.
D. (6) \$10,072.80.
E. (1) \$11,846.44; (2) \$11,116.74; (4) \$3,628.63; (5) \$278.74; (6) \$866.25; (7) \$947.87; (9) \$28,684.67; (10) \$21,969.89; (11) \$50,654.56; (15).¹
- A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) All prospective legislation which will or may affect the life-insurance business.¹
D. (6) \$3,464.
E. (1) \$2,786; (5) \$451.66; (6) \$45; (7) \$181.34; (9) \$3,464; (10) \$3,549.99; (11) \$7,013.99; (15) \$3,464.¹
- A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) The general legislative interest of the American Medical Association is to advance the science and art of medicine.¹ (3) Informational bulletins.
D. (6) \$225,000.
E. (1) \$100,000; (2) \$28,002.46; (5) \$7,515.67; (6) \$729.32; (7) \$1,209.37; (8) \$5,605.10; (9) \$143,061.92; (10) \$145,172.74; (11) \$288,234.66; (15).¹
- A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Price controls, land legislation, tax matters, etc. (3) The American Cattle Producers.
E. (15).¹
- A. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) H. R. 910, H. R. 911, H. R. 274, S. 1245, S. 1397, H. R. 3871, S. 1099, H. R. 2738.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.² Filed for first quarter, 1951.¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.² Filed for first quarter, 1951.¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.² Filed with Clerk only.¹¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk only.

H. R. 3341, H. R. 3768, S. 337, H. R. 2707. (3).¹

D. (6) \$60,296.

E. (1) \$70.31; (2) \$1,200; (4) \$505.52; (5) \$155.20; (6) \$56.25; (7) \$251.60; (9) \$2,238.88; (10) \$2,834.64; (11) \$5,073.52; (15).¹

A. American Optometric Association, Inc., 111 East North Street, Fostoria, Ohio.

C. (2) S. 106, S. 337, S. 1, H. R. 2811, H. R. 146, H. R. 2707; all bills pertaining to health and visual care.

E. (6) \$376.88; (7) \$1,607.13; (9) \$1,984.01; (10) \$3,821.63; (11) \$5,805.64; (16).¹

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Bills affecting the public health, such as S. 1 and H. R. 1752; Universal Military Training and Service Act, extending duration and period of service under Doctor Draft Act.

D. (6) \$450.92.

E. (2) \$375; (5) \$69; (6) \$6.92; (9) \$450.92; (10) \$881.70; (11) \$1,332.62.

A. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislative interests are those affecting the paper and pulp industry, its operations, properties, and practices.

D. (6) \$695.88.

E. (2) \$495.88; (6) \$100; (7) \$100; (9) \$695.88; (10) \$350; (11) \$1,045.88.

A. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) H. R. 3238, H. R. 3362, H. R. 1879, S. 337, H. R. 2707, H. R. 3274, S. 445, S. 3102, H. R. 7396, school lunch appropriation, Children's Bureau appropriation, Cabinet status for the Federal Security Agency, Federal aid to day-care centers in defense areas, Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, S. 1245, H. R. 2988, and S. 349. (3) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children.

D. (7) \$2,327.27.

E. (2) \$3,135.84; (4) \$1.05; (5) \$172; (6) \$150.67; (7) \$123; (8) \$681.58; (9) \$4,264.14; (10) \$6,113.71; (11) \$10,377.85; (16).¹

A. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry.

D. (6) \$1,009.

E. (2) \$5,400; (4) \$61; (5) \$3,500; (6) \$355; (6a) \$1,210; (9) \$10,526; (10) \$11,700; (11) \$22,226; (15).¹

A. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislative interests include all measures peculiarly affecting the pulpwood industry, its practices, or properties.

A. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (7) \$1,816.53.

E. (2) \$350; (5) \$351; (6) \$45; (7) \$1,170.53; (9) \$1,816.53; (10) \$1,848.75; (11) \$3,665.28; (16).¹

A. American Tariff League, Inc., 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) H. R. 1612, which became Public Law 50.

D. (6) \$18,701.59.

E. (2) \$9,268.37; (4) \$1,767.26; (5) \$1,185.58; (6) \$248.18; (7) \$649.22; (8) \$1,383.10; (9) \$14,501.71; (10) \$13,292.32; (11) \$27,794.03; (15).¹

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc.,² 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All bills, resolutions, and investigations affecting the trucking industry.¹ (3) A. T. A. Weekly Service Letter; Transport Topics; Bulletins.¹

D. (7) \$9,909.22.

E. (2) \$3,750; (4) \$258.80; (6) \$4.25; (7) \$121.30; (9) \$4,134.35; (11) \$4,134.35; (16).¹

A. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 1612, general legislation, tariff and foreign trade.

D. (7) \$4,080.

E. (2) \$3,998.66; (4) \$15.30; (5) \$135; (6) \$43.58; (7) \$106.58; (8) \$14.78; (9) \$4,313.90; (10) \$4,287.60; (11) \$8,601.50; (16) \$4,313.90.¹

A. Paul A. Amundsen, 912 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Association of Port Authorities, 912 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation involving submerged lands, shipping, Panama Canal tolls, foreign trade zones, river and harbor developments, etc.

D. (6) \$900.

A. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex.; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, Fort Worth, Tex.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., Galveston, Tex.; the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; International-Great Northern Railroad, Houston, Tex.; Missouri-Kansas-Texas of Texas, Dallas, Tex.; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co., Houston, Tex.; Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co., Amarillo, Tex.; Paris & Mount Pleasant Railroad Co., Paris, Tex.; Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway Co., Quanah, Tex.; Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific Railway Co., Abilene, Tex.; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; St. Louis, Southwestern Railway Co. of Texas, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., Houston, Tex.; Texas South-Eastern Railroad Co., Diboll, Tex.; the Texas & Pacific Railway Co., Dallas, Tex.; the Texas Mexican Railway Co., Laredo, Tex.; the Union Terminal Co., Dallas, Tex.; Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; Wichita Valley Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

C. (2) Generally legislation affecting Texas railroads. For: S. 1335, H. R. 3465, H. R. 2416, S. 1657, H. R. 4483, H. R. 3587, S. 1603, S. 719, H. R. 3282; opposed: House Joint Resolution 2, Senate Joint Resolution 27, H. R. 4473, H. R. 3880, H. R. 1998; to amend section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, S. 1347, H. R. 3669, S. 1353, H. R. 3755; for H. R. 4641; neither for nor against H. R. 4386.

E. (2) \$4,374.99; (8) \$2,498.24; (9) \$6,873.23; (10) \$5,229.62; (11) \$12,102.85; (15) \$6,873.23.¹

A. Richard H. Anthony, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. The American Tariff League, Inc., 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) H. R. 1612, which became Public Law 50.

D. (6) \$3,125.

E. (7) \$66.59; (9) \$66.59; (10) \$388.01; (11) \$454.60.

A. Apartment, Hotel, and Motel Association of California, 3760 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) Rent control; specific interest is in proposed amendments to the Defense Production Act of 1950; against any amendment to said act, and against the continuance of rent control generally. (3).¹

D. (6) \$4,416.

E. (1) \$908.39; (2) \$2,300; (4) \$300; (5) \$857.63; (9) \$4,366.02; (11) \$4,366.02; (15).¹

A. Hector M. Aring, 826 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Tax legislation, labor legislation, amendments to the Clayton Act, merchant marine legislation, price-basing-point legislation, Defense Production Act.

D. (6) \$833.33.

E. (8) \$958; (9) \$958; (10) \$958; (11) \$1,916.

A. W. C. Arnold, 200 Coleman Building, Seattle, Wash.

B. Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.

E. (7) \$1,952.30; (10) \$1,952.30; (11) \$1,952.30.

A. Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (2) All types of legislation affecting the construction industry.¹

A. Associated Retail Confectioners of the United States, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Proposed excise-tax amendment to the revenue act on candy.

E. (4) \$10; (6) \$5; (9) \$15; (11) \$15.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Room 1018, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation relating to postal laws and regulations.

D. (6) \$9,915.08.

E. (2) \$6,457.80; (4) \$1,763.78; (5) \$267.85; (6) \$162; (7) \$437.11; (8) \$92.42; (9) \$9,180.96; (10) \$10,549.05; (11) \$19,730.01; (15).¹

A. Association of American Railroads,¹ 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Generally to keep informed with respect to legislation affecting transportation; to support such legislation as members believe to be in their interest and in the interest of a sound national transportation policy, and to oppose legislation which they believe to be contrary to such interests. In addition to the support or opposition to particular measures, the legislative activities included study and analysis of measures which were neither supported nor opposed, in an effort to determine their possible effect on transportation.¹ (3) What's New.

D. (6) \$76,111.41.

E. (2) \$44,628.47; (3) \$22,000; (5) \$5,310.98; (6) \$445.21; (7) \$1,181.72; (8) \$2,485.03; (9) \$76,111.41; (10) \$51,531.42; (11) \$127,642.83; (15) National St. Lawrence Project Conference, Washington, D. C., \$22,000; E. Hofer and Sons, Portland, Oreg., \$337.50.¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2), (3).¹

A. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. (3) Casualty and Surety Journals.
D. (7) \$1,658.72.
E. (2) \$1,241.98; (4) \$42.63; (5) \$111.61; (6) \$34.23; (7) \$45.95; (8) \$182.32; (9) \$1,658.72; (10) \$1,792.83; (11) \$3,451.55; (15).²

A. Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners,³ 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.
D. (6) \$3,340.00.

A. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) This association is interested in any and all Federal legislative proposals which do or may affect the Western Railroads.

A. Edward Atkins,² 51 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
B. National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc., 51 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation regarding labor laws, handbag excise-tax law, wage-hour law.
E. (2) \$125; (11) \$125.

A. Atlantic Union Committee, Inc., 537 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (7) \$37,804.21.
E. (1) \$177.45; (2) \$19,914.74; (4) \$7,232.66; (5) \$1,767.43; (6) \$1,613.53; (6a) \$10,807.48; (7) \$6,452.73; (8) \$1,815.97; (9) \$49,781.99; (10) \$41,191.14; (11) \$90,973.13; (16).²

A. Awalt, Clark & Sparks, 822 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street, NW, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation that might affect the association and its members as going electric utilities.¹
D. (6) \$6,250.
E. (6) \$18.74; (7) \$3.80; (9) \$22.56; (10) \$29.25; (11) \$41.81.

A. Charles W. Babcock, chairman, National Legislative Committee, of the National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States of North America. Address: Route 4, Box 73, Vienna, Va.
B. The National Council Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, 3026 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. (2) Restriction of immigration; improvement of free public schools; expression of economies.
D. (6) \$49.99.
E. (5) \$60.00; (6) \$2.85; (7) \$40.52; (8) \$1.60; (9) \$104.16; (10) \$116.40; (11) \$20.56.

A. Frazer A. Bailey, 1809 G Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 3587, S. 241, H. R. 3715 and H. R. 3797, S. 872 and H. R. 3791, H. R. 3760,

S. J. Res. 27, and H. J. Res. 2, H. R. 3880, S. 1378, S. 49, S. 1221.
D. (6) \$3,125.

A. C. Lloyd Bailey, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) The general legislative interest is to work where legislation is involved for the development of the United Nations into a world federation; the international control and reduction of armaments; recognition on the part of the United States Government of its responsibility for assuming its share of the burden for World-wide economic rehabilitation and development; protection of recognized civil liberties; and adequate recognition of rights of conscience. (3) The Washington Letter.
D. (6) \$1,200.
E. (6) \$5.20; (7) \$342.01; (9) \$347.21; (10) \$241.19; (11) \$588.40.

A. John A. Baker,² 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Legislation of interest to the National Farmers Union.

A. John A. Baker, 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Legislation of interest to the National Farmers Union.

A. Mary Alice Baldinger, 4607 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Among legislative interests are anti-lynching, antipoll tax, omnibus civil rights, FEPC, home rule for the District of Columbia, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, and immigration legislation.
D. (6) \$408.30.
E. (5) \$21.06; (6) \$19.06; (7) \$73.52; (8) \$24.80; (9) \$138.43; (10) \$37.21; (11) \$175.64.

A. H. M. Baldrige,³ 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y., and 408 American Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y., and 409 American Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that refers to sugar generally and the refining of raw cane sugar specifically.

A. Joseph H. Ball, 1713 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Registrant is employed as vice president of above-named employer and is not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. The registrant did, however, support, advocate, or oppose S. 1044, S. 1559, H. R. 3587, H. R. 3880, S. 1674, and H. R. 4480.
D. (6) \$1,250.
E. (9) \$59.69.

A. Loren C. Bamert, post-office box 189, Ione, Calif.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) Price controls and other legislation affecting cattle industry.
E. (7) \$1,036; (9) \$1,036; (11) \$1,036.

A. David E. Bamford,² 730 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Mytinger and Casselberry, Inc., Long Beach, Calif.
C. (2) Food and drug legislation, H. R. 2383 and H. R. 3758.

A. Hartman Barber, room 407, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. (2) Interested in all legislation affecting labor, more particularly railroad labor.
D. (6) \$1,504.26.
E. (2) \$125.90; (6) \$112.92; (7) \$452.49; (8) \$46.38; (9) \$737.69; (10) \$637.08; (11) \$1,374.77.

A. Miss Ann Barley,³ 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) National school health services bill, public school construction bill, national child research bill, Federal aid for medical education, local public health units, physically handicapped children's education bill, school lunch appropriation, Children's Bureau appropriation, Cabinet status for the Federal Security Agency, Federal aid to day care centers in defense areas, Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools. (3) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children.
D. (7) \$729.30.

A. Joel Barlow, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., attorney.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) H. R. 4473, which when and if enacted, will be cited as the Revenue Act of 1951, and with proposals which may be made in this session of Congress affecting the tax status of mutual savings banks. (3).¹

A. James M. Barnes, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., Kingsland Underwriters Group, Agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd.
C. (2) To provide for completion of payments to Americans holding adjudicated awards of the Mixed Claims Commission.

A. James T. Barnes,² 203 Capital Club Building, Raleigh, N. C.
B. Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
C. (2) H. R. 14, H. R. 87, H. R. 149, H. R. 274, H. R. 348, H. R. 417, H. R. 483, H. R. 913, H. R. 1272, H. R. 1368, H. R. 1502, H. R. 1545, H. R. 1644, H. R. 1752, H. R. 1781, H. Res. 38; S. 1, S. 101, S. 337, S. 349, S. 351, S. 445.
E. (2) \$1,875; (9) 1,875; (11) \$1,875.

A. James T. Barnes, 203 Capital Club Building, Raleigh, N. C.
B. Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
C. (2) H. R. 14, H. R. 87, H. R. 149, H. R. 274, H. R. 348, H. R. 417, H. R. 483, H. R. 913, H. R. 1272, H. R. 1368, H. R. 1502, H. R. 1545, H. R. 1644, H. R. 1752, H. R. 1781, H. Res. 38; S. 1, S. 101, S. 337, S. 349, S. 351, S. 445.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

³ Filed for first quarter, 1951.

² Filed for first and second quarters, 1951.

E. (2) \$1,875; (9) \$1,875; (10) \$1,875; (11) \$3,750.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting electric utilities companies.¹

D. (6) \$4,125.

E. (6) \$5.65; (7) \$456.86; (8) \$76.35; (9) \$538.86; (10) \$537.37; (11) \$1,076.23; (15).²

A. Irving Barney, Jr., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, bills to amend Railroad Retirement Act. All legislation of interest to railroad employees and labor in general.

D. (6) \$2,100.

A. A. K. Barta, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills relating to use of ethyl alcohol in nonbeverage products. Specifically: Revenue bill.

A. A. K. Barta, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Proprietary Association, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills affecting the proprietary medicines industry. H. R. 3298.

E. (7) \$125; (9) \$125; (10) \$125; (11) \$250.

A. Frank E. Bass, 321 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Tennessee Education Association, 321 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education.

E. (7) \$103.08; (9) \$103.08; (11) \$103.08.

A. Earl C. Bassett, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Oppose all legislation looking toward the so-called St. Lawrence waterway development. Oppose S. J. Res. 27 and all other legislation introduced regarding this matter.

D. (6) \$1,950.

A. Robert B. Beach, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Association of Building Owners and Managers, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (7) \$448.82.

E. (7) \$448.82; (9) \$448.82; (11) \$448.82; (15) \$448.82; (16) \$24.77, Chicago Association committee luncheon; \$27.95, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., meals and lodging; \$21.75, Hogates, Washington, D. C., dinner; \$18, Shoreham Hotel, dinner; \$143.94, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., meals and lodging; \$212.41, other travel expenses; total, \$448.82.

A. Mrs. Grace Beatty, 4105 W Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) Measures which affect the welfare of children and youth in fields of education; social and economic well-being; child labor and environmental situations; Federal research agencies in education, health, juvenile protection, and homemaking; world understanding and peace among nations. (3) National Parent-Teacher Magazine.

A. James T. Begg, 2202 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. National St. Lawrence Project Conference.

C. (2) Opposing all measures looking to the approval of the St. Lawrence waterway and power project: House Joint Resolution 2, House Joint Resolution 3, House Joint Resolution 4, House Joint Resolution 15, House Joint Resolution 102, House Joint Resolution 122, House Joint Resolution 159, H. R. 2536, Senate Joint Resolution 27.

D. (6) \$1,000.

E. (7) \$341.37; (9) \$341.37; (11) \$341.37; (15) \$262.67, April 14, 1951, Hotel Carlton, lodging and meals; \$59.60, April 14, 1951, B. & O. Railroad, travel; \$19.10, April 14, 1951, taxi, tips, meals, etc.; total, \$341.37.

A. Bell, Taylor & Co., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. S. H. Kress & Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; McCrory Stores Corp., 1107 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; W. T. Grant Co., 1441 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; McLellan Stores Co., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; J. J. Newberry Co., 245 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; H. L. Green Co., Inc., 902 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Rose's 5-10-25-Cent Stores, Inc., Henderson, N. C.; Eagle Stores Co., Inc., 101 North Graham Street, Charlotte, N. C.; W. W. Mac Co., 101 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2).¹

D. (6) \$4,769.59.

E. (2) \$150; (6) \$275.71; (7) \$814.77; (8) \$404.11; (9) \$1,644.59; (15) Milton Ross, Wharton School, Philadelphia, Pa., fees for research work, \$150; travel and hotel, \$814.77; luncheon meetings with clients, \$123.68; stenographer and mimeographing, supplies, \$230.43; telephone and telegraph, \$275.71; total, \$1,644.59.

A. Ernest H. Benson, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (2) S. 1347 and H. R. 3669, identical bills to amend Railroad Retirement Act. All legislation affecting railroad employees in particular and labor in general.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Judd C. Benson,² immediate past president, National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Amendments to the Social Security Act; amendments to the Internal Revenue Code. (3) Life Association News.

E. (6) \$25.31; (9) \$25.31; (11) \$25.31; (15) \$25.31; (16) Western Union and Cincinnati Telephone Co., \$25.31.

A. Herbert C. Berckes,² 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

B. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

C. (2) F. L. S. A., wage-hour law, Walsh-Healey Act, S. 1820, Anderson bill, and all forestry legislation, defense housing legislation, labor legislation, H. R. 1626, dam site improvements, transportation legislation.

D. (7) \$900.

E. (7) \$931.13; (9) \$931.13; (11) \$931.13.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Wendell Berge, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

D. (6) \$3,000.

E. (4) \$55.91; (6) \$85.53; (7) \$15.50; (8) \$29.33; (9) \$186.27; (10) \$98.27; (11) \$284.54.

A. Wendell Berge, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Small Manufacturers' Emergency Committee, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 for RFC, in favor.

E. (4) \$124.62; (6) \$48.92; (7) \$239.24; (9) \$412.78; (11) \$412.78.

A. Kenneth W. Bergen,² 84 State Street, Boston, Mass.

B. The Merchants National Bank of Boston, 28 State Street, Boston, Mass.

E. (7) \$261.13.¹

A. Preston B. Bergin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the retail industry.¹

D. (6) \$625.

E. (7) \$2.50; (9) \$2.50; (10) \$7.30; (11) \$9.80.

A. Joe Betts, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, Government reorganization, extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, emergency food aid to India, importation of farm labor, universal military training, peanut marketing quota legislation, postal rates, inflation control (Defense Production Act of 1950), Government credit policies, Federal Reserve policy, international radio treaty, sugar legislation, taxation, tobacco legislation, St. Lawrence seaway, health, "area of production" definition, Federal Food and Drug Act amendment, foreign aid (mutual security program for fiscal 1952), point 4, farm wage stabilization, repeal of resale price maintenance, antitrust laws, education, REA, farm machinery and supplies, halogeton, grazing land policies, CCC, ACP payments.

D. (6) \$1,900.

E. (7) \$633.79; (9) \$633.79; (10) \$295.72; (11) \$929.51; (15) \$329.51.¹

A. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of Marine Underwriters of the United States, American Cargo War Risk Reinsurance Exchange, American Marine Hull Insurance Syndicate.

C. (2) General questions affecting the insurance of ships and their cargoes against marine risks; reparations; subrogation. Merchant Marine Act, 1936; H. R. 2562, taxation of marine insurance; H. R. 2460 and S. 435, aviation war risk insurance; H. R. 2110, a private bill for relief based on subrogation.

E. (6) \$43.70; (7) \$841.44; (9) \$855.14; (10) \$716.22; (11) \$1,601.36; (15) \$1,601.36.

A. Norman E. Biorn, 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

B. Minnesota Associated Businessmen, Inc., 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Federal and State income taxation and governmental expenditures.

D. (7) \$178.24.

E. (2) \$150; (5) \$4.86; (6) \$923; (9) \$164.09; (10) \$239.65; (11) \$403.74; (15) \$64.09; (16) \$150, Donohue Temporary Service, St. Paul, stenographic services.

A. James C. Black, 1625 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Only insofar as legislation affects employer.

D. \$600.

E. (7) \$500; (9) \$500; (10) \$500; (11) \$1,000.

A. Wm. Rhea Blake, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (2) Favors such action on any legislation affecting raw cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the Council is organized.

D. (6) \$781.25.

E. (7) \$174.05; (9) \$174.05; (10) \$38.55; (11) \$212.60.

A. D. A. Bodary, 10 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (2) S. 1347 and H. R. 3669 to amend the Railroad Retirement Act. All legislation of interest to railway employees and labor in general.

D. (6) \$2,575.

A. Morton Bodfish, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to thrift and home ownership and particularly helpful to savings and loan associations and cooperative banks in carrying out their thrift and home financing objectives and oppose legislation detrimental to home ownership and these institutions. (3) Confidential Bulletin, M-234.

D. (6) \$425.

E. (6) \$71.25; (7) \$223.85; (9) \$295.10; (10) \$434.74; (11) \$729.84; (15) \$295.10¹

A. Maywood Boggs, 825 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, A. F. of L., Kansas City, Kans.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789 (Railway Labor Act amendments), S. 1717 and H. R. 3871 (Defense Production Act). All other legislation affecting labor generally.

D. (6) \$540.

A. John N. Bohannon, 75 Macon Avenue, Asheville, N. C., and 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Same as first quarterly report and also H. R. 3793, H. R. 3871, H. R. 3941, H. R. 4473; H. J. Res. 274; S. J. Res. 42; S. 1346, and amendments; S. 1699, and S. 1717.

D. (7) \$4,500.

E. (5) \$459.55; (6) \$195.40; (7) \$1,282.95; (9) \$1,937.90; (10) \$1,959.51; (11) \$3,897.41.

A. Daniel L. Boland, 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc., 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Legislation that more or less specifically affects the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry.

A. Sanford H. Bolz,² 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Jewish Congress, Inc., 15 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) To oppose anti-Semitism and racism in all its forms, and to defend civil rights incident thereto. Genocide Convention ratification; H. R. 2339, extending eligibility for immigration to involuntary members of totalitarian groups; H. R. 2379 and S. 716, omnibus immigration bills.

D. (7) \$125.

E. (7) \$1.44; (8) \$1.50; (9) \$2.94; (11) \$2.94; (15) \$2.94.

A. Sanford H. Bolz, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Jewish Congress, Inc., 15 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) To oppose anti-Semitism and racism in all its forms, and to defend civil rights incident thereto.

D. (7) \$125.

E. (7) \$6.87; (8) \$2.31; (9) \$9.18; (10) \$2.94; (11) \$12.12; (15) \$9.18.

A. Clarence J. Bourg, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, La., and Farmers & Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, Saginaw, Mich.

C. (2) S. 1694, H. R. 4521, Sugar Act of 1948. (3) Sugar Bulletin and Sugar Beet Journal.

E. (8) \$211.15; (9) \$211.15; (10) \$201.50; (11) \$412.65.

A. Benjamin Edward Bowden, room 409 Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Train Dispatchers Association, 10 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) H. R. 3669, amendments to the present Railway Retirement Act; S. 1347, companion bill, to amend the Railway Retirement Act.

D. (6) \$720.

E. (6) \$22.41; (7) \$407; (9) \$429.41; (11) \$429.41.

A. R. B. Bowden, 608 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., or 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (2) Ask equal taxation of cooperatives; opposing price control on food items at this time.

D. (6) \$5,442.62.

E. (7) \$50; (9) \$50.

A. H. B. Boyd, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting sugar, particularly the Sugar Act of 1948, and related legislation.

D. (6) \$4,500.

E. (7) \$3; (9) \$3; (11) \$3.

A. Charles M. Boyer, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation for development of a military policy for the United States which will guarantee adequate national security. (3) The Reserve Officer, and ROA Washington Newsletter.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Ira P. Bradford, 1108 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Seeking information regarding all matters pertaining to the oil industry and reporting to employer.

A. Joseph E. Brady, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink, and Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) All legislation involving or in the direction of national prohibition, taxation of alcoholic beverages, etc. (3) The Brewery Worker.

E. (10) \$189.46; (11) \$189.46.

A. John H. Bream,³ 701 Blackstone Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Associated Businessmen, Inc., 701 Blackstone Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

C. (2) Seeking general tax equality. Interested in H. R. 5064 and H. R. 3905.

D. (7) \$120.

E. (1) \$147; (3) \$1,105; (5) \$462.26; (9) \$1,714.26; (11) \$1,714.26; (16)¹

A. James M. Brewbaker, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting industry.

D. (6) \$3,000.

E. (7) \$906.53.

A. O. O. Bright,³ 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Southern Pine Industry Committee, New Orleans, La.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the lumber manufacturing industry.

E. (7) \$89.35; (11) \$89.35.

A. H. E. Brinckerhoff, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislative interests are those of employer.

A. Dawes E. Brisbane, 952 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 952 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Such legislative interest is primarily for analysis and reporting.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. California Packing Corporation, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) General legislation affecting food processing and related activities, including specifically S. 1717; H. R. 3871, and S. 984.

D. (6) \$800.

E. (6) \$65; (7) \$200; (9) \$265; (10) \$400; (11) \$865.

A. William F. Brooks, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Grain Trade Council, Trade Association, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in pending legislation with reference to the revision or extension of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

D. (6) \$4,366.45.

E. (7) \$5.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

³ Filed for first and second quarters, 1951.

A. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,² 1118 B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Support or oppose legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interest of labor. (3) Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

D. (7) \$300,000.¹
E. (2) \$4,150.56; (5) \$283.77; (8) \$706.32; (9) \$5,140.65.

A. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1118 B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Support or oppose legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interest of labor. (3) Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

D. (7) \$300,000.¹
E. (2) \$4,150.56; (5) \$351.27; (8) \$767.21; (9) \$5,269.04.

A. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees,² 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation affecting labor, more particularly railroad labor.

D. (6) \$3,293.31.
E. (2) \$2,324.65; (7) \$968.66; (9) \$3,293.31; (11) \$3,293.31; (15) \$3,293.31.¹

A. C. R. Brown,² Room 411, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. C. R. Brown, Room 411, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, bills to amend the Railroad Retirement Act.

D. (6) \$2,024.96.

A. Mrs. Ethel G. Brown,² 1134 North Orange Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Measures which affect the welfare of children and youth in fields of education; social and economic well-being; child labor and environmental situations; Federal research agencies in education, health, juvenile protection and homemaking; world understanding and peace among nations. (3) National Parent-Teacher magazine.

D. (7) \$250.
E. (6) \$55.22; (8) \$129.40.

A. Brown, Land & Fitzgerald, Washington Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members. (3) None of the N. A. E. C.¹

D. (6) \$7,500.
E. (2) \$6,825; (5) \$375; (6) \$7.13; (8) \$64.70; (9) \$7,271.83; (10) \$7,247.80; (11) \$14,519.63; (15).¹

A. Paul W. Brown, 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Postal rate legislation.
D. (6) \$356.46.
E. (6) \$1.58; (7) \$160.51; (9) \$162.09; (11) \$162.09.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Ray C. Brown, 407 First National Bank Building, Tampa, Fla.

B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of Tampa, Chamber of Commerce Building, Tampa, Fla.

C. (2) H. R. 4473.
D. (6) \$1,400.
E. (6) \$27.51; (7) \$398.97; (9) \$426.48; (11) \$426.48.

A. Russell B. Brown, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Maintaining surveillance of legislation that might affect the petroleum industry and taking such action with respect to such legislation as directed by the Association.

E. (8) \$29; (9) \$29; (10) \$52; (11) \$81.

A. William A. Bryans, 3d, 1044 Gas and Electric Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Public Service Company of Colorado, 900 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) Legislation having to do with activities of the Bureau of Reclamation, the Rural Electrification Administration, and tax matters, all of which directly affect the interests of the company.

E. (7) \$704.58; (9) \$704.58; (11) \$704.58; (15) \$704.58.¹

A. Jack Bryson, 1600 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the motion picture industry when introduced in Congress.

D. (6) \$6,280.79.
E. (7) \$751.48; (8) \$847.56; (9) \$1,599.04; (10) \$1,926.68; (11) \$3,525.72; (15) Shoreham Hotel, \$565.82; Mayflower Hotel \$26.72; Statler Hotel, \$158.94; total, \$751.48.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

C. (2) Legislation affecting river and harbor works, flood control, and other water use and conservation, and related subjects. Specific legislative interest includes Appropriations for Civil Functions of the Army, H. R. 4386.

D. (6) \$1,350.
E. (6) \$9.90; (8) \$54.58; (9) \$64.48; (10) \$49.29; (11) \$113.77.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. The Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.

A. George Bugbee, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation affecting hospitals.
D. (6) \$1,343.75.
E. (7) \$367.27; (9) \$367.27; (10) \$244.59; (11) \$611.86.

A. Harold J. Buoy, business address: Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C.; home address: R. R. 6, Decatur, Ill.

B. International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, A. F. of L., Kansas City, Kans.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789 (Railway Labor Act amendments), S. 1717 and H. R.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

3871 (Defense Production Act). All other legislation affecting labor generally.

D. (6) \$596.40.

A. George J. Burger, 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.; and 714 Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in rubber tires bill, bargaining-point legislation, antitrust-law legislation, and all legislation affecting independent small business.

A. Harold Burke,² 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.

B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, post office box 860, Lexington, Ky.

D. (7) \$4,121.25.¹
E. (2) \$3,046.26; (5) \$255; (6) \$129.38; (7) \$332.67; (8) \$530.45; (9) \$4,275.76; (10) \$4,187.21; (11) \$8,462.97.

A. George B. Burnham, 111 First Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 5653, College Avenue, Oakland, Calif.

C. (2) Legislation for the relief of the Burnham Chemical Co.: Senate Joint Resolution 23, House Joint Resolutions 181, 182, 183, 186, and 199.

D. (6) \$2,395.64.
E. (2) \$1,000; (4) 807.89; (7) \$563.14; (8) \$24.61; (9) \$2,395.64; (10) \$1,505.87; (11) \$3,901.51; (15) \$1,395.64.¹

A. F. Hugh Burns, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) St. Lawrence legislation; (b) Senate Joint Resolution 27; House Joint Resolutions 2, 3, 4, 15, 102, 122, 159; H. R. 2536.

D. (6) \$1,273.50.
E. (7) \$1,251.02; (9) \$1,251.02; (10) \$59.92; (11) \$1,310.94.

A. Robert M. Burr, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation regarding excise taxes on electric refrigerators, electric ranges, electric water heaters, domestic electric appliances, commercial electric cooking equipment, and electric fans.

D. (6) \$100.68.

A. Orrin A. Burrows, 1200 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., 1200 Fifteenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the electrical workers, A. F. of L., in particular, and labor in general, such as attempts to cut annual and sick leave for Federal employees, and H. R. 3393 on unemployment insurance for Federal workers, which latter we favor.
D. (6) \$2,067.

A. Business Committee on Emergency Corporate Taxation, room 808A, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Adequate, constructive, and equitable emergency corporate taxation instead of an excess profits tax on a formula comparable to that of World War II. Specifically

¹ Not printed. Filed with the Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first and second quarters, 1951.

H. R. 9827, Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950. (Public Law No. 909).

E. (3) \$848.93; (4) \$7.14; (5) \$2.60; (6) \$8.19; (9) \$266.86; (10) \$97,865.92; (11) \$98,732.78; (15) \$7.14, Business Photo Reproductions, 345 Hudson Street, New York City, offset printing; \$2.60, Fleet Messenger Service, 62 West Forty-eighth Street, New York City, messenger service; \$8.19, New York Telephone Co., New York City, telephone service; \$848.93, Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N. Y., merchandise; total, \$866.86.

A. Eugene J. Butler, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting religious, charitable, and educational institutions and organizations.

D. (7) \$2,349.96.
E. (7) \$250; (9) \$250; (10) \$138.44; (11) \$328.44.

A. Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Levitt & Sons, Inc., Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining to housing, Government insurance of housing loans, and especially legislation pertaining to housing for defense purposes.

D. (7) \$135.50.
E. (2) \$73; (4) \$55; (6) \$7.50; (9) \$135.50; (11) \$135.50; (15) \$135.50.

A. Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. Opposing the proposed increase in the rate of Federal excise tax on distilled spirits.

E. (1) \$9,000; (2) \$11,098; (4) \$28; (6) \$5; (7) \$18; (8) \$60; (9) \$20,209; (10) \$21,376; (11) \$41,585.

A. John W. Caffey, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 830 Southeastern Building, Greensboro, N. C.

B. The Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Wine excise taxes and other subjects relating to wine.

D. (7) \$762.73.
E. (5) \$50.80; (6) 23.43; (7) \$688.50; (9) \$762.73; (11) \$762.73.

A. C. G. Gaffrey, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 203 Liberty Life Building, Charlotte, N. C.

C. (2) H. R. 8304 or H. R. 1535, Customs Simplification Act of 1951; H. R. 4473, Tax Revenue Act; S. 1717, Defense Production Act, 1950; H. R. 3871, Defense Production Act of 1950.

D. (6) \$75.
E. (7) \$75; (9) \$75; (10) \$150; (11) \$225.

A. Leonard J. Calhoun, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislative proposals relating to taxation of cooperatives and other corporations enjoying tax exemptions or special privileges.

A. Mrs. Edna Callaghan, 2032 Belmont Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Measures which affect the welfare of children and youth in fields of education; social and economic well-being; child labor and environmental situations; Federal research agencies in education, health, juvenile protection and homemaking; world understanding and peace among nations. (3) National Parent-Teacher magazine.

D. (7) \$74.30.
E. (6) \$22.48; (7) \$43.88; (8) \$7.94; (9) \$74.30.

A. Mrs. Edna Callaghan, 2032 Belmont Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Measures which affect the welfare of children and youth in fields of education; social and economic well-being; child labor and environmental situations; Federal research agencies in education, health, juvenile protection and homemaking; world understanding and peace among nations. (3) National Parent-Teacher magazine.

D. (6) \$50.
E. (6) \$74.73; (7) \$60.46; (8) \$67.48; (9) \$202.67.¹

A. R. B. Carothers, Paris, Tenn.

B. H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Paris, Tenn.; Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Co., Cooley Clay Co., Kentucky Clay Mining Co., Mayfield, Ky.; Bell Clay Co., Gleason, Tenn.; United Clay Mines Corp., Trenton, N. J.; Old Hickory Clay Co., Paducah, Ky.; all mine and ship ball and sagger clay.

C. (2) Title 26, section 114, Internal Revenue Code; family partnership law; Defense Production Act.

E. (6) \$98.52; (7) \$546.53; (8) \$100; (9) \$745.05; (10) \$790.97; (11) \$1,536.02.

A. T. C. Carroll, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (2) Passage of S. 1347 and H. R. 3669, to amend Railroad Retirement Act.

A. Henderson H. Carson, 640 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., and 600 First National Bank Building, Canton, Ohio.

B. East Ohio Gas Co., 1405 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) All legislation of interest to natural-gas industry.

D. (7) \$3,391.18.
E. (1) \$43.65; (4) \$53.90; (6) \$42.82; (7) \$150.90; (8) \$99.91; (9) \$391.18; (10) \$462.24; (11) \$853.42.

A. Joseph K. Carson, Jr., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

B. The Propeller Club of the United States, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Any matters affecting the welfare of the American merchant marine, arising under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other legislation affecting the shipping industry.

A. Albert E. Carter, 1026 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Retained to represent company before administrative agencies and commissions and on legislative matters affecting company's interest.

D. (6) \$3,000.
E. (5) \$525; (6) \$93.34; (7) \$465.38; (9) \$1,083.72; (10) \$844.82; (11) \$1,928.04; (12) \$1,083.72; (14) \$844.82; (15) \$525, Munsey Trust Co., rent; \$93.34, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. and Pacific Telephone &

Telegraph Co.; \$465.38, University Club, Statler Hotel, Mayflower Hotel.

A. Asa L. Carter, 325 Ashland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. Petitioners, successors, and associates at and after War Department File No. 7040.¹

C. (2) House bills 6, 7, 80, 134, 398, 1555, 1954, 2536, 3110; House Joint Resolution 39; S. 517; Senate Joint Resolution 27.

D. (6) \$97.53.
E. (4) \$29.80; (6) \$5.60; (7) \$39.50; (8) \$37.63; (9) \$112.53; (10) \$80.78; (11) \$193.11.

A. Clarence B. Carter, post-office box 798, New Haven, Conn.

B. Railroad Pension Conference, post-office box 798, New Haven, Conn.

C. (2) For enactment of H. R. 63 and S. 1308, providing 30-year, half-pay railroad retirement benefits.

D. (12) \$131.86.
E. (6) \$8; (7) \$98.34; (8) \$106.34; (9) \$25.52; (10) \$131.86.

A. Ralph H. Case, 889 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Sioux Tribe of Indians, Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak.; Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.

E. (7) \$232.14.

A. Larry Cates, 1185 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Air Line Pilots Association, 3145 West Sixty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. William E. Chace, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2756, H. R. 855, and H. R. 3045.

D. (6) \$20.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 4308, S. 913, Senate Joint Resolution 20, S. 1044, House Joint Resolution 206, S. 719, S. 931, S. 1166, Senate Concurrent Resolution 21; RFC and tax bills. (3) Legislative Daily, Bill Digest, Legislative Outlook, and special number.¹

D. (6) \$754,469.61.¹
E. (9) \$35,564.12;¹ (10) \$28,886.05; (11) \$64,450.17.

A. Walter Chamblin, Jr., 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative programs affecting industry, national labor and tax policies, Federal expenditures and subsidies, remobilization of industry, Government controls over industry, Government competition with private enterprise, etc.

D. (6) \$9,803.39.
E. (9) \$1,803.39.

A. Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

E. (2) \$541.25; (7) \$91.66; (9) \$632.91; (10) \$120.06; (11) \$752.97; (15) Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., \$632.91.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for fourth quarter, 1950, and first quarter, 1951.

¹ Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

- A. Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.
 C. (2) Promoting S. J. Res. 29 and H. J. Res. 156, a proposed Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (3) The Christian Patriot.
 D. (6) \$5,582.31.
 E. (2) \$1,600.60; (4) \$666.52; (5) \$123.41; (6) \$1; (7) \$586.97; (8) \$5.25; (9) \$2,983.75; (10) \$4,050.64; (11) \$7,034.39; (15) \$2,842.49.¹
- A. Citizens' Committee on Foreign Policy, 100 East Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Foreign policy.
 E. (10) \$272.12; (11) \$272.12.
- A. Austin Clapp, 3780 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
 B. Apartment, Hotel, & Motel Association of California, 3780 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
 C. (2) Rent control is a general legislative interest; specific interest is in the rent control provisions of the proposed amendments to the Defense Production Act of 1950. (3)¹
 D. (6) \$2,300.
 E. (4) \$35; (5) \$100; (6) \$40; (7) \$545.20; (9) \$721.20; (11) \$721.20; (15) \$393.75, Southern Pacific Co., Los Angeles, Calif., railroad fare; \$35, Plymouth Printing Co., Washington, D. C., printing; \$22.50, hotel bill.
- A. Robert M. Clark, 525 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) Pending and prospective legislation affecting the interest of the railway company including, but not limited to, the following bills: H. R. 269; S. 446; S. Res. 23; S. 719; S. Res. 55; St. Lawrence waterway legislation; various bills to amend Railroad Retirement Act; various general and corporate tax bills; legislation to amend Reorganization Act of 1949; S. 1918 and S. Res. 89; H. R. 3282; H. R. 270; S. 1137; S. 1139; S. 1141; S. 1143; S. 1144; S. 1145; S. 1717; H. R. 3871; H. R. 3880; and S. 1335.
 D. (7) \$4,275.
 E.¹
- A. David R. Clarke, 120 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. National Metal Trades Association, 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) All legislation affecting industry generally.
- A. William W. Clary, 433 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
 B. Signal Oil and Gas Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; Long Beach Oil Development Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; Southwest Exploration Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
 C. (2) Legislation pertaining generally to oil and gas, including such bills as S. J. Res. 20 and S. 940.
 E. (7) \$950; (9) \$950; (10) \$1,150; (11) \$2,100.
- A. Classroom Periodical Publishers' Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.
 C. (2) General interest in second-class postal rates; particular interest in H. R. 2982 and S. 1046.
 D. (6) \$1,822.25.
 E. (2) \$1,500; (8) \$322.25; (9) \$1,822.25; (10) \$1,696.01; (11) \$3,508.26; (15) \$1,822.25, Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., legislative counsel at \$500 per month plus out-of-pocket expenses.
- A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), Suite 532, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) CCBS will oppose any proposed legislation, such as S. 491 and H. R. 4004, Eighty-first Congress, calling for the duplication of Class I-A Clear Channel frequencies or the limitation of the power of Class I-A Standard Broadcast Stations. CCBS opposes ratification of the so-called NARBA agreement signed November 15, 1950.
 D. (7) \$5,046.35.
 E. (2) \$5,625; (3) \$62.21; (7) \$421.39; (9) \$6,108.60; (10) \$6,185.60; (11) \$12,294.20; (16)¹
- A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox,⁵ 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., and 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela, care of Caracas Chamber of Commerce, Sur 2, No. 30, Altos, Caracas, Venezuela.
 C. (2) Any legislation designed to restrict, tax, or impose quotas on imports of petroleum products. S. 2667, S. 3334, S. 3236, H. R. 6469, H. R. 6360, H. R. 6251, H. R. 5724, H. R. 6773, H. R. 7748, H. R. 7749, H. R. 7996.
 D. (7) \$9,450.
 E. (5) \$558.37; (6) \$554.17; (7) \$363.03; (9) \$1,475.57; (10) \$593.99; (11) \$2,069.56.
- A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox,⁴ 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., and 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela, care of Caracas Chamber of Commerce, Sur 2, No. 30 Altos, Caracas, Venezuela.
 C. (2) Any legislation designed to restrict, tax, or impose quotas on imports of petroleum products.
 D. (7) \$3,600.
 E. (5) \$153.35; (6) \$179.18; (7) \$182.53; (9) \$515.06; (10) \$2,069.56; (11) \$2,584.62.
- A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball,³ (successors to Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox), 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., and 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela, care of Caracas Chamber of Commerce, Sur 2, No. 30 Altos, Caracas, Venezuela.
 C. (2) Any legislation designed to restrict, tax, or impose quotas on imports of petroleum products.
 E. (4) \$165.41; (6) \$99.68; (7) \$2,424.38; (8) \$6.35; (9) \$2,695.82; (11) \$2,695.82.
- A. W. Frank Clucas,² 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 A. W. Frank Clucas, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Marcus Cohn, 1625 I Street NW., Cafritz Building, Washington D. C.
 B. The American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Genocide, the President's civil-rights program, H. R. 2379, H. R. 2816, H. R. 3458, S. 1247, S. 728, H. R. 2339.
 E. (2) \$93.75; (5) \$82.50; (6) \$9.60; (7) \$8.59; (9) \$194.44; (10) \$194.79; (11) \$389.23; (15) \$450, Cafritz Co., 1404 K Street NW.,
- Washington, D. C., rent at \$150 per month; \$808.98, Helene Braun, 2904 Argyle Drive, Alexandria, Va., salary for secretarial services at \$269.66 per month.
- A. C. Fred Coleman, Lewisville, Ark.
 B. St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. as division special agent, with headquarters at Lewisville, Ark.
 C. (2) H. R. 3669, known as railroad retirement bill.
 D. (6) \$354.
 E. (7) \$1,200; (9) \$1,200; (11) \$1,200.
- A. Russell Coleman, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2756, H. R. 555, and H. R. 3045.
 D. (6) \$50.
- A. Marvin J. Coles, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Committee for the Promotion of Tramp Shipping Under the American Flag in Foreign Commerce, 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) The committee is interested in amending existing shipping legislation in order to extend operating and construction differential subsidies to American flag vessels engaged in so-called tramp trades.
 E. (6) \$16.51; (7) \$14; (9) \$30.51; (10) \$62.67; (11) \$192.18.
- A. R. A. Colgan, Jr., 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interests of the lumber manufacturing industry of the United States. (3) National Lumber News.
- A. Colorado Associated Businessmen, Inc., 335 Symes Building, Denver, Colo.
 C. (2) General legislative interests of the group is the taxing of competitive business on the same basis without regard to exemptions under section 101 of the present Internal Revenue Code. Specific bills in which it is presently interested are H. R. 240, S. 892, and H. R. 1177. (3)¹
 D. (6) \$2,925.
 E. (4) \$9.57; (5) \$113.85; (6) \$0.91; (7) \$48.98; (8) \$73.75; (9) \$247.06; (10) \$743.23; (11) \$990.29; (15) \$236.58.¹
- A. Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee,¹ 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo.
 C. (2) Basing point legislation; communications or operating rules bills; all legislation both general and special affecting railroads; railway mail pay bills; transportation excise taxes; the St. Lawrence seaway; the Federal Barge Lines; parcel post rates; repeal of Reed-Bulwinkle Act; bills changing the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Senate Resolution 50; the investigation of surface transportation by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; revenue measures; Railway Labor Act; the Railroad Retirement Act.
 E. (2) \$410; (7) \$533.38; (9) \$943.38; (11) \$943.38; (15) \$943.38, Leo J. Crowley, 722 Equitable Building, Denver 2, Colo.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

⁴ Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

⁵ Filed for third quarter, 1950.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Colorado River Association, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) Opposing S. 75 and H. R. 1500; favoring Senate Joint Resolution 26 and House Joint Resolution 21. (3).¹

E. (1) \$1,753.28; (2) \$10,350; (3) \$8.63; (4) \$8,453.07; (5) \$1,742; (6) \$1,300.78; (7) \$4,334.44; (8) \$27,942.20; (10) \$21,343.79; (11) \$49,285.99; (15).¹

A. Committee to Defend America by Aiding Anti-Communist China,² 843 General Motors Building, 1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Support of bills for helping anti-Communist China by economic aid and military equipment. (3).¹

D. (7) \$493.
E. (4) \$45.90; (5) \$267.09; (6) \$51.50; (9) \$364.49; (11) \$364.49; (16) \$45.90, The At-water Press, 243 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, printing 1,000 folders; \$240, Chas. F. Noyes Co., 40 Wall Street, New York City, rent on room 843, 1775 Broadway; \$51.50, New York Telephone Co., post-office box 53, New York 19, charges for telephone, Judson 2-4745; \$27.09, Alice F. Harrison, 34 Hobart Street, Summit, N. J., reimbursed for petty cash expenditures for stamps, supplies, etc.

A. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc.,² 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) To secure the enactment of legislation leading to economy in governmental expenditures, stabilization of the price level, freedom of the press, freedom of contract, freedom of enterprise, freedom to work where and when one pleases, and free competition, and it opposes measures leading to communism, socialism, or fascism. Favors upholding the fundamental principles set forth in the Constitution.

D. (6) \$200,934.25.
E. (1) \$7,200.08; (2) \$56,426.22; (4) \$80,835.68; (5) \$22,689.26; (6) \$9,892.68; (7) \$11,648.02; (9) \$188,691.94.

A. Committee for the Marshall Plan to Aid European Recovery, Twenty-fourth Street and Dixie Avenue, Easton, Pa.

E. (3) \$1,058; (9) \$1,058; (11) \$1,058; (16) \$352, American Association for the United Nations, Inc., 45 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York City 21, N. Y., contribution; \$353, Committee on the Present Danger, Box 7230, Washington, D. C., contribution; \$353, Atlantic Union Committee, 537 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., contribution; \$1,058, total.

A. Committee on National Affairs, 100 East Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$160.
E. (3) \$100; (4) \$19.51; (5) \$42.23; (8) \$128.42; (9) \$290.16; (10) \$828.38; (11) \$1,118.54; (15) \$280.83.¹

A. Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc., 1416 F Street NW., Washington D. C.

C. (2) President Truman's National Health Plan as embodied in H. R. 27 and H. R. 54. Also interested in the following measures: S. 445, S. 337, H. R. 1781, H. R. 2152, H. R. 516, H. R. 910, H. R. 274, H. R. 913, H. R. 14, H. R. 149, H. R. 342, H. R. 146. (3).¹

D. (7) \$13,696.31.
E. (2) \$6,244.01; (4) \$2,360.47; (5) \$1,733.94; (6) \$295.33; (7) \$325.61; (9) \$11,459.36; (10) \$10,953.85; (11) \$22,413.31; (16) \$11,917.29.¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Committee on the Present Danger, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Universal Military Training and Service Act; assignment of ground forces in European area; Mutual Security Act of 1951; trade with the Soviet bloc; appropriations for defense purposes. (3).¹

D. (6) \$32,740.15.
E. (1) \$24,253.34; (2) \$10,784.44; (4) \$11,031.78; (5) \$2,065.21; (6) \$2,612.81; (7) \$3,594.80; (8) \$3,017.64; (9) \$57,360.02; (10) \$23,962.14; (11) \$81,322.16; (15) \$57,360.02.¹

A. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Box 1349, Tulsa, Okla.

C. (2) To protect the legitimate interests of petroleum pipelines, including, when necessary, legislative matters. The only pending legislation affecting petroleum pipelines in which the committee is interested is S. 571.

D. (7) \$280.
E. (2) \$9,575.72; (4) \$1,101.72; (5) \$428.31; (6) \$102.65; (1) \$669.25; (8) \$1,441.26; (9) \$13,318.91; (10) \$6,907.63; (11) \$20,226.54; (16) \$13,318.91.¹

A. Committee for Promotion of Tramp Shipping Under American Flag in Foreign Commerce,² 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Amending existing shipping legislation in order to extend operating- and construction-differential subsidies to American-flag vessels engaged in so-called tramp trades. A bill to this effect has been introduced in the House as H. R. 5346.

D. (7) \$2,400.
E. (6) \$12.11; (7) \$352.93; (8) \$231.12; (9) \$596.16; (11) \$596.16; (16) \$596.16, Dow & Symmers, 70 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Committee for Promotion of Tramp Shipping Under American Flag in Foreign Commerce, 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Amending existing shipping legislation in order to extend operating- and construction-differential subsidies to American-flag vessels engaged in so-called tramp trades. A bill to this effect has been introduced in the House as H. R. 5346.

D. (7) \$7,300.
E. (4) \$54.38; (5) \$31.30; (6) \$42.14; (7) \$328.81; (8) \$64.12; (9) \$520.75; (10) \$596.16; (11) \$1,116.91; (15) \$85.68, Ambassador Letters Service Co., 11 Stone Street, New York, N. Y., printing circulars.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc.

A. D. C. Cone, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347 to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, and all legislation directly affecting the interests of railroad employees in particular and labor in general.

D. (6) \$100.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. John C. Cone, 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pan American World Airways, Inc., 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Very infrequently interested in any legislation, but may be interested in supporting or opposing any aviation legislation that might have a bearing on the operation of Pan American World Airways, Inc.

A. Conference of American Small Business Organizations, Inc.,² 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Favor Hoffman (Michigan) and Church (Illinois) bills to implement Hoover reorganization plan. (3) Casbo Comments.

D. (7) \$27,136.
E. (1) \$973.87; (2) \$12,243.01; (4) \$3,222.99; (5) \$1,957.11; (6) \$213.58; (8) \$1,977.47; (9) \$20,588.03; (11) \$20.58.

A. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, property and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) Legis-letter.

D. (6) \$6,441.15.
E. (2) \$1,538.29; (3) \$2,000; (4) \$960.90; (5) \$380; (6) \$1,050; (7) \$33.82; (8) \$478.14; (9) \$6,441.15; (10) \$7,202.65; (11) \$13,643.80; (15) \$6,441.15.¹

A. CIO Maritime Committee,² 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Support legislation in interest of seamen; oppose legislation detrimental to them.

E. (2) \$3,284.52; (5) \$1,296.88; (6) \$550.53; (7) \$548.68; (9) \$5,680.61; (11) \$5,680.61.

A. CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Support legislation in interest of seamen; oppose legislation detrimental to them.

D. (6) \$11,940.
E. (2) \$2,216.13; (3) \$28.52; (5) \$1,261.09; (6) \$473.52; (7) \$419.50; (9) \$4,398.76; (10) \$5,680.61; (11) \$10,079.37.

A. Donald D. Conn, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All legislation having anything to do with transportation. (3).¹

D. (6) \$7,556.75.
E. (2) \$7,500; (7) \$56.75; (9) \$7,556.75; (10) \$8,134.27; (11) \$15,691.02; (15).¹

A. Julian D. Conover, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc.

D. (6) \$2,500.
E. (6) \$32.83; (7) \$17.60; (9) \$50.43; (10) \$58.91; (11) \$109.34.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 505 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Legislative interests are those affecting the mutual savings banks.

D. (6) \$1,800.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 505 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative interests are general in character and those affecting the coal industry.

D. (6) \$1,800.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 505 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Coal Lessors, Inc., 316 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative interests are general in character and those affecting the coal industry.

D. (6) \$500.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 505 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Lime Association, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Percentage depletion provisions as contained in H. R. 4473.

D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Cooperative League of the United States of America Associations, Inc.,² 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Tax legislation, defense housing legislation, St. Lawrence project, reciprocal trade agreements, Small Defense Plants Corporation bill, aid to medical education, and point 4 program. (3) Cooperative News Service.

E. (2) \$500; (5) \$125; (6) \$50; (7) \$165; (9) \$840.

A. Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Tax legislation, defense housing legislation, St. Lawrence project, reciprocal trade agreements, Small Defense Plants Corporation bill, aid to medical education, point 4 program, and promotion of public health.

E. (2) \$500; (5) \$125; (6) \$50; (7) \$210; (10) \$40; (11) \$1,340.

A. John T. Corbett, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Legislation affecting labor and transportation.

D. (6) \$3,295.56.
E. (5) \$351.27; (6) \$30.67; (9) \$381.94; (10) \$429.77; (11) \$811.71.

A. Frank W. Cortright,³ 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Home Builders, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the home-building industry. (3) Washington Letter, The Correlator, American Builder.

D. (6) \$1,562.50.
E. (7) \$316.67; (9) \$316.67; (11) \$316.67.

A. Harold B. Corwin, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges, and obligations of retired officers, male and female, Regular and Reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing

with personnel matters, pay and retirement benefits, and pensions. (3) The Retired Officers Association Bulletin.

D. (6) \$1,080.

A. Council for Clarification of Pricing Practices, 1 North La Salle Street, room 3500, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Good-faith competition; S. 719 and H. R. 2820.

A. Council for Social Action,² 289 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Welfare, international, civil liberties, and economic legislation where ethical principles of interest to the church are involved. In the Eighty-second Congress interested in point 4 program, grain for India, reciprocal trade agreements, farm labor legislation, and national housing program. (3) Social Action magazine and Legislative Action Service.

D. (7) \$1,500.
E. (2) \$700; (4) \$50; (5) \$400; (6) \$50; (7) \$300; (9) \$1,500; (11) \$1,500.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce,⁴ 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.

C. (2) Federal taxation, Federal expenditures, social security, and labor relations. (3).¹

D. (7) \$4,269.87.
E. (2) \$8,234.99; (4) \$1,574.88; (5) \$687.35; (6) \$824.02; (7) \$1,650.65; (8) \$41.74; (9) \$13,013.63; (10) \$52,018.49; (11) \$65,032.12; (16) \$12,993.62.¹

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce,² 1722 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Federal taxation, Federal expenditures, social security, and labor relations. (3).¹

D. (7) \$22,591.93.
E. (2) \$10,679.99; (4) \$1,861.12; (5) \$596.21; (6) \$816.15; (7) \$2,177.26; (8) \$113.36; (9) \$16,244.09; (11) \$16,244.09; (16) \$17,212.19.¹

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Classroom Periodical Publishers' Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

C. (2) General interest in second-class postal rates; particular interest in H. R. 2982 and S. 1046.

D. (6) \$1,500.
E. (2) \$1,500; (8) \$322.25; (9) \$1,822.25; (10) \$1,686.01; (11) \$3,508.26; (15) \$68.85, Ace Letter Service, Fourteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C., duplication of statements of association before committees of Congress; \$55.33, Western Union, telegrams to Congressmen relative to postal-rate legislation; \$124.18, total.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (2) Housing legislation, housing near military installations, defense production and economic controls; H. R. 1272, H. R. 2988, S. 349, and investigation of Lustron and disposition of Lustron plant; H. R. 3880, S. 1717, H. R. 3871, House Joint Resolution 278, House Resolution 294, and H. R. 4524.

D. (6) \$1,050.
E. (2) \$1,050; (9) \$1,050; (10) \$1,050; (11) \$2,100.

A. Paul L. Courtney, room 1027, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

⁴ Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

C. (2) Generally interested in legislation designed to correct existing tax disparities between competing business corporations. Specifically interested in H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, H. R. 175, S. 892, and H. R. 4473.

D. (6) \$2,500.02.
E. (6) \$25.01; (7) \$1,741.85; (9) \$1,766.86; (11) \$1,766.86.

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard and Cutler, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) All legislation relating to copyrights, including proposed amendments to the existing copyright law, such as H. R. 1553.

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard and Cutler, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Joseph Ross, 40 Mamaroneck Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y.

C. (2) Private bill to record the lawful admission to the United States of Mr. Ross' sister and niece, Mrs. Maly Braunstein and Mrs. Aurelia Rappaport (H. R. 2366).

E. (6) \$3.50; (7) 80 cents; (9) \$4.30; (10) \$1.68; (11) \$5.98.

A. W. W. Coxe, 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

C. (2) H. R. 4473, attempting to secure an amendment of Internal Revenue Code.

E. (6) \$6; (7) \$84.76; (9) \$90.76; (10) \$100.32; (11) \$191.08.

A. Nathan E. Cowan, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; a federation of labor organizations.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

D. (6) \$2,785.
E. (7) \$910; (9) \$910; (10) \$900; (11) \$1,810.

A. Charles J. Crampton, 700 Insurance Building, San Antonio, Tex.

B. State Tax Association, P. O. Box 2559, Houston, Tex.

C. (2) To support complete retroactive repeal of the 1942 estate and gift tax amendments as they apply to community property States in an unfair, discriminatory, inequitable manner. Elimination of Federal estate taxes and restore estate taxation to the several States. We have supported and will continue our support of the American Bar Association's recommendations for tax equalization.

E. (7) \$121.93; (9) \$121.93; (10) \$681.93; (11) \$803.86; (15) \$121.93.¹

A. F. M. Crance, 408-409 Young Building, Lynchburg, Va.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and other bills pertaining to labor. For H. R. 3669 and S. 1347.

E. (10) \$452.34; (11) \$452.34.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

C. (2) Legislation affecting credit unions.

D. (6) \$98,114.54.
E. (2) \$200; (7) \$14; (8) \$2; (9) \$16; (10) \$5.44; (11) \$21.44.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

- A. Leo J. Crowley, 922 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
 B. Legislative Committee,¹ 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo.
 C. (2) All legislation that affects the railroads I represent; communications or operating rules bills; railway mail pay bills; transportation excise taxes; the St. Lawrence seaway; the Federal barge lines; parcel post rates; repeal of Reed-Bulwinkle Act; bills changing the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission; the investigation of surface transportation by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; revenue measures; Railway Labor Act; the Railroad Retirement Act.
 E. (2) \$410; (7) \$533.38; (9) \$943.36; (11) \$943.38; (15)¹
- A. Leo P. Cullinane, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Measures that would levy a tax on certain tax-exempt organizations. Specifically, H. R. 4473, the general revenue bill of 1951, S. 892, and other revenue bills and tax legislation and social-security measures.
 D. (6) \$1,829.60.
- A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.
 C. (2) Postal rate legislation. H. R. 2982 and S. 1046, to readjust postal rates.
 D. (6) \$1,500.
 E. (4) \$34.20; (6) \$29.80; (7) \$145.26; (9) \$209.26; (10) \$82.70; (11) \$271.96; (15) \$34.20; H. C. Hagen, Washington, D. C., printing.
- A. John C. Cuneo, post-office box 1054, Modesto, Calif.
 B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 695 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
 C. (2) H. R. 2678 and H. R. 2679—the Townsend plan bills in Congress.
 D. (6) \$1,130.
 E. (5) \$565.80; (6) \$182.02; (7) \$630.58; (8) \$591; (9) \$1,969.40; (10) \$2,165.33; (11) \$4,134.78; (15) \$1,969.40.¹
- A. James E. Curry,² 519 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.
 B. Alaska Native Brotherhood, National Congress of American Indians.
 C. (2) Interested in all legislation affecting continental and/or Alaska Indians.¹
 E. (4) \$50; (6) \$10; (8) \$10; (9) \$70; (11) \$70; (15) \$70.
- A. Ralph E. Curtiss, 944 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Licensed Beverage Association, 420 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.
 C. (2) Any legislation affecting tavern and restaurant industry.
 D. (6) \$1,500.
 E. (6) \$13.18; (8) \$1.95; (9) \$15.13; (10) \$305.10; (11) \$320.23.
- A. Dairy Industry Committee, 1112 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation affecting the dairy industry.
 D. (6) \$3,300.
- A. William L. Daley, 911 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Editorial Association, 222 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) H. R. 3760, H. R. 1768, H. R. 2682, H. R. 505, H. R. 376, H. R. 2516, S. 106, S. 1137, S. 1043, S. 719, S. 537, H. R. 116, H. R. 525, H. R. 2183, H. R. 3346, H. R. 1514, S. 672, House Joint Resolution 235, House Resolution 116, House Joint Resolution 60. (3) The Publishers Tab, the National Publisher.
 D. (6) \$825.
 E. (5) \$157.56; (6) \$125.98; (7) \$100; (9) \$383.54; (10) \$239.81; (11) 623.35; (15) \$122.43, C. & P. Telephone Co., service; \$59.20; United States post office, postage; \$35, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., transportation; \$65, Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, lodging, food, theater tickets.
- A. William V. Dameron, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
- A. Eugene J. Damon, 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
 B. St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co., 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
 C. (2) Railroads generally.
 D. (7) \$210.
 E. (7) \$234.94; (9) \$234.94; (11) \$234.94; (15) \$234.94; (16) \$14.38, Pullman Co., sleeping accommodations; \$29.95, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., restaurant; \$38.67, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C., room, restaurant, and local telephone service; \$10.24, Pullman Co., sleeping accommodations; \$123.24, total.
- A. John A. Danaher, 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn., and 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.
 C. (2) H. R. 277 and similar legislation.
 D. (6) \$1,875.
- A. John A. Danaher, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn.
 B. Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
 C. (2) Legislation affecting copper.
 D. (6) \$4,500.
 E. (6) \$9.13; (9) \$9.13; (10) \$8.63; (11) \$17.76.
- A. N. R. Danielian, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) St. Lawrence legislation.
 D. (6) \$4,500.
 E. (7) \$1,263.64; (9) \$1,263.64; (10) \$704.91; (11) \$1,963.55.
- A. Paul J. Daugherty,² 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.
 B. Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.
 C. (2) Taxation, appropriations, old-age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, industrial development, and other management problems.
 D. (7) \$2,650.02.
 E. (7) \$119.89; (9) \$119.89; (11) \$119.89; (15) \$119.89.
- A. Paul J. Daugherty, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.
 B. Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.
 C. (2) Taxation, general appropriations, old-age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, industrial development and other management problems, Defense Production Act, Revenue Act of 1951.
 D. (6) \$2,650.02.
 E. (7) \$210.05; (9) \$210.05; (10) \$119.89; (11) \$329.94.
- A. John H. Davis, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Revenue Act of 1951, S. 1997, H. R. 3871, S. 25; (3) Washington Situation.
 D. (6) \$3,874.98.
 E. (7) \$394.72; (9) \$394.72; (10) \$210.75; (11) \$635.47.
- A. Sherlock Davis, 1117 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Anything which pertains to sugar or trade with Cuba.
- A. Homer R. Davison, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) Legislation affecting the meat packing industry.¹
 D. (6) \$2,000.
 E. (4) \$102.97; (6) \$26.36; (7) \$958.87; (8) \$180.86; (9) \$1,269.06; (11) \$1,269.06.
- A. Bourbon Dawes, 1331 G Street, Washington, D. C.
 B. Hotel Association of Washington, D. C., Inc., 1331 G Street, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) District of Columbia rent control, S. 1590, H. R. 4431; Alcoholic Beverage Control law, H. R. 3906, H. R. 4141.
 D. (7) \$2,175.
 E. (7) \$42.50; (9) \$42.50; (10) \$9.80; (11) \$52.30; (15) \$42.50.
- A. Joseph Martin Dawson,² 1628 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, 1628 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) All bills affecting the principle of separation of church and state; matters on which the conventions make official pronouncements and entrust to this committee to present under the right of petition.
- A. Robert N. Denham, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Continental Baking Co., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
 C. (2) Labor relations and general industrial regulatory legislation.
 D. (7) \$2,633.30.
 E. (6) \$28.15; (7) \$105.15; (9) \$133.30; (11) \$133.30; (15) \$133.30.
- A. William I. Denning, 1518 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Magazine Publishers, 232 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Activities limited to advising association in connection with postal-rate matters.
 D. (6) \$1,875.
 E. (6) \$9.31; (7) \$132.45; (8) \$0.50; (9) \$142.26; (10) \$104.61; (11) \$246.87.
- A. Dorothy Detzer,² 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. Post War World Council, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
- A. R. T. DeVany, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Legislation affecting industry.
 D. (6) \$1,587.43.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

E. (6) \$1.15; (7) \$333.01; (8) \$53.27; (9) \$387.43.

A. Leo A. Diamond, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside, Wolf & Brophy, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Tax legislation extending the 85-percent dividends received credit to dividends received from resident foreign corporations to the extent that such resident foreign corporations derive income from United States sources.

A. John M. Dickerman,² 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Home Builders, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the home-building industry. (3) Washington Letter, The Correlator.

E. (7) \$306.22; (8) \$5; (9) \$311.22; (11) \$311.22.

A. A. W. Dickinson, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc.

D. (6) \$1,375.
E. (6) \$8.25; (7) \$21.65; (9) \$29.90; (10) \$22.85; (11) \$52.75.

A. C. B. Dickson, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 3408.

D. (7) \$5,200.
E. (7) \$1,300; (9) \$1,300; (10) \$900; (11) \$2,200; (15) \$1,300.

A. Disabled American Veterans, national headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) The DAV is interested in all legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. (3) DAV semimonthly newspaper.

E. (2) \$5,749; (7) \$1,038.82; (9) \$6,787.82; (10) \$4,123.87; (11) \$10,911.69.

A. Walter L. Disbrow, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees' Compensation Acts.¹

D. (6) \$1,359.45.
E. (7) \$101.50; (9) \$101.50; (10) \$144.70; (11) \$246.20.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General legislative interests include any matters affecting the natural-gas industry. Specific legislation for quarter includes tax bill.

D. (6) \$1,250.
E. (6) \$162.74; (7) \$266.72; (8) \$434.18; (9) \$863.64; (10) \$138; (11) \$1,001.64.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. West End Chemical Co., 608 Latham Square Building, Oakland, Calif.

C. (2) Percentage depletion—tax bill.
D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Western Oil and Gas Association, 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) General legislative interests include matters affecting oil and gas. Specific legislation included percentage depletion.

D. (6) \$1,500.
E. (10) \$121.24; (11) \$121.24.

A. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the sale or distribution of petroleum products in the District of Columbia.

D. (7) \$644.96.
E. (8) \$344.96; (9) \$644.96; (10) \$484.66; (11) \$1,129.62.

A. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Supporting or opposing, as the case may be, legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees and incidentally organized labor in general.

D. (6) \$7,965.29.
E. (2) \$4,541.58; (4) \$250; (5) \$910.45; (6) \$88.06; (7) \$1,304.05; (8) \$1,044.34; (9) \$8,138.48; (10) \$7,533.05; (11) \$15,671.53; (15).¹

A. Homer Dodge, 1244 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.

C. (2) Any proposed legislation or policies involving a constitutional question.

D. (6) \$795.

A. W. J. Donald, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation regarding excise taxes on electric refrigerators, electric ranges, electric water heaters, domestic electric appliances, commercial electric cooking equipment, electric fans, and legislation with respect to amendment of the Labor Management Relations Act.

D. (6) \$17.06.

A. James L. Donnelly, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All legislation of general interest to manufacturers. (3) Industrial review and miscellaneous bulletins.

E. (7) \$375.32; (9) \$375.32; (10) \$194.94; (11) \$570.26.

A. Thomas J. Donovan, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation affecting excise taxes on alcoholic beverages. (3).¹

D. (6) \$4,384.93.
E. (1) \$457.07; (4) \$3,912.93; (5) \$467.99; (6) \$166.01; (8) \$316.53; (9) \$5,320.53; (10) \$22,221.64; (11) \$27,542.17; (15).¹

A. J. Dewey Dorsett, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies.

D. (7) \$75.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees' Compensation Acts.¹

D. (6) \$1,231.22.
E. (7) \$52.70; (9) \$52.70; (11) \$52.70.

A. John E. Dougherty, 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including S. 1657, H. R. 189, H. R. 1998, H. R. 1528, H. R. 2957, H. R. 3669, H. R. 3755, H. R. 4641, S. 1347, S. 1353, S. J. Res. 27, H. J. Res. 3, H. R. 4473, H. R. 2416, S. Res. 55, and H. Res. 107.

D. (6) \$2,197.17.
E. (9) \$550.80.

A. Robert E. Dougherty, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the interests of the lumber manufacturing industry.

D. (6) \$1,750.
E. (7) \$275; (9) \$275; (10) \$355.50; (11) \$630.50.

A. Fayette B. Dow, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Pipe Line Cos., Tulsa, Okla.

C. (2) Any legislation which if enacted would divorce pipelines that are subject to the Interstate Commerce Act from their existing owning companies.

A. M. J. Dowd, El Centro, Calif.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.

C. (2) H. R. 3790, Interior Department appropriation bill, fiscal year 1952; S. 75 and H. R. 1500, Central Arizona project bill; H. R. 2643, bill providing for consolidation of Parker Dam power project and Davis Dam project.

D. (6) \$2,943.
E. (7) \$1,241.37; (9) \$1,241.37; (10) \$447.69; (11) \$1,689.06.

A. Adin M. Downer, Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

C. (2) Legislation affecting all veterans and their dependents in relation to employment, hospitalization, rehabilitation, pensions, disability compensation and housing; welfare of servicemen of the Armed Forces and their dependents; matters relating to the national security, immigration and naturalization, the combating of subversive activities; and the furtherance of a sound foreign policy. (3) VFW Foreign Service Magazine; VFW Legislative Newsletter.

D. (6) \$1,625.
E. (7) \$26.80; (9) \$26.80; (10) \$17.85; (11) \$44.65.

A. W. A. Dozier, Jr., 17 Molton Street, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 537 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

C. (2) All health matters covered by legislative action. Pending legislation and legislative actions are reported to all members of the association. (3) PR Notes.

D. (6) \$1,650.

E. (4) \$225; (9) \$225; (10) \$225; (11) \$450.

A. Robert M. Drysdale, Jr., Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Federation for Railway Progress, Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Transportation legislation: S. 436, S. 635, S. 1137, S. 1657, S. 1134, S. 1139, S. 1143, S. 1146, S. 1150, H. R. 3120, S. 1241, S. 1574, S. 1335, H. R. 63, H. R. 4572, S. 1018, H. R. 4473. (3)¹

D. (6) \$1,000.

E. (2) \$157.50; (4) \$13; (5) \$524.82; (6) \$186.94; (7) \$561.12; (9) \$1,443.38; (10) \$566.63; (11) \$2,010.01.

A. Stephen M. DuBrul, 5-142 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

C. (2) Registrant supported amendments to pending H. R. 2192 to extend substitution privilege to ferrous metals.

E. (6) \$59.99; (7) \$519.67; (16)¹

A. Read Dunn, Jr., 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (2) The National Cotton Council of America favors such action on any legislation affecting raw cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the council is organized.

D. (6) \$937.50.

E. (7) \$148.56; (9) \$148.56; (10) \$411.14; (11) \$189.70.

A. Matthew Dushane, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Seafarers International Union of North America (A. F. of L.), 450 Harrison Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) S. 1044 and H. R. 3974.

D. (6) \$568.75.

E. (5) \$41.25; (6) \$6.75; (7) \$98; (8) \$9.50; (9) \$155.50; (10) \$135; (11) \$290.50.

A. Joseph L. Dwyer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Petroleum legislation, S. 1498, Senate Resolution 50, and various petroleum bills before House Interstate Commerce Committee; current tax bill, Senate Joint Resolution 42, and House Joint Resolution 206.

E. (7) \$339.86; (15) \$339.86.

A. Samuel W. Earnshaw, 927 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Illinois Industrial Traffic League, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (4) \$14.79; (6) \$5.50; (9) \$20.29; (11) \$20.20; (16) \$14.79, Hill Printing Co., 1320 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing.

A. George S. Eaton, 906 Public Square Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. National Tool and Die Manufacturers Association, 906 Public Square Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) S. 1397, for the proposed extension and amendment of the Defense Production Act of 1950. Other bills especially affecting

the interests of contract tool and die shops, which are small businesses. (3)¹

D. (6) \$100.

E. (2) \$100; (9) \$100; (10) \$100; (11) \$200.

A. John B. Eccles,² 1105 D Street SW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Typewriter legislation embodied in the independent offices bill.

A. John W. Edelman, 910 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. Support: ECA, health insurance, medical aid to education, housing, point 4, District home rule, rent control, FLSA, social security, strong DPA law. Oppose: S. 349, certain amendments to UMT bill, appropriations cut Voice of America program, Taft-Hartley law, rules change, ban on price roll-backs, Jenner rider to FSA appropriation bill.

D. (6) \$1,862.85.

E. (7) \$362.91; (9) \$362.91; (10) \$277.02; (11) \$639.93.

A. Herman Edelsberg, 1003 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Incidental to its basic educational purpose, registrant supports legislation which promotes the civil rights of all Americans, and opposes undemocratic discrimination against any Americans; more specifically, the program of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

D. (7) \$140.

E. (7) \$15; (9) \$15; (10) \$15; (11) \$30.

A. Joseph H. Ehlers, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., room 409, Washington, D. C.

B. American Society of Civil Engineers.

C. (2) Interested in H. R. 1726, Air Force Organization Act of 1951. Possible interest in H. R. 2752, House Joint Resolution 218, H. R. 1637, S. 1144, and S. 644.

E. (5) \$2; (8) \$15.50; (9) \$17.50; (10) \$8.90; (11) \$26.40.

A. Courtleigh W. Ellason, 5-139 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

C. (2) Registrant supported amendments to pending H. R. 2192 to extend substitution privilege to ferrous metals; also supported proposed amendments to H. R. 3871 and S. 1397, bills to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950.

E. (6) \$110.¹; (7) \$1,633.17; (15) \$475.32.¹

A. Rev. D. Howard Elliott, 207 Darlington Road, Beaver Falls, Pa.

B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.

C. (2) Senate Joint Resolution 29, House Joint Resolution 156; favoring these bills for a Christian amendment to the Constitution.

E. (10) \$125; (11) \$125.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Statistical research, contacting Townsend Clubs, other organizations, citizens, and officials in the interests of the

Townsend plan, which is incorporated in H. R. 2678 and H. R. 2679, Eighty-second Congress, first session.

D. (6) \$910.

E. (7) \$42.80; (9) \$12.80; (11) \$42.80.

A. Clyde T. Ellis,² 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation which will further the country's rural electrification program, resulting from the REA Act, as amended, including REA administrative and loan funds for rural electrification and for rural telephones; funds for the construction of multi-purpose dams; funds for transmission and related facilities to deliver Federal hydro power to rural electric load centers; proposed legislation providing for surveys and development of water resources. (3) Rural Electrification Magazine.

D. (7) \$4,411.90.

A. Otis H. Ellis, 402 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Oil Jobbers Council, 430 Syndicate Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. (2) General legislation which might affect the business interests of independent oil jobbers. (3)¹

D. (5) \$3,000.

E. (9) \$708.66.

A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (7) \$185.75; (9) \$185.75; (10) \$97.95; (11) \$283.70; (15) \$185.75.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$36.10.

E. (10) \$36.10; (11) \$36.10.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters, including S. 75 and H. R. 1500, bills to authorize the Central Arizona project, House Joint Resolution 42 and counterparts, Central Arizona project examination and report and House Joint Resolution 21, Senate Joint Resolution 26 and counterparts, Colorado River litigation resolution; H. R. 3790, appropriations, Department of the Interior, for fiscal year 1952.

D. (6) \$1,800.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 512 Sixteenth Street, Oakland, Calif.

C. (2) H. R. 3790, Interior Department appropriations bill for fiscal year ending June 30, 1952.

D. (6) \$2,450.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters, including S. 75 and H. R. 1500, bills to authorize the central Arizona project; House Joint Resolution 42 and counterparts, central Arizona project examination and report, and House Joint Resolution 21, Senate Joint Resolution 26 and counterparts, Colorado River litigation resolutions; H. R. 3790, appropriations, Department of the Interior, for fiscal year 1952.

D. (6) \$1,909.58.

E. (4) \$96.46; (6) \$4.25; (7) \$358.35; (8) \$50.52; (9) \$509.58; (10) \$47.48; (11) \$557.06; (15) \$86.61, Leet Bros. Co., 1221 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., photostating; \$358.35, airline companies, hotels, restaurants, etc.; \$30.52, Railway Express Agency, air-express service; total, \$475.48.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Six Agency Committee and Colorado River Board of California, 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters, including S. 75 and H. R. 1500, bills to authorize the central Arizona project; House Joint Resolution 42 and counterparts, central Arizona project examination and report, and House Joint Resolution 21, Senate Joint Resolution 26 and counterparts, Colorado River litigation resolutions; H. R. 3790, appropriations, Department of the Interior, for fiscal year 1952.

D. (6) \$11,170.84.¹

E. (5) \$37.95; (6) \$27.87; (7) \$108.84; (8) \$76.18; (9) \$250.84; (10) \$189.80; (11) \$440.64; (15) \$21.37, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegraph service; \$32.42, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C., luncheon conference; \$108.84, airline companies, hotels, etc., travel to California and return; \$37.95, Leet Bros. Co., 1221 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., photostating work.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Water Project Authority of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

C. (2) Conferences and report to client on legislation affecting the Central Valley project, including H. R. 3790, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952; H. R. 413, Kings River water rights; H. R. 6 and H. R. 7, saltwater research; H. R. 1637, national water resources basic data; S. 75 and H. R. 1500, central Arizona project; S. 1149, Board of Engineering and Advisory projects.

D. (6) \$500.¹

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Water Resources Board of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

C. (2) Conferences and reports to client on H. R. 4386, civil-functions appropriations bill, 1952; S. 528 and H. R. 1618, California levee and flood-control damage; and H. R. 1307, flood control on Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, Calif.

A. Emergency Committee of Small- and Medium-Size Magazine Publishers, 400 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Interested in H. R. 2982 and S. 1046, postal-rate-revision legislation. (3).¹

D. (6) \$2,462.50.¹

E. (2) \$3,500; (4) \$381.85; (6) \$192.69; (7) \$438.92; (8) \$170.25; (9) \$4,683.71; (10) \$2,356.20; (11) \$7,039.91; (16).¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Leon J. Engel, 20 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md.

C. (2) Excise taxes.

E. (10) \$7.06; (11) \$7.06.

A. Robert Engler, 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (home office); 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation on matters of interest to the National Farmers Union.

A. O. F. Erickson,² 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. O. F. Erickson, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills affecting use of ethyl alcohol in nonbeverage products.

D. (6) \$9,146.40.¹

E. (2) \$5,000; (7) \$126.49; (9) \$5,126.49; (10) \$2,500; (11) \$7,626.49; (15) \$5,000, Robert A. Grant, Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.; \$126.49, Proprietary Association, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Walter M. Evans, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.

B. Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.

C. (2) H. R. 240 and S. 892, bills to achieve full tax equality in the pending tax bill.

D. (6) \$900.

E. (6) \$64.15; (7) \$271.95; (8) \$50.85; (9) \$376.95; (10) \$928.40; (11) \$1,305.35; (15) \$376.95.¹

A. Mrs. Kathleen Fahy,² 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) National school health services bill, public school construction bill, national child research bill, Federal aid for medical education, local public health units, physically handicapped children's education bill, school-lunch appropriation, Children's Bureau appropriation, Cabinet status for the Federal Security Agency, Federal aid to day care centers in defense areas, Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools. (3).¹

D. (7) \$2,060.63.

E. (1) \$10; (3) \$4; (4) \$61.78; (5) \$145.61; (6) \$7; (7) \$57.13; (9) \$285.52; (16).¹

A. Herman Fakler, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Millers' National Federation, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation dealing with wheat and wheat flour. (3).¹

D. (6) \$275.

E. (7) \$2; (8) \$2.40; (9) \$4.40; (11) \$4.40.

A. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (home office); 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C. (legislative office).

C. (2) Legislative interests were tidelands oil, basing point, price support, Communist

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

control, point 4, Farm Bureau Extension separation, Missouri Valley Authority, taxation of cooperatives, increase aid to UN agencies, mobilization, small business, FAO, surplus disposal, merger bill, rural roads, social security, farm labor, health, UMT, and extension of reciprocal trade agreement authority.

D. (6) \$63,731.69.

E. (9) (15).¹

A. Charles J. Farrington, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All Small Business Committee legislation, tax revision, funds for public roads, and highway safety legislation.

D. (6) \$6,249.99.

E. (7) \$1,267.62; (9) \$1,267.62; (10) \$780.85; (11) \$2,048.47.

A. Donald D. Farshing, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Management Planning of Washington, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,300.

E. (7) \$102.75; (9) \$102.75.

A. Abner H. Ferguson, 1139 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All legislation affecting savings and loan associations and general mortgage lending.

D. (6) \$900.

E. (6) \$10; (9) \$10; (10) \$4; (11) \$14.

A. John A. Ferguson, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Pending tax legislation and any other bills affecting the natural gas industry.

D. (6) \$3,750.

E. (7) \$420.89; (9) \$420.89; (10) \$448.54; (11) \$869.43; (15) \$420.89.¹

A. Josiah Ferris, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Sugar Corp., Clewiston, Fla.; Fellsmore Sugar Producers Association, Fellsmore, Fla.; American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, La.

C. (2) S. 1694 and H. R. 4521.

D. (7) \$2,050.

E. (8) \$170.95; (9) \$170.95; (11) \$170.95.

A. H. L. Filer,² 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

C. (2) All legislation which might affect the New Haven Railroad and its subsidiaries.

D. (7) \$5,300.

A. H. L. Filer, 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

C. (2) All legislation which might affect the New Haven Railroad and its subsidiaries.

D. (6) \$5,300.

A. Maurice W. Filius, 703 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Customs simplification bill, H. R. 1535; Trade Agreements Act, H. R. 1612; Revenue Act of 1951, H. R. 4473; Universal Military Training and Service Act, S. 1, only concerned with provision dealing with sale of alcoholic beverages at or near training camps.

D. (6) \$375.

A. James Finucane, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills affecting world peace, such as: ECA bill, mutual assistance program, genocide convention, appropriations and supplementary appropriations particularly where they bear on military matters or on the government of occupied areas, manpower legislation including military training and services, legislation and legislative inquiries concerning the war crimes trials procedures, proposals leading to the drafting of peace treaties, economic assistance, disarmament, expellees and displaced persons, educational exchange.

D. (6) \$393.13.

E. (7) \$51.47; (9) \$51.47; (10) \$100.17; (11) \$151.64.

A. Mrs. Edith Fisher, 3601 Connecticut Avenue, Washington D. C.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislative interests are concerned with measures which affect the welfare of children and youth in fields of education, social, and economic well-being; child labor and environmental situations; Federal research agencies in education, health, juvenile protection and homemaking; world understanding and peace among nations. (3) National Parent-Teacher Magazine.

D. (7) \$18.72.

E. (6) \$9.97; (7) \$8.25; (8) \$0.50; (9) \$18.72.

A. Bernard M. Fitzgerald, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Brown, Lund and Fitzgerald, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C., and National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the National Association of Electric Companies.¹

D. (7) \$1,350.

A. Stephen E. Fitzgerald, doing business as The Stephen Fitzgerald Co., 502 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; and Raymond C. Baker and Jay Richter, as employees.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2), (3).¹

D. (7) \$17,433.65.¹

E. (4) \$892.15; (6) \$445.12; (7) \$2,796.22; (8) \$800.16; (9) \$4,933.65.¹

A. F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation in the general field of public works, city planning, urban redevelopment, and housing.¹

D. (6) \$4,125.

E. (7) \$2.50; (9) \$2.50; (11) \$2.50.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Roger W. Fleming, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1952; cotton price ceilings; farm machinery, equipment, and supplies; fertilizer supplies; Government reorganization; housing; extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; emergency food aid to India; manpower requirements for agriculture; importation of farm labor; Universal Military Training; Selective Service; peanut marketing-quota legislation; postal rates; inflation control; Government credit policies; Federal Reserve policy; sugar legislation; taxation; tobacco legislation; St. Lawrence seaway; health; improvement of congressional control over expenditures; "area of production" definition; Federal Food and Drug Act amendment; point 4; repeal of resale price maintenance; amendment of antitrust laws; education; consolidating Federal extension acts; Production Disaster Loans amendments; farmer-debtor bankruptcy proposals; Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act amendment; REA; Mutual Security Program for fiscal 1952; REA Cooperative facilities; Department of Agriculture reorganization; halogeton; grazing land policy; accumulation of crop history; Commodity Credit Corporation loans and warehouse storage charges; International Radio Treaty; ACP payments on public lands.

D. (7) \$3,300.

E. (7) \$1,313.29; (9) \$1,313.29; (10) \$741.98; (11) \$2,055.27; (15) \$1,313.29; (16) \$957.81.¹

A. Donald G. Fletcher, 745 McKnight Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Rust Prevention Association (also known as Conference for the Prevention of Grain Rust), 745 McKnight Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. (2) Legislation affecting funds for research on plant disease control and crop improvement. Items in Agricultural Department's budget affecting research and control work on black stem rust through plant breeding and barberry eradication.

D. (7) \$1,575.

E. (2) \$426; (4) \$45.25; (5) \$57.66; (6) \$57.78; (7) \$1,267.03; (9) \$1,853.72; (10) \$647.51; (11) \$2,501.23.

A. W. G. Flinn, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

C. (2) Potentially interested in all legislation affecting river and harbor works, flood control, and other water use and conservation, and related subjects.

E. (2) \$2,350; (6) \$9.90; (8) \$54.58; (9) \$1,414.48; (10) \$1,399.29; (11) \$2,813.77; (15).¹

A. Florida Railroad Association,² 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

C. (2) Proposed legislation of interest to members of Florida Railroad Association.

D. (7) \$6,126.35.¹

E. (2) \$1,320; (6) \$4.08; (9) \$1,324.08; (10) \$1,200; (11) \$2,524.08.

A. David Flower, Jr., Waltham, Mass.

B. Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.

C. (2) Revenue Act of 1951; H. R. 4473 section 482.

E. (10) \$69.06; (11) 69.06.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Food Producers Council, Inc., Equitable Building, 10 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

C. (2) Labor and agricultural legislation.

D. (6) \$470.

E. (2) \$907; (5) \$98.10; (6) \$68.12; (7) \$8.75; (8) \$20.97; (9) \$581.47; (10) \$517.32; (11) \$1,068.79; (15) \$1,073.18.¹

A. E. F. Forbes, 604 Mission Street, Suite 906-7, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, Suite 906-7, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Registrant interested in legislation affecting livestock and meat packing industry. (3).¹

D. (6) \$5,000.04.

A. Mrs. J. A. Ford, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) H. R. 2678 and H. R. 2679. (3) Townsend National Weekly.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Box 692, Valdosta, Ga.

C. (2) Agricultural appropriations bill for 1952; H. R. 3994, S. 1767, and H. R. 2752. (3) The Forest Farmer.

E. (2) \$117; (5) \$25; (6) \$10; (7) \$85; (9) \$237; (10) 553.10; (11) \$790.10.

A. J. Carter Fort, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C.

C. (2) Generally to keep informed with respect to legislation affecting transportation; to support such legislation as members of the Association of American Railroads believe to be in their interest and in the interest of a sound national transportation policy; and to oppose legislation which they believe to be contrary to such interests. In addition to support or opposition to particular measures, legislative activities during the quarter included the study and analysis of measures which were neither supported nor opposed, in an effort to determine their possible effect on transportation.¹

D. (6) \$7,708.13.

E. (7) \$183.71; (9) \$183.71; (10) \$62.34; (11) \$246.06; (15) \$183.71.¹

A. Charles E. Foster, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, National Headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) The DAV is interested in all legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. (3) DAV Semi-Monthly.

D. (6) \$2,887.

A. Robert W. Frase,² 812 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislative interests in all matters affecting the general book publishing industry, except for postal rates.

A. Robert W. Frase,² 812 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Postal Committee for Books, 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Specific legislative interests are H. R. 2982, H. R. 3465, and S. 1046, S. 1335, S. 1369, postal rate and weight limit bills.

D. (6) \$1,650.

E. (2) \$560.71; (4) \$99.42; (5) \$435.83; (6) \$77.48; (7) \$239.37; (8) \$84.65; (9) \$1,495.46; (11) \$1,495.46; (15).¹

A. George H. Frates, 1163 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Retail Druggists.

C. (2) To oppose legislation detrimental to independent retail druggists and to further legislation favorable to the profession; H. R. 3298 and S. 1186, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; H. R. 2820 and S. 719. (3) National Association of Retail Druggists Journal.

D. (6) \$2,800.

E. (2) \$675; (5) \$399; (6) \$105; (9) \$1,179; (10) \$2,396; (11) \$3,575.

A. Dr. John H. Frederick, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All legislation having anything to do with transportation including pending bills before the House and Senate.

D. (6) \$2,056.21.

E. (7) \$106.21; (10) \$72.27; (11) \$178.48.

A. Fred J. Fredrickson, Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C. (Home address: 247 Third Street SW., Valley City, N. Dak.).

B. North Dakota Resources Board, 311 North Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the development and utilization of the land, water, and other natural resources of North Dakota, including authorizations and appropriations therefor; H. R. 3790 and H. R. 4386.

D. (6) \$2,857.94.

E. (5) \$38.90; (6) \$160.67; (7) \$1,509.37; (9) \$1,708.94; (10) \$1,440.12; (11) \$3,149.06.

A. George N. French,² 512 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors.

C. (2) Indefinitely interested in legislation on agriculture, labor, marketing, and transportation.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) The general legislative interest is to work where legislation is involved for the development of the United Nations into a world federation; the international control and reduction of armaments; recognition on the part of the United States Government of its responsibility for assuming its share of the burden for world-wide economic rehabilitation and development; protection of recognized civil liberties; and adequate recognition of rights of conscience. Opposition has been expressed to the continuation of military conscription; to the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951; to the Internal Security Act of 1950; and to the restrictive provisions of the omnibus immigration bill, S. 716. (3) The Washington Letter.

D. (6) \$16,970.49.¹

E. (2) \$6,794.23; (4) \$1,584.01; (5) \$2,152.22; (6) \$603.48; (7) \$969.49; (8) \$231.95; (9) \$12,335.98; (10) \$16,039.14; (11) \$28,375.12; (15) \$335.58, Diebold, Inc., Canton, Ohio, office equipment; \$182.11, District Lithograph Co., 1206 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing letters; \$1,104.02,

Drake Press, 916 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., printing; \$91.70, the Public Printer, Washington 25, D. C., documents and reprints; \$11, New Republic, 40 East Forty-ninth Street, New York 17, N. Y., subscription; etc.; total, \$12,530.93.¹

A. George M. Fuller, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) No particular bills, but any legislation inimical to the interests of the lumber industry, American industry, and free enterprise.

D. (6) 3,450.

E. (7) \$1,332.21; (9) \$1,332.21; (10) \$878.69; (11) \$2,210.90; (15).¹

A. Fyffe and Clarke, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the manufacturing industry.

A. Charles E. Gage, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Room 904, Washington, D. C.

B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc.,³ 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting a company engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco products.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.

B. Minnesota Railroads, comprised of the following railroads: Great Northern Railway, Great Northern Building, St. Paul, Minn.; Northern Pacific Railway Co., Northern Pacific Building, St. Paul, Minn.; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co., 516 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co., First National-Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.; Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Co., Northwestern National Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.; Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway, Wolvin Building, Duluth, Minn.; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; Chicago Great Western Railway Co., 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; Illinois Central Railroad Co., 135 East Eleventh Place, Chicago, Ill.; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., La Salle Street Station, Chicago, Ill.; Duluth, Winnipeg & Pacific Railway Co., Virginia, Minn.; Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal 1, Quebec, Canada; Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

C. (2) interested in all matters affecting railroads and particularly Railroad Retirement Act and proposed amendments; Interstate Commerce Act and proposed amendments; Federal Employer's Liability Act and proposed amendments.

D. (6) \$500.

E. (7) \$238.39; (9) \$238.39; (11) \$238.39; (15) \$12.30, Congressional Restaurant, Washington, D. C.; \$37, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; \$86.30, Stevens Catering Co., Washington, D. C.; \$22.44, Pullman Co., Chicago, Ill.; \$12, Occidental Restaurant, Washington, D. C.

A. Earl H. Gammons, 801 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation applicable to or affecting the radio and/or television industry, including S. 658, S. 1579, Senate Resolution 127, H. R. 10, and H. R. 73.

E. (7) \$127.84; (9) \$127.84; (10) \$70; (11) \$197.84; (15) \$10, Washington baseball park, tickets; \$67.84, Burning Tree Club, Bethesda, Md., entertainment, 20 persons; \$15, Burning Tree Club, Bethesda, Md., luncheon, four persons; \$35, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., dinner, four persons; \$127.84, total.

A. Gardner, Morrison and Rogers, 1126 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 143 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.; agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; and other holders of awards of Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, World War I.

C. (2) Legislation relating to World War I awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, such as H. R. 6074, Eighty-first Congress.

E. (6) \$15.95; (7) \$60.17; (8) \$12.50; (9) \$88.62; (10) \$21.26; (11) \$109.88.

A. Gwynn Garnett, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; emergency food aid to India; importation of farm labor; mutual security program for fiscal 1952; point 4; production disaster loan amendments; farmer-debtor bankruptcy proposals; Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act amendment.

D. (6) \$2,125.

E. (7) \$200.40; (9) \$200.40; (10) \$678.51; (11) \$878.91; (15) \$27.26, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation; \$10.47, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation; \$13, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., lodging; \$10.10, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, conference luncheon; \$60.83, total.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (3) News for Dairy Co-ops; and legislative letter.

D. (7) \$2,258.25.

E. (8) \$8.25; (9) \$8.25; (10) \$17.16; (11) \$25.41.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. Trade association.

C. (2) In general, legislation which concerns or affects members of the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc.

A. Edward Page Gaston⁴ (personally), and for World Prohibition Federal (American commissioner), and Patriot Guard of America, Inc. (national commander).

C. (2) Testified in behalf of S. 1847.

E. (6) \$1.50; (7) \$500; (8) \$50; (9) \$550; (10) \$1,050; (11) \$1,651.50; (16) \$16.75, Haines Printing Co., Atlantic City, N. J.; \$18.50, Geo. J. Brown Printing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Mrs. Paul Gebhard, 1751 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Division of Social Education and Action, Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church of the United States of America.

A. General Electric Co.,⁵ 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

E. (10) \$7,200; (11) \$7,200; (16) \$7,200, Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., 230 Park

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

³ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

⁴ Filed for first and second quarters, 1951.

⁵ Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

Avenue, New York, N. Y., contribution toward expenses incurred by Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., for legal services, advertising, and publicity in connection with legislation relating to suspension of import duty on copper.

A. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Reciprocal trade agreements program, national security and manpower, immigration, naturalization and nationality, local health units program, roll-back on cattle prices, extension of National Production Act, revision of narcotic control laws, and universal military training.

D. and E.¹

A. General Welfare Federation of America, Inc.,² 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington D. C.

C. (2) Old-age pension legislation. (3) The National Pension Guide.

D. (6) \$666.20.

E. (4) \$164.60; (5) \$674.50; (9) \$839.16.

A. J. M. George, H. K. Brehmer, and C. S. McMahon constituting the partnership of George, Brehmer, and McMahon, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. The Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

C. (2) H. R. 2982, S. 1046, H. R. 30, H. R. 525, H. R. 3392, S. 1335, H. R. 3465, S. J. Res. 60, H. J. Res. 235, S. 1369.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. J. M. George, H. K. Brehmer, and C. S. McMahon, constituting the partnership of George, Brehmer, and McMahon, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. National Association of Direct Selling Co.'s, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn. C. (2) H. R. 2982, S. 1046, H. R. 30, H. R. 525, H. R. 3392, S. 1335, H. R. 3465, S. J. Res. 60, H. J. Res. 235, S. 1369.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Leo E. George, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to the postal service and the welfare of postal and Federal employees. (3) Union Postal Clerk.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Miss Helen Gervais, 859 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Flour Millers' Export Association, 859 National Press Building, Washington D. C.

C. (2) Generally interested in anything affecting the export of wheat flour such as Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, Export Trade Act, H. R. 4267, to provide for licensing of exports, and S. 872, emergency food aid to India.

D. (6) \$120.

E. (4) \$7.60; (5) \$300; (9) \$307.60; (11) \$307.60.

A. John S. Gibson, Suite 10-12-14, Sibbett Building, Douglas, Ga.

B. St. Marys Kraft Corp. St. Marys, Ga.

C. (2) An authorization and appropriation for certain dredging in North River, Ga., and St. Marys River, Ga. and Fla., which was given No. 827 by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, War Department, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$750.

E. (7) \$114.12; (9) \$114.12; (10) \$244.69; (11) \$358.81.

A. Ernest Giddings, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative-Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education.

D. (6) \$1,270.69.

E. (7) \$54.85; (9) \$54.85; (10) \$71.85; (11) \$126.70.

A. C. C. Gilbert, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

C. (2) Support of legislation favorable to free-enterprise system and opposition to legislation unfavorable to that system.

D. (6) \$1,725.

A. A. W. Gilliam, 727 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Defense Production Act and Agriculture Appropriation Act.

D. (6) \$2,875.

E. (6) \$10.50; (7) \$26.75; (9) \$37.25; (10) \$37.25.

A. William Glazier,² 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., and National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, 86 Commercial Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) General interest in legislation affecting trade unions and their members and the maritime industry as well.

D. (7) \$1,033.34.¹

E. (2) \$303.34; (4) \$18.75; (5) \$112.89; (6) \$80.77; (8) \$11.53; (9) \$527.28; (11) \$527.28; (16) \$303.34, Anne Bancroft, 2115 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D. C., salary; \$88.34, Atlantic Building Corp., 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent; \$15.21, Norwood Office Supply Co., Inc., 1159 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; \$74.53, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone and teletype services; \$481.42, total.

A. William Glazier, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., and National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, 86 Commercial Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) General interest in legislation affecting trade unions and their members and the maritime industry as well: S. 991, H. R. 4032, and S. 1044.

D. (6) \$433.34.¹

E. (2) \$303.34; (4) \$33.74; (5) \$113.44; (6) \$81.15; (8) \$33.52; (9) \$565.19; (10) \$527.28; (11) \$1,092.47; (16) \$303.34, Anne Bancroft, 2115 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D. C., salary; \$95, Atlantic Building Corp., 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent; \$18.07, A. and A. Public Stenography, 930 F Street NW., mimeographing; \$75.66, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone and teletype services; \$492.07, total.

A. Roy H. Glover, 616 Hennessee Building, Butte, Mont.

B. Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Butte, Mont.

C. (2) The suspension of taxes imposed on the importation of copper under section 3425 of the Internal Revenue Code. To ac-

complish this purpose, H. R. 3336 will be supported. (3).¹

E. (4) \$150; (6) \$56.74; (7) \$1,490; (9) \$1,696.74; (11) \$1,696.74.

A. Dr. H. T. Gordon, mail address, post-office box 2214, Washington 13, D. C.; office, Townsend Legislative Bureau, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway SE., Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) H. R. 2678 and H. R. 2679.

D. (6) \$910.

E. (7) \$377; (8) \$91; (9) \$468.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW., Suite 603, Washington, D. C.

B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Bills affecting the public health, such as S. 1 and H. R. 1752, Universal Military Training and Service Act, extending duration and period of service under Doctor Draft Act.

D. (6) \$375.

A. Government Employees' Council, American Federation of Labor, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation that affects Government employees is of interest to this council.

D. (6) \$3,852.02.

E. (2) \$2,995; (4) \$340.17; (5) \$378.81; (6) \$255.36; (8) \$384.51; (9) \$4,353.85; (11) \$4,353.85; (15) \$2,250, Thomas G. Walters, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. services, fees, per diem, etc.; \$325., Mary A. Conway, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; \$420, Gladys M. Monroe, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; \$2,995, total.

A. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (2) Legislation relative to grain and feed trade. (3).¹

D. (6) \$344.80.

E. (4) \$23.50; (7) \$50; (9) \$73.50; (10) \$15; (11) \$88.50.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318-418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) To promote general interests of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

D. (6) \$95.50.

E. (2) \$3,686.55; (5) \$456.37; (6) \$51.23; (7) \$1,048; (8) \$31.95; (9) \$5,274.10; (10) \$5,632.56; (11) \$10,906.66; (15) \$5,741.0.¹

A. Robert A. Grant, 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.

B. Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation fixing a tax on the ethyl alcohol used in pharmaceutical preparations, and particularly that section of H. R. 4473.

D. (6) \$5,000.

E. (6) \$43.25; (7) \$843.94; (9) \$887.19; (10) \$245.28; (11) \$1,132.47.

A. Cassius B. Gravitt, Jr., 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National League of District Postmasters of the United States, 1110 F. Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that affects favorable or adversely the interests of postmasters. (3) The Postmasters' Advocate.

D. (6) \$1,375.

A. David G. Gray, Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.

¹Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

²Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

²Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Pending legislation affecting business in general, which includes practically every important measure before Congress.
D. (6) \$1,500.
E. (6) \$85; (7) \$3,568; (9) \$3,653; (10) \$2,621.98; (11) \$6,274.98.

A. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) St. Lawrence legislation; Senate Joint Resolution 27; House Joint Resolutions 2, 3, 4, 15, 102, 122, 159; H. R. 2536. (3)¹
D. (6) \$18,763.25.¹

E. (1) \$5,786.68; (2) \$11,309.93; (4) \$9,015.97; (5) \$1,123.87; (6) \$1,535.63; (7) \$2,990.52; (8) \$2,892.92; (9) \$34,655.52; (10) \$21,351.96; (11) \$56,010.48; (15) \$2,128.21, Ransdell, Inc., Washington, D. C., printing; \$377, Time, Inc., New York, N. Y., reprints; \$387.52, Washington Envelope Co., Washington, D. C., envelopes; \$4,449.29, John B. Quinn Public Relations Co., Lincoln, Nebr., public relations work; \$2,000, Bert Robb, trustee, Detroit, Mich., public relations, etc.; total, \$34,655.52.¹

A. Ernest W. Greene, 731 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, post-office box 2450, Honolulu, T. H.
C. (2) Passage of H. R. 4521 and S. 1694, bills now pending before the House Committee on Agriculture and Senate Finance Committee which will amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, and for other purposes.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 544 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative interests are general in character, and we are interested in any legislation which affects the coal industry. Specifically, H. R. 4473.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Weston B. Grimes, 436 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. (2) Agriculture and the processing and transportation of the products thereof; tax legislation; H. R. 4473; Revenue Act of 1951; H. R. 3871; S. 1717, House Joint Resolution 278; House Resolution 281; House Resolution 294; Extension Defense Production Act of 1950; H. R. 3436, transportation of grain in Canadian vessels; H. R. 3483, maintenance of 9-foot channel in Minnesota River; Public Law 17; Public Law 48; Public Law 50.

D. (6) \$10,220.81.

E. (7) \$4.50; (9) \$4.50; (10) \$2; (11) \$6.50.

A. P. Irving Grinberg, 45 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Jewelers Vigilance Committee, 45 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) A bill to prohibit the importation of certain articles and products containing raw materials with respect to which priorities have been established or allocations made under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

E. (7) \$99; (15) \$99.

A. Mrs. Enid H. Griswold, 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Favoring legislation that tends to support private enterprise and maintain American independence, and opposing all measures that work contrariwise.

E. (10) \$39; (11) \$39.

A. John J. Gunther, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All bills covered by convention-adopted program of organization. (3) ADA World.

D. (6) \$1,300.

E. (7) \$209.33; (9) \$209.33; (10) \$225.25; (11) \$434.58.

A. Violet M. Gunther, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All bills covered by convention-adopted program of organization.

D. (6) \$1,462.50.

E. (7) \$177.95; (9) \$177.95; (10) \$321.66; (11) \$499.61.

A. David J. Guy, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Senate Joint Resolution 20, House Joint Resolution 206, H. R. 58, S. 75, H. R. 4484.

D. (6) \$3,125.

E. (7) \$7.05; (9) \$7.05; (10) \$17.90; (11) \$24.95.

A. Frank E. Haas, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Interested in any and all Federal legislative proposals which may or do affect western railroads.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock,² 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Support legislation in interest of seamen; oppose legislation detrimental to them.

D. (6) \$1,560.

E. (6) \$59.35; (7) \$465.68; (8) \$525.03; (10) \$525.03.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Support legislation in interest of seamen, oppose legislation detrimental to them.

D. (6) \$1,560.

E. (6) \$33.69; (7) 145.62; (9) \$179.31; (10) \$525.03; (11) \$704.33.

A. Harlan V. Hadley,² 830 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Taxation Committee, Automobile Manufacturers Association, New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.

C. (2) Respondent is interested in current and prospective legislation affecting Federal excise taxation on automotive products, none of which was active during quarter under review, except Treasury proposal not yet drafted into bill form.

D. (7) \$630.82.

E. (5) \$20; (9) \$20; (11) \$20; (15) \$20.

A. Hugh F. Hall, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1952; Government reorganization; Department of Agriculture reorganization; Defense Production Act of 1950; Government credit policies; taxation; vocational education; St. Lawrence seaway; improvement of congressional control over expenditures; "Area of

production" definition; repeal of resale price maintenance; amendment of Anti-trust laws; consolidating Federal Extension Acts; production disaster loans; farmer-debtor bankruptcy proposals; Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act amendment; REA; grazing land policy.

D. (7) \$1825.

E. (7) \$157.18; (9) \$157.18; (10) \$151.86; (11) \$309.04; (15) \$157.18; (16) \$80.50, American Express Co., Washington, D. C., transportation; \$15.90, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill., lodging; \$96.40 total.

A. Radford Hall, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) Price control and other matters affecting cattle industry.

D. (6) \$1,650.

E. (6) \$59.44; (7) \$758.02; (8) \$1,926.44; (9) \$2,743.90; (10) \$417.93; (11) \$3,161.73.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to the postal service and the welfare of postal and Federal employees. (3) Federation News Service Bulletin.

D. (6) \$2,875.12.

E. (7) \$267.50; (9) \$267.50; (10) \$225.65; (11) \$493.15.

A. Fowler Hamilton,³ assisted by James G. Johnson, Jr., L. M. Boykin, and J. J. B. Shea; 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., and 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela, care of Caracas Chamber of Commerce, Sur 2, No. 30 Altos, Caracas, Venezuela.

C. (2) Any legislation designed to restrict, tax, or impose quotas on imports of petroleum products: S. 2667, S. 3334, S. 3236, H. R. 6469, H. R. 6360, H. R. 6251, H. R. 5724, H. R. 6773, H. R. 7748, H. R. 7749, H. R. 7996.

A. Fowler Hamilton and George W. Ball,⁴ assisted by James G. Johnson, Jr., and J. J. B. Shea, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., and 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela, care of Caracas Chamber of Commerce, Sur 2, No. 30 Altos, Caracas, Venezuela.

C. (2) Any legislation designed to restrict, tax, or impose quotas on imports of petroleum products.

A. Fowler Hamilton and George W. Ball,⁵ assisted by James G. Johnson, Jr., and J. J. B. Shea, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., and 52 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.

B. Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela, care of Caracas Chamber of Commerce, Sur 2, No. 30 Altos, Caracas, Venezuela.

C. (2) Any legislation designed to restrict, tax, or impose quotas on imports of petroleum products.

A. Harry G. Hamlet, 1616 Eye Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges and obligations of retired officers, male and female, regular and reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing with

¹ Filed for first quarter, 1951.

⁴ Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

⁵ Filed for third quarter, 1950.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

³ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

personnel matters, pay and retirement benefits, and pensions. (3) The Retired Officers Association Bulletin.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Joseph J. Hammer, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (2)¹

D. (6) \$1,696.03.

E. (6) \$12.29; (7) \$558.74; (9) \$571.03; (10) \$667.21; (11) \$1,238.34.

A. Paul F. Hannah, Waltham, Mass.

B. Rayethon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.

C. (2) Revenue Act of 1951, H. R. 4473, section 842.

A. William A. Hanscom, suite 4, 1700 Eye Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Oil Workers International Union, CIO, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity and general welfare; oppose legislation, detrimental to these objectives.

D. (6) \$1,680.

E. (7) \$180; (9) \$180; (10) \$180; (11) \$360.

A. Murray Hanson, 1625 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 1625 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C., and 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Tax and other legislation affecting the securities business. (3) (a) IBA Washington Bulletin.

D. (5) \$600.

E. (2) \$97.50; (4) \$351.87; (5) \$122.53; (6) \$79.79; (7) \$134.15; (9) \$785.84; (10) \$359.44; (11) \$1,145.28; (15) \$244.21, Huff Duplicating Co., Inc., 1602 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and mailing; \$107.66, Huff Duplicating Co., Inc., 1602 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and mailing.

A. Ralph W. Hardy, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Registrant has general interest in radio legislation, and particular interest during the past quarter in: S. 658, Senate Joint Resolution 76, H. R. 2948, H. R. 3589, H. R. 2464, S. 1579, S. 537.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining to transportation and legal and tax matters of interest to farmer cooperatives. H. R. 238, opposed, to amend Capper-Volstead Act; H. R. 240, Tax Equalization Act of 1951, opposed; H. R. 1177, act to change treatment of cooperative corporations and other organizations, opposed; S. 892, to provide special tax treatment for cooperatives; H. R. 4473, Revenue Act of 1951 (for some provisions, opposed to others). (3) Washington Situation.

D. (6) \$2,274.84.

E. (7) \$82.01; (9) \$82.01; (10) \$108.72; (11) \$190.73.

A. Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (2) H. R. 1272, H. R. 2988, S. 349, and investigation of Lustron and disposition of

Lustron plant; H. R. 3880, independent office appropriations; S. 1717, H. R. 3871, House Joint Resolution 278, House Resolution 294, Defense Production Act extension; H. R. 4524, military construction bill.

E. (2) \$1,050; (9) \$1,050; (10) \$1,050; (11) \$2,100; (15) \$1,050, Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., legislative counsel.

A. Miss Elsie D. Harper, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. National Board, YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Bipartisan foreign policy; UNICEF appropriations; grain for India; Defense Production Act; displaced persons, extension of act; civil liberties and civil rights.

E. (2) \$150; (4) \$70; (6) \$20; (7) \$60; (9) \$300; (11) \$300; (15) \$300.

A. Robert E. Harper, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., suite 55, Washington, D. C.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., suite 55, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) That which affects postal rates of controlled-circulation periodicals published by members of the above-named association. (3) Official association news letter circulated approximately every 2 weeks to association members.

D. (6) \$4,542.24.

E. (7) \$42.24; (9) \$42.24; (10) \$21.96; (11) \$64.20.

A. Winder R. Harris, 441 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Edward Hart, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Small Manufacturers Emergency Committee, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (2) \$1,115.20; (7) \$175; (11) \$1,290.20.

A. Merwin K. Hart, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislative interests are in favoring any legislation that tends to support private enterprise and maintain American independence, and in opposing measures that work contrarywise.

E. (10) \$716.49; (11) \$716.49.

A. Stephen H. Hart, 350 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. National Livestock Tax Committee, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) Interested in general livestock tax matters, including specifically proposed amendments to the Internal Revenue Code concerning capital gains on sale of breeding livestock and deduction of soil conservation, brush control, and other ranching expenditures; bills H. R. 3574, H. R. 3601, and H. R. 4473.

D. (6) \$3,493.62.

E. (9) \$781.12.

A. Dow W. Harter, 412-14 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.

C. (2) Legislation relating to the maintenance of facilities for the production of an ample supply of man-made domestic rubber in the United States for commercial and national defense purposes; also interested in the repeal or reduction of present excise taxes on tires and tubes, and in certain other changes in our tax structure, and generally

in other legislative proposals relating to tires and other manufactured rubber products.

D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Edward S. Hartman, Delavan, Wis.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Generally interested in legislation designed to correct existing tax disparities between competing business corporations. Specifically interested in H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, H. R. 175, H. R. 4473, and S. 892.

D. (6) \$1,299.99.

E. (7) \$1,948.52; (8) \$167.99; (9) \$2,116.51; (11) \$2,116.51.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees, and with its customers.¹

D. (6) \$3,375.

E. (7) \$86.30; (9) \$86.30; (10) \$26.25; (11) \$112.55.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General agricultural and farmer cooperative legislation. (3) Washington Situation.

E. (7) \$43.52; (9) \$43.52; (10) \$72.14; (11) \$115.66.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any and all Federal legislative proposals which may or do affect western railroads.

A. John C. Hazen, suite 808, Kass Building, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Proposed revenue legislation: H. R. 1938, S. 1717, H. R. 3871, H. R. 3709, S. 508, H. R. 542, H. R. 538, S. 1335, H. R. 3465, H. R. 1309, H. R. 3622. Stores magazine, Washington News Letter.

E. (6) \$39.11; (7) \$68.20; (8) \$2.00; (9) \$109.31; (10) \$49.12; (11) \$158.43.

A. Felix Hebert, 602 Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.

B. Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.

C. (2) Amendment to Internal Revenue Code, section 207.

A. K. W. Heberton, room 101, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) General legislative interests cover any legislative proposals affecting the interests of the telegraph company.

E. (7) \$124.25; (9) \$124.25; (10) \$157.05; (11) \$281.30.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., and 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. American Parents' Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) National school health services bill, public school construction bill, national child research bill, Federal aid for medical education, local public health units, physically handicapped children's education bill, school lunch appropriation, cabinet status for the Federal Security Agency, Children's Bureau appropriation, Federal aid to day-care centers in defense areas, Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, emergency maternal and infant care, defense housing and community facilities. (3) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children.

A. Lee J. Heer, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, suite 920, Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Defense Production Act (S. 1717, H. R. 3871), favor certain amendments; tax (H. R. 4473), seek relief for installment basis taxpayer. (3)¹.

D. (6) \$500.

E. (7) \$100; (9) \$100; (11) \$100.

A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Agricultural labor supply (S. 949, S. 984, S. 1106, H. R. 2955, H. R. 3048, H. R. 3283); defense controls and all measures directly affecting the food canning industry.

D. (6) \$2,187.51.

E. (7) \$82.35; (9) \$82.35; (10) \$39.55; (11) \$121.90.

A. Robert E. Hensel, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside, Wolff & Brophy (formerly Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside), 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Tax legislation extending the 85-percent dividends received credit to dividends received from resident foreign corporations to the extent that such resident foreign corporations derive income from United States sources.

E. (11) \$9.93.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, 1002 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 80 Maiden Lane, New York 38, N. Y., and 1002 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation which affects either directly or indirectly the interests of local agents: H. R. 1031, H. R. 2332, H. R. 2827, H. R. 3391-96 H. R. 2463, H. R. 2266, H. R. 4312, H. R. 4473. (3) The American Agency Bulletin.

D. (6) \$183.38.

E. (7) \$183.38; (9) \$183.38; (10) \$144.36; (11) \$327.74.

A. Ewart A. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any proposed legislation affecting the brewing industry such as: H. R. 137, H. R. 1278, H. R. 1514, H. R. 1749, H. R. 2187, H. R. 2188, H. R. 3321, H. R. 3322, H. R. 3323, H. R. 3342, S. 22; legislation affecting the wool industry.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Robert C. Hibben, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) Legislation which may affect the ice cream industry.

A. M. F. Hicklin, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

E. (2) \$280; (7) \$592.05; (9) \$872.05; (11) \$872.05.

A. H. C. Hicks,² 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.

B. Association of Petroleum Re-refiners, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) \$515.46.

A. Harry B. Hilts,⁴ 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc., 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; Atlantic Coast Oil Conference, Inc., 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) All matters pertaining to the petroleum industry. (3) ESPA, monthly magazine; Atlantic Coast Weekly Letter, and ESPA Weekly Letter.

E. (7) \$242; (9) \$242; (10) \$460.24; (11) \$702.24.

A. Harry B. Hilts,² 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc., 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; Atlantic Coast Oil Conference, Inc., 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) All matters pertaining to the petroleum industry. (3) ESPA, monthly magazine; Atlantic Coast Weekly Letter, and ESPA Weekly Letter.

E. (7) \$1,924.52; (9) \$1,924.52; (11) \$1,924.52.

A. Justin Hinders, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry. (3)¹.

D. (7) \$1,415.25.

E. (7) \$2.25; (8) \$13; (9) \$15.25; (10) \$49.02; (11) \$64.27; (15) \$15.25; (15) \$12, National Press Club, Washington, D. C., dues.

A. Ray C. Hinman, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,340.91.

E. (6) \$1.64; (7) \$89.27; (9) \$90.91; (11) \$90.91.

A. L. S. Hitchner,² 528 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., 528 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Investigation of the use of chemicals on foods.

E. (2) \$200; (6) \$10; (7) \$65; (8) \$30; (9) \$305.

A. L. S. Hitchner, 528 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., 528 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Investigation of the use of chemicals on foods.

E. (2) \$60; (6) \$7; (7) \$24; (8) \$15; (9) \$106; (10) \$305; (11) \$411.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

⁴ Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. John L. Hoen, 1741 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., and Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., 40 Central St., Boston, Mass.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the American merchant marine.

D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity and general welfare. Oppose all legislation detrimental to these objectives.

D. (6) \$1,999.98.

E. (7) \$4,100; (9) \$4,100; (10) \$3,850; (11) \$7,850.

A. Donald D. Hogate, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Brantford Cordage Co., Brantford, Ontario.

C. (2) Interested in passage of H. R. 1005 and S. 449 to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of baler twine.

D. (6) \$3,000.

E. (4) \$27.43; (5) \$75; (6) \$144.57; (7) \$86.80; (8) \$4.60; (9) \$338.40; (10) \$263; (11) \$601.40; (15) \$27.43, Ever-Ready Stenographic Service, 1741 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., typing.

A. Robert L. Hogg, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All prospective legislation which will or may affect life-insurance business. Revenue Act of 1951, H. R. 278; Federal Unemployment Tax Act, H. R. 3392; Defense Production Act, House Joint Resolution 278; National Bankruptcy Act, S. 25; Securities Exchange Act, H. R. 4143; various bills concerning veterans' insurance benefits.

D. (6) \$2,500.

E. (7) \$181.34; (9) \$181.34; (10) \$281.12; (11) \$462.46; (15) \$181.34.¹

A. R. F. Hollister,² 802 Failing Building, Portland, Ore.

B. Independent Bankers Association, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Ore.

C. (2) Enactment of Federal bank-holding company legislation.

D. (7) \$1,200.

A. R. F. Hollister, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Ore.

B. Independent Bankers Association, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Ore.

C. (2) Enactment of Federal bank-holding company legislation.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Charles W. Holman, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to produce and market their milk. (3) News for dairy coops; legislative letter.

D. (7) \$4,125.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

- A. Oscar Holste, room 407, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
- B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347 and other legislation affecting labor, particularly railroad labor.
- D. (6) \$1,419.
- A. Home Rule Headquarters,⁵ 308 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
- C. (2) Kefauver bill, S. 1527, home rule for the District of Columbia.
- D. (7) \$607.20.
- E. (2) \$260.40; (4) \$13.54; (5) \$190.73; (6) \$73.43; (8) \$23.18; (9) \$561.28; (10) \$1,455.64; (11) \$2,016.92; (15)¹
- A. Home Rule Headquarters,⁴ 308 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
- C. (2) Kefauver bill, S. 1527, home rule for the District of Columbia.
- D. (7) \$391.15.
- E. (2) \$256.20; (4) \$23.61; (5) \$155; (6) \$59.39; (8) \$31.88; (9) \$526.08; (10) 2,016.92; (11) \$2,543; (15)¹
- A. Home Rule Headquarters,² 308 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
- C. (2) Kefauver bill, S. 1527, home rule for the District of Columbia.
- D. (7) \$304.35.
- E. (2) \$210.80; (4) \$26.01; (5) \$162.54; (6) \$53.35; (9) \$452.70; (11) \$452.70; (15)¹
- A. Home Rule Headquarters, 308 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
- C. (2) Kefauver bill, S. 1527, home rule for the District of Columbia.
- D. (7) \$500.96.
- E. (2) \$111.60; (4) \$204.19; (5) \$130; (6) \$63.66; (8) \$6.50; (9) \$515.95; (10) \$939.69; (11) \$1,455.64; (15)¹
- A. J. M. Hood, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
- B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
- D. (7) \$403.32.
- E. (7) \$153.32; (9) \$153.32; (10) \$143.92; (11) \$297.24; (15) \$153.32.
- A. Victor Hood, Twelfth and Delaware Streets, Indianapolis, Ind.
- B. The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists, and Proprietors' International Union of America, Twelfth and Delaware Streets, Indianapolis, Ind.
- C. (2) The District Barber Act, Veterans Regulation Act, Defense Production Act, S. 573, H. R. 1656, H. R. 3102, H. R. 1668, S. 1717, H. R. 3871.
- D. (6) \$2,205.
- E. (7) \$840; (9) \$840; (10) \$1,033.79; (11) \$1,873.79.
- A. Jesse V. Horton,² Post office box 2013, Washington, D. C.
- B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, mezzanine floor, Continental Hotel, Post Office Box 2013, Washington, D. C.
- C. (2) All legislation affecting postal employees, including supervisors, and the postal service. (3) The Postal Supervisors.
- D. (7) \$2,125.
- A. Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- C. (2) Reciprocal trade agreements program, national security and manpower, immigration, naturalization and nationality, local health units program, roll-back on cattle prices, extension of National Production Act, revision of narcotic control laws, and universal military training.
- A. Robert B. House, Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- B. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., for New Process Co., Warren, Pa.
- C. (2) Postal rate legislation. H. R. 2982 to readjust postal rates; S. 1046 to readjust postal rates.
- A. S. H. Howard, 1414 Evergreen Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347 to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, and all legislation directly affecting the interests of railroad employees in particular and labor in general.
- D. (6) \$720.
- A. Harold K. Howe, Suite C. 2480 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- B. American Institute of Laundering, Box 1187, Joliet, Ill.
- C. (2) I am interested in legislation affecting the laundry industry and the members thereof.
- D. (6) \$2,649.99.
- E. (2) \$929; (7) \$1,297.28; (9) \$2,226.28; (10) \$1,656.20; (11) \$3,882.48.
- A. Robert E. Howe, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- C. (2) H. R. 1316, H. R. 3022, H. R. 1612, H. R. 257, H. R. 2658, H. R. 1019, H. R. 3282, H. J. Res. 102, H. J. Res. 7, H. J. Res. 4, S. 1, S. 1040, S. 397, S. 990, S. 984.
- D. (6) \$3,296.
- A. W. T. Huff, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.
- B. Trans-World Airlines, Inc., 101 West Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.
- C. (2) Legislation generally favorable to economic development of airline operation.
- D.¹
- E. (6) \$230.90; (8) \$230.90.
- A. Carroll B. Huntress, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.
- B. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
- C. (2) Any legislation with reference to the St. Lawrence waterway and power project; H. J. Res. 2, H. J. Res. 3, H. J. Res. 4, H. J. Res. 15, H. J. Res. 102, H. J. Res. 122, S. J. Res. 159, and H. R. 2536.
- E. (6) \$59.38; (7) \$1,207; (9) \$1,266.38;¹ (10) \$1,199.82; (11) \$2,466.20.
- A. Henry A. Huschke, 1415 Elliot Place NW., Washington, D. C.
- B. Agricultural Limestone Institute, 1415 Elliot Place NW., Washington, D. C.
- C. (2) Such proposed legislation as directly affects the industry, specifically H. R. 4473 and H. R. 3973. (3)¹
- D. (6) \$200.
- A. William C. Hushing, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
- B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
- C. (2) All bills affecting the welfare of the country generally, and specifically bills affecting workers.
- D. (6) \$2,730.
- E. (2) \$2,730; (6) \$14.30; (8) \$223.95; (9) \$2,968.25; (10) \$2,886.
- A. Edgar S. Idol,² 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- D. (7) \$3,832.50.
- E. (7) \$82.50; (9) \$82.50; (11) \$82.50.
- A. Illinois Associated Businessmen, Inc.,² room 1025, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- C. (2) The association's general legislative interests relate to labor legislation, Government regulation of business, and taxation. Association is specifically interested in H. R. 3905, H. R. 7343, H. R. 5064, and H. R. 8920.
- D. (6) \$85.
- E. (7) \$136.54; (8) \$300; (11) \$436.54.
- A. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.
- C. (2) Opposed to a 20-percent withholding tax on interest paid by banks, etc., also opposed to the Hoover recommendation that the FDIC be put under the Treasury.
- E. (16) \$25,425.01.¹
- A. Independent Bankers Association,² 802 Falling Building, Portland, Ore.
- C. (2) Enactment of Federal bank holding company legislation.
- D. (7) \$2,166.79.
- E. (1) \$600; (2) \$1,200; (4) \$1,418.22; (5) \$349.02; (6) \$282.80; (7) \$1,405.62; (8) \$396.10; (9) \$5,651.76; (11) \$5,651.76.
- A. Independent Bankers Association, 802 Falling Building, Portland, Ore.
- C. (2) Enactment of Federal bank holding company legislation.
- D. (6) \$20.
- E. (1) \$600; (2) \$2,206.72; (4) \$1,095.29; (5) \$206.29; (6) \$288.67; (7) \$2,018.32; (8) \$971.81; (9) \$7,387.10; (10) \$5,651.76; (11) \$13,038.86.
- A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, suite 501, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- C. (2) Pending tax legislation and any other bills affecting the natural-gas industry. (3)¹
- D. (6) \$30,092.12.
- E. (2) \$5,750; (5) \$300; (6) \$110; (7) \$426.14; (9) \$6,586.14; (10) \$21,852.54; (11) \$28,438.68; (15) \$6,586.14.¹
- A. Indiana State Medical Association, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
- C. (2) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance.
- E. (1) \$7,490.08; (2) \$2,313.75; (4) \$33.33; (6) \$11.44; (7) \$378.96; (8) \$1,070.80; (9) \$11,298.36; (10) \$2,904.64; (11) \$14,203; (16) \$11,298.36.¹
- A. The Indiana Tax Equity Committee, Inc., second floor, Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
- C. (2) Bills affecting equality of taxation—examples, the Mason bill, H. R. 5064, in the Eighty-first Congress, and the 1951 revenue bill. (3)¹
- D. (6) \$4,562.50.
- E. (2) \$600; (4) \$246.34; (9) \$346.34; (10) \$492.40; (11) \$1,338.74; (15) \$33.04, Crawford-Morris Lumber Co., Mitchell, Ind., mail-

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

⁴ Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

⁵ Filed for third quarter, 1950.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

ing 800 letters; \$600, Maurice C. Gronendyke, Indianapolis, Ind., salary for 6 months; \$196.30, Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, Ind., preparing and mailing letters; \$17, Hooven Letter Service Co., Indianapolis, Ind., preparing and mailing letters.

A. Indians of California, Inc., 1078 University Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.; local address: 2838 Twenty-eighth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Congressional legislation affecting Indians of California.

D. (7) \$2,556.81.¹

E. (9) \$1,948.66.¹

A. William Ingles, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting industry.

D. (6) \$9,540.50.

E. (2) \$1,875; (5) \$764.01; (6) \$125.75; (7) \$110.95; (8) \$360; (9) \$3,235.71; (10) \$3,195.08; (11) \$6,430.79.

A. J. Stuart Innerst, 126 West Raymond Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1600 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Work in the general field of constructive foreign policy, support of the United Nations; international reduction of armaments; and opposition to the enactment of the Universal Military Training and Universal Military Service Act of 1951.

D. (6) \$10.34.

E. (6) \$19.26; (8) \$165.26; (9) \$184.52; (10) \$126.68; (11) \$311.20.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the socioeconomic and political interests of the American workman including all pending legislation dealing with social security, national health, aid to physically handicapped, labor relations, displaced persons, etc.

D. (6) \$1,650.

E. (1) \$750; (4) \$250; (5) \$150; (6) \$200; (7) \$300; (9) \$1,650; (10) \$1,650; (11) \$3,300.

A. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, A. F. of L., New Brotherhood Building, Kansas City, Kans.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, Railway Retirement amendments; S. 1717 and H. R. 3871, Defense Production Act; all legislation affecting labor, generally.

D. (6) \$2,564.72.

E. (2) \$1,302.40; (5) \$77.24; (6) \$29.42; (7) \$1,115.60; (9) \$2,564.72; (11) \$2,564.72.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, room 311, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) General interest is in Federal and State legislation affecting the interest and welfare of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, including its affiliate local unions and members.

E. (2) \$3,750; (9) \$3,750; (10) \$7,500; (11) \$11,250; (16) \$11,250, Fred A. Tobin, 438 Bowen Building, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C., services.

A. International Chiropractors Association,² 838 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa.

C. (2) (a) Legislation affecting chiropractic profession and those it serves. Na-

tional health plan, Federal aid to medical education, chiropractic care for veterans, school health bill, etc.

D. (7) \$72.50.

E. (2) \$1,400; (4) \$956.77; (5) \$115.01; (6) \$243.58; (7) \$444.62; (9) \$3,159.98; (11) \$3,159.98; (16) \$3,159.98.¹

A. Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

C. (2) H. R. 2982, S. 1046, H. 30, H. 525, H. 3392, S. 1335, H. R. 3465, S. J. Res. 60, H. J. Res. 235, S. 1369.

D. (6) \$3,000.¹

E. (4) \$49.25; (5) \$3.26; (9) \$52.51; (10) \$16.55; (11) \$69.06.

A. Iowa Associated Businessmen, Inc., 463 Westwood Drive, Ames, Iowa.

C. (2) H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, S. 892, for; H. R. 4473, against. (3).¹

D. (7) \$2,080.

E. (2) \$1,193.41; (4) \$256.79; (5) \$30.76; (6) \$47.07; (7) \$66.14; (8) \$65.43; (9) \$1,660.40; (10) \$3,428.14; (11) \$5,088.54; (16).¹

A. Boyd J. Jackson,³ Klamath Agency, Oregon.

B. Klamath Tribe of Indians.

C. (2) Legislation relating to Indians; interested in enactment of S. 737, S. 738, S. 1174, H. R. 264, H. R. 1632, H. R. 2494, H. R. 3094, H. R. 3095.

A. Charles E. Jackson, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) The National Fisheries Institute supports such legislation as it deems necessary to the welfare of the domestic commercial fisherman. (3).¹

E. (4) \$260.32; (8) \$5.50; (9) \$265.82; (11) \$265.82; (15) \$265.82.

A. C. Clinton James,⁹ 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. District of Columbia Building and Loan League, Secretary's Office, No. 1 Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 1210, with amendments incorporated in a new bill, H. R. 3957, transferring functions of Comptroller of the Currency relating to District of Columbia building associations to Home Loan Bank Board.

D. (6) \$300.

E. (5) \$125; (7) \$110; (9) \$235.

A. Japanese-American Citizens League, Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc., 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, including H. R. 403, H. R. 1372, H. R. 2865, S. 865, S. 716, H. R. 2379, H. R. 2816.

D. (6) \$7,064.70.

E. (1) \$76.30; (2) \$900; (3) \$250; (4) \$92.37; (5) \$335.27; (6) \$93.81; (7) \$9.31; (8) \$16.05; (9) \$1,773.11; (10) \$1,463.69; (11) \$3,236.80; (15) \$1,605.39.¹

A. Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn.

B. H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Paris Tenn.; Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Co., Mayfield, Ky.; Bell Clay Co., Gleason, Tenn.; Cooley Clay Co., Mayfield, Ky.; United Clay Mines Corp., Trenton, N. J.; Old Hickory Clay Co., Paducah, Ky.; Kentucky Clay Mining Co., Mayfield, Ky.

C. (2) Retaining present percentage depletion allowance for ball, wad, and sagger clays, as shown in title 26, section 114, Internal Revenue Code. Legislation to clarify family partnership law.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

³ Filed with the Clerk only.

E. (6) \$11.05; (7) \$492.41; (9) \$503.46; (10) \$169.38; (11) \$672.84; (15) \$503.46.

A. William T. Jobe,² 1706 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Ice Industries, 1706 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General interest in matters affecting ice industry.

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B. National Association of Ice Industries, 1706 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General interest in matters affecting ice industry.

A. Peter Dierks Joers, Mountain Pine, Ark. B. Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., 1006 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (2) Flood Control Act of 1945—Millwood Dam. Legislation affecting lumber industry.

A. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Tax legislation, labor legislation, amendments to the Clayton Act, merchant marine legislation, price basing point legislation, Defense Production Act.

E. (2) \$833.33; (8) \$958; (9) \$1,791.33; (10) \$1,791.33; (11) \$3,582.66.

A. Elmer Johnson, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting retired civil employees, particularly S. 995, S. 500, and H. R. 2732. (3) The Annuitant.

D. (6) \$250.

E. (2) \$250; (7) \$104.50; (9) \$354.50; (10) \$333.10; (11) \$687.60.

A. Gilbert R. Johnson, 1208 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Legislation relating to Great Lakes shipping.

D. (6) \$2,916.

E. (7) \$149.33; (9) \$149.33; (10) \$27.72; (11) \$177.05.

A. Vernon A. Johnson, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.

C. (2) All legislation affecting aviation.

D. (6) \$3,250.

E. (7) \$875.91; (9) \$875.91; (10) \$699.65; (11) \$1,575.56.

A. W. D. Johnson, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Order of Railway Conductors, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

C. (2) H. R. 1998, to amend section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, St. Lawrence seaway, H. R. 3755, S. 1353; to amend Railroad Retirement Act, and all legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor generally and employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act, in particular.

A. Walter R. Johnson, 917 District National Building, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Attorneys General, 917 District National Building, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) To confirm and establish title in the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries; S. 940 and similar bills.

D. (6) \$4,500.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

³ Filed for third quarter, 1951.

E. (7) \$759; (8) \$123.50; (9) \$882.50; (10) \$733.50; (11) \$1,616.

A. Jones, Day, Cockley, and Reavis,² 1759 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio, and 1135 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The H. A. Hanna Co., Leader Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Senate Joint Resolution 99 and House Joint Resolution 271, to authorize the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. (3)¹

E. (6) \$158.95; (7) \$800.68; (8) \$637; (9) \$1,596.63; (15) \$1,596.63; (16)¹

A. J. M. Jones, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (2) H. R. 1612, to extend reciprocal trade agreements, extension of Defense Production Act, tax legislation, appropriations, Department of Agriculture, and Department of the Interior. (3) National Wool Grower.

D. (7) \$2,499.99.

E. (7) \$2,870.90; (9) \$2,870.90; (10) \$321.55; (11) \$3,192.45; (15) \$3,192.45.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation that might affect the petroleum industry.

E. (9) \$14; (10) \$28; (11) \$42.

A. Rowland Jones, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees and with its customers, etc.¹

D. (6) \$2,000.

E. (7) \$347.96; (9) \$347.96; (10) \$183.67; (11) \$531.63.

A. The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors' International Union of America, Twelfth and Delaware, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) The District of Columbia Barber Act; Veterans Regulation Act; Defense Production Act of 1950; S. 573, H. R. 1656, H. R. 3102, H. R. 1668, S. 1717, H. R. 3871.

E. (2) \$2,205; (9) \$2,205; (10) \$2,323.79; (11) \$4,528.79.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry and its customers, percentage depletion allowance, and national fuel policy.

D. (7) \$2,100.

E. (7) \$525.29; (9) \$525.29; (10) \$594.03; (11) \$1,119.32; (15) \$525.29.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the sale or distribution of petroleum products in the District of Columbia.

D. (7) \$300.

E. (5) \$63.48; (8) \$281.48; (9) \$344.96; (10) \$184.66; (11) \$529.62; (15) \$344.96.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Kansas Independent Business Men's Association, 205 Orpheum Building, Wichita, Kans.

C. (2) Tax equality and other legislation affecting independent business.

E. (5) \$156.73; (9) \$156.73; (10) \$178.32; (11) \$335.05.

A. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., 315 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. City and county of San Francisco, City Hall, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Legislation of interest to the city and county of San Francisco, including civil functions appropriation, civil defense, payment in lieu of taxes, airports and aviation, merchant marine development, national defense appropriations, housing and urban developments, transbay bridge, and taxation.

D. (6) \$3,000.

E. (5) \$1,080; (6) \$552.59; (7) \$1,345.77; (8) \$66; (9) \$3,044.36; (10) \$1,416.63; (11) \$4,460.99.

A. Thomas F. Kelly, 1070 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers Association, 1070 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Revenue Act of 1951.

D. (6) \$2,200.

E. (2) \$53; (5) \$18.49; (6) \$43.72; (7) \$447.39; (9) \$562.60; (10) \$451.75; (11) \$1,014.35.

A. Moss H. Kendrix, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education.

D. (6) \$183.13.

E. (10) \$134.49.

A. Isalah L. Kenen, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. American Zionist Council, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) (a) Israel Aid Act of 1951, (b) S. 1247, H. 3458, H. 3488. (3)¹

D. (6) \$3,150.

E. (2) \$5,333.32; (4) \$1,773.43; (5) \$318.87; (6) \$1,019.34; (7) \$2,590.94; (8) \$320.81; (9) \$11,356.71; (10) \$1,329.04; (11) \$12,685.75; (15) \$9,867.73.¹

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 203 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

C. (2) Legislative matters that would affect the oil and gas industry. Amendments to Natural Gas Act of 1938, H. R. 3285; tidelands legislation, Senate Joint Resolution 20, S. 940, H. R. 4484; antitrust legislation, bills seeking to amend Sherman Act, Clayton Act, Robinson-Patman Act, H. R. 3408, H. R. 1233, and S. 719.

D. (7) \$500.

E. (2) \$125; (5) \$67.50; (6) \$50; (7) \$40; (8) \$20; (9) \$302.50; (10) \$352.50; (11) \$655.

A. Miles D. Kennedy, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, rehabilitation, hospitalization, re-education, and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanism, included in which is opposition to all sub-

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

versive activities, with particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws, etc.¹ (3) The Legislative Bulletin, American Legion magazine.

D. (6) \$3,000.

E. (2) \$1; (4) \$1.97; (5) 76 cents; (6) \$6.63; (7) \$223.14; (9) \$233.50; (10) \$213.82; (11) \$447.32.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,550.

E. (2) \$2,550; (9) \$2,550; (10) \$2,550; (11) \$5,100.

A. Willford I. King, Room 300, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Favor all constitutional legislation according with sound economic principles. (3)¹

D. (6) \$3,075.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, postoffice box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (2) The National Cotton Council of America favors such action on any legislation affecting raw-cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the Council is organized.

D. (6) \$300.

E. (7) \$43.76; (9) \$43.76; (10) \$28.38; (11) \$72.14.

A. C. W. Kitchen, 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting the marketing and distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables, directly or indirectly. (3) Bulletin.

A. W. H. Kittrell, 303 Empire Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.

B. Melben Oil Co., Benedum and Trees Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (2) Legislation affecting oil industry, especially tidelands.

D. (6) \$3,000.

E. (6) \$561.70; (7) \$3,434.89; (8) \$61; (9) \$4,057.59; (10) \$3,585.37; (11) \$7,642.96; (15) \$4,057.59.¹

A. Allan B. Kline, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., and 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., and 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative matters in which American Farm Bureau Federation is interested, primarily matters affecting directly American agriculture. (3) The Nation's Agriculture.

D. (7) \$5,000.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., 322 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Alloys Development Co., 2537 Koopers Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (2) To extend terms of patents because of loss of use during World War II; H. R. 4054.

E. (6) \$3; (7) \$14.05; (9) \$17.05; (10) \$35.34; (11) \$52.39.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., 322 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Palmer-Bee Co., Detroit, Mich.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) Appearing before congressional committees relative to private bills for relief of Palmer-Bee Co., to reimburse company for loss of \$725,285.60 in manufacture of radar equipment for Navy.

E. (6) \$8.44; (7) \$30; (9) \$38.44; (10) \$4.75; (11) \$43.19.

A. Burt L. Knowles, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative developments of interest to association members.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Robert M. Koch, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc., 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation which directly or indirectly affects the interests of agricultural limestone producers.

E. (7) \$17.67; (9) \$17.67; (10) \$37.50; (11) \$55.17.

A. John Kolanda, room 413, Railway Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Employees' Department, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, bills to amend Railroad Retirement Act. All legislation of interest to railroad employees and labor in general.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. John A. Kratz, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) For the enactment of S. 1000 and H. R. 3793, identical bills, to amend section 7 (h) of the Natural Gas Act.

E. (6) \$42.51; (9) \$42.51; (10) \$8.63; (11) \$51.14.

A. Alfred U. Krebs, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) S. 241, H. R. 3436, S. 991, H. R. 4032, H. R. 157, H. R. 4473, S. 716.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Oscar R. Kreutz, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Support of bills to improve facilities of Savings and Loan Associations for encouragement of thrift and home financing. Oppose legislation inimicable to interest of savings and loan industry.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Herman C. Kruse,² 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Pacific Gas and Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Legislation affecting water and power projects, flood control and reclamation.

D. (7) \$3,100.

E. (7) \$1,419.03; (8) \$195.60; (9) \$1,614.63; (15) \$1,614.63.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Pacific Gas and Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Legislation affecting water and power projects, flood control, and reclamation.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

D. (6) \$3,100.

E. (7) \$3,321.84; (8) \$564.73; (9) \$3,886.57; (10) \$1,614.63; (11) \$5,501.20.

A. Lake Carriers' Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining to the Great Lakes maritime industry.

E. (2) \$991.12; (7) \$149.33; (8) \$124; (9) \$1,264.45.

A. George P. Lamb,² 1044 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Home Laundry Manufacturers Association, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Tax legislation.

A. George P. Lamb,² 1044 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Home Laundry Manufacturers Association, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Tax legislation.

A. Alfons Landa, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

A. Alfons Landa, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Director of Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Fair Trade Council, Inc., 11 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Patent Council, Inc., 1434 West Eleventh Avenue, Gary, Ind.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. State Tax Association, P. O. Box 2559, Houston, Tex.

C. (2) A continuous study of State and Federal tax legislation to bring about constructive cooperation between community property and common law States for the development of a plan of tax equalization which will afford an equitable basis for income, estate, and gift taxation in the State and Federal tax structure; to support complete retroactive repeal of the 1942 estate and gift tax amendments as they apply to community property States in an unfair, discriminatory, inequitable manner; to support the elimination of Federal estate taxes and restore estate taxation to the several States; have supported and will continue to support the American Bar Association's recommendation for tax equalization.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Trinity Improvement Association, Inc., 1308 Commercial Standard Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

D. (6) \$900.

A. La Roe, Brown and Winn,² 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Polish hams, S. 3055; reciprocal trade agreements, ceiling prices, fats and oils, defense production Act.

D. (6) \$1,500.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

E. (5) \$2,266.63; (7) \$121.16; (9) \$2,387.79; (11) \$2,387.79.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. La Roe, Brown and Winn, 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Defense Production Act, H. R. 3973.

D. (6) \$1,500.

E. (5) \$2,234.39; (7) \$86.81; (9) \$2,321.20; (10) \$2,387.79; (11) \$4,708.99.

A. La Roe, Brown and Winn,² 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Polish hams, S. 3055; reciprocal trade agreements; ceiling prices; fats and oils; Defense Production Act.

D. (6) \$4,500.¹

E. (5) \$2,266.63; (6) \$161.26; (7) \$155.09; (9) \$2,582.98; (11) \$2,582.98.

A. La Roe, Brown and Winn,² 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Defense Production Act, H. R. 3973.

D. (6) \$4,500.¹

E. (5) \$2,234.39; (6) \$196.02; (7) \$158.09; (9) \$2,582.98; (10) \$2,582.98; (11) \$5,171.48.

A. William V. Lavelle, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (a federation of labor organizations), and United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. (an affiliated union of CIO).

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare, oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

D. (6) \$1,750.

E. (7) \$1,646; (9) \$1,646; (10) \$1,692; (11) \$3,338.

A. John V. Lawrence, 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (7) \$6,000.

E. (7) \$10.55; (9) \$10.55; (11) \$10.55.

A. Joseph S. Lawrence, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All bills relating to health and medicine. (3)¹.

D. (6) \$4,020.28.

E. (7) \$325.38; (9) \$325.38; (10) \$750.01; (11) \$1,075.39.

A. John G. Laylin, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Kennecott Copper Corp., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) The general legislative interests are resolutions, bills, and statutes relating to mining, smelting, and refining and to foreign or international investment, trade or commerce.¹

D.¹

E. (6) \$1.88; (7) \$40.87; (9) \$42.75; (10) \$268.44; (11) \$311.19.

A. A. Alvis Layne, Jr.,¹ 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

D. (6) \$3,000.¹

E. (4) \$85.91; (6) \$85.53; (7) \$15.50; (8) \$29.33; (9) \$186.27; (10) \$98.27; (11) \$284.54.¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Clarence F. Lea, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All legislation having anything to do with transportation including pending bills before the House and Senate.

D. (6) \$1,867.18.

E. (7) \$267.18; (10) \$51.20; (11) \$418.38.

A. League of Women Voters of the United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) See program attached.¹⁰ (3).¹

D. (6) \$923.32.

E. (4) \$993.74; (6) \$11.66; (9) \$1,005.40; (10) \$393.24; (11) \$1,398.64.

A. Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the importation by the United States of sugar produced in Cuba; Sugar Act of 1948, Trade Agreements Act, Tariff Acts, H. R. 4521 and S. 1694, to amend the Sugar Act of 1948. (3).¹

D. (6) \$7,919.21.

E. (4) \$1,519.54; (6) \$28.71; (8) \$220.96; (9) \$1,769.21; (10) \$3,413.23; (11) \$5,182.44; (16) \$1,769.21.¹

A. James R. Lee, 604 Albee Building, 1426 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) In general, legislation which concerns or affects members of the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association.

A. Legislative Committee of the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Federal excise tax legislation; H. R. 4473.

E. (3) \$3,000; (10) \$3,000; (11) \$3,000.

A. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education. (3) Legislative News.

E. (2) \$3,436.08; (4) \$2,844.81; (5) \$87.29; (6) \$143.51; (7) \$637.84; (9) \$7,149.53; (10) \$9,051.74; (11) \$16,201.27; (15) \$2,104.74.¹¹

A. G. E. Leighty, chairman, Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, identical bills, to amend Railroad Retirement Act. All legislation of interest to railroad employees.

A. Joseph F. Leopold, 936 National City Building, Dallas, Tex.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation relating to corporate income taxation. Specifically interested in H. R. 4473.

D. (6) \$1,500.

E. (7) \$727.04; (8) \$155.84; (9) \$862.88; (10) \$379.60; (11) \$1,262.48.

A. The Phillip Lesly Co., 100 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Finance Conference, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Filed with the Clerk only.

¹⁰ Not received.

¹¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk only.

C. (2) Authority for regulation W in Defense Production Act. (3).¹

D. (7) \$3,892.63.

E. (2) \$2,050; (4) \$800.90; (5) \$152.74; (6) \$47.26; (7) \$554.96; (8) \$286.77; (9) \$3,892.63; (10) \$857.37; (11) \$4,750; (16) \$1,025.73.¹

A. Wilbur R. Lester, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Kennecott Copper Corp., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislative interests are resolutions, bills, and statutes relating to mining, smelting, and refining and to foreign or international investment, trade, or commerce.¹

D.¹

E. (10) \$7.74; (11) \$7.74.

A. Arnold Levy, 829 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Anthracite Institute, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the anthracite industry.

D. (6) \$4,660.62.

E. (6) \$41.38; (7) \$69.50; (8) \$49.74; (9) \$160.62; (10) \$308.87; (11) \$469.49.

A. George J. Lewis, Union Station Building, Lexington, Ky.

B. Kentucky Railroad Association, Union Station Building, Lexington, Ky.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the railroad industry.

D.¹

E. (7) \$295.75; (9) \$295.75; (11) \$295.75.

A. John R. Lewis, 1108 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Interested solely in seeking information regarding all matters pertaining to the oil industry.

A. Frederick J. Libby, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills affecting world peace, such as: ECA bill, mutual-assistance program, genocide convention, appropriations and supplementary appropriations particularly where they bear on military matters or on the government of occupied areas, manpower legislation including military training and services, legislation and legislative inquiries concerning the war crimes trials procedures, proposals leading to the drafting of peace treaties, economic assistance (point 4), disarmament, expellees and displaced persons, educational exchange of students.

D. (7) \$1,534.80.

E. (1) \$309.81; (9) \$309.81; (10) \$243.61; (11) \$553.42; (15) \$309.81.

A. Life Insurance Association of America,¹ 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Washington address, 1000 Vermont Avenue.

C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants; H. R. 4473, H. R. 3392, S. 349, S. 1397, S. 1717, H. R. 3871, H. R. 4373, H. R. 4371, H. R. 3456, H. R. 4103, S. 1152, S. 114, S. 1309, S. 439, H. R. 4552, H. R. 1639, S. 25, H. R. 4304.

D. (6) \$6,723.93.

E. (2) \$3,845.95; (5) \$2,568.47; (6) \$155.04; (7) \$154.47; (9) \$6,723.93; (10) \$5,325.20; (11) \$12,049.13.

A. Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., a nonprofit, nonstock membership association of life-insurance policyholders.

C. (2) General education concerning the effect of inflation on the purchasing power

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

of life insurance as it relates to Federal policies or measures which are deemed to be inflationary in character.

D. (6) \$6,986.68.

E. (2) \$2,363.85; (4) \$304.65; (5) \$695.14; (6) \$414.03; (7) \$2,787.22; (8) \$210.62; (9) \$6,775.51; (10) \$2,369.37; (11) \$9,144.88; (15) \$6,775.51.¹

A. L. Blaine Liljenquist, 1415 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. E. F. Forbes, president and general manager, Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Legislation which affects the livestock and meat packing industry. During the second quarter 1951 registrant favored an amendment in the appropriation bill restricting offshore purchases of beef for United States troops overseas; also endeavored to strike price and wage controls from the measure to extend the Defense Production Act.

D. (6) \$2,375.04.

E. (7) \$117.78; (9) \$117.78; (10) \$69.05; (11) \$186.83; (15) \$83.93, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., three luncheons.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation that might affect members as going electric utilities.¹

D. (6) \$2,750.04.

E. (6) \$27.25; (7) \$522.56; (8) \$107.35; (9) \$657.16; (10) \$569.85; (11) \$1,227.01; (15) \$102.36.¹

A. Walter J. Little, 910 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Southern Pacific Co. et al.

A. John M. Littlepage, 832 Investment Building, Fifteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting a company engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco products, and specifically H. R. 4473.

A. Gordon C. Locke, 643 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Box 1349, Tulsa, Okla.

C. (2) Legislative interests are those of the Committee for Pipe Line Companies, which was organized to represent and act for a group of interstate petroleum pipeline companies, which are subject to the Interstate Commerce Act. Such representation naturally includes, services in support of legislation favorable to the pipeline industry and activities against any proposed legislation we think harmful to the industry.

D. (6) \$4,500.¹

A. F. S. Lodge, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2756, H. R. 855, and H. R. 3045.

D. (6) \$25.

A. Lord, Day and Lord, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 1216 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Agency of Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) Legislation having relation to World War I claims.

A. Mrs. Frances B. Lucas,² 1776 D Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Defense Committee, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1776 D Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) In general, all legislation concerning defense and freedom; all bills concerning world government, such as S. 56, S. 57, and S. 66; and all bills relating to socialized medicine. (3) Press Digest and Daughters of the American Revolution magazine.

E. (7) \$11; (9) \$11; (11) \$11.

A. Mrs. Frances B. Lucas, 1776 D Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Defense Committee, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1776 D Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) In general, all legislation concerning defense and freedom; all bills concerning world government, such as S. 56, S. 57, and S. 66; and all bills relating to socialized medicine. (3) Press Digest and Daughters of the American Revolution magazine.

D. (6) \$100.

E. (7) \$4.90; (9) \$4.90; (10) \$11; (11) \$15.90.

A. James C. Lucas, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1627 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees and with its customers.¹

D. (6) \$500.

A. Lucas and Thomas,² 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.

B. Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in aiding the company as consultant counsel in connection with Federal tax matters affecting life insurance companies.

D. (7) \$1,250.

A. Lucas and Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.

B. Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in aiding the company as consultant counsel in connection with Federal tax matters affecting life insurance companies.

D. (7) \$1,250.

A. Lucas and Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.

B. American Finance Conference, Suite 1200, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. An independent group of companies which finance the purchasing of automobiles.

C. (2) Legislation which may deal with credit control.

D. (7) \$1,250.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Lucas and Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.

B. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 623 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Billiard and Bowling Institute of America, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Bowling Proprietors Association of America, 6626 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (2) Legislative interests in tax measures.

D. (7) \$1,250.

A. Lucas and Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.

B. Radar-Radio Industries of Chicago, Inc., 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Interested in advising and counseling with the corporation concerning credit control legislation as well as tax legislation affecting the industry.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Lucas and Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.

B. Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., a trade association representing a part of the manufacturing industry of trailers.

C. (2) General legislative interest in tax bills and other measures intended to classify trailer coaches as homes.

D. (7) \$1,250.

A. Dr. Carl E. Lunn, 2315 East Yale, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Townsend National Insurance Plan, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) H. R. 2679.

D. (6) \$78.21.

A. Gerald J. Lynch, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

D. (6) \$233.33.

E. (4) \$859.81; (5) \$45.90; (6) \$21.66; (9) \$927.37; (11) \$927.37; (15) \$859.81, Straus & Perry, Washington, D. C., preparation of illustrated matter explaining theory of material allocation.

A. A. L. Lynn, Huntington, W. Va.

B. Island Creek Coal Co. and Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., Huntington, W. Va.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the coal industry, such as taxes, transportation, Government controls, Government expenditures, etc.

D. (7) \$5,500.

A. John C. Lynn, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Proposed legislation on the following matters has been supported or opposed: Importation of farm labor; selective service; Defense Production Act of 1950; Government credit policies; education; consolidating Federal extension acts; production disaster loan amendments; Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act amendment; REA; mutual-security program for fiscal 1952; REA cooperative facilities; Department of Agriculture reorganization; fertilizer; halogen; Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951; farm machinery; construction; tax bill; Agricultural appropriations; universal military training; postal rates; CCC loans and warehouse storage charges; ACP payments on public lands.

D. (7) \$2,475.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

E. (7) \$1,169.37; (9) \$1,169.37; (10) \$535.16; (11) \$1,704.53; (15) \$1,169.37; (16) \$826.43.¹

A. A. E. Lyon, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) S. 1347 and H. R. 3669; all legislation affecting labor, especially railway labor; all bills affecting Railroad Retirement Act.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Avery McBee, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., public relations counsel to the Aircraft Industries Association.

C. (2) Legislation affecting aviation, the steel industry, and other industries.

D. (6) \$325.

E. (7) \$50.

A. Jonas A. McBride, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, specifically S. 1353 and H. R. 3755, companion bills to amend the Railroad Retirement Act.

D. (6) \$2,499.99.

A. Edward A. McCabe, 1405 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.

D. (6) \$2,250.

E. (7) \$190.14; (9) \$190.14; (10) \$80.05; (11) \$270.19.

A. John A. McCart, room 716, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, room 716, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All bills of interest to Federal Government employees and District of Columbia government employees.

D. (6) \$1,768.87.

E. (7) \$10; (9) \$10; (10) \$10.60; (11) \$20.60.

A. Frank J. McCarthy, 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including S. 1657, H. R. 189, H. R. 1998, H. R. 1528, H. R. 2957, H. R. 3669, H. R. 3755, H. R. 4641, S. 1347, S. 1353, S. J. Res. 27, H. J. Res. 3, H. R. 4473, H. R. 2416, S. Res. 55, H. Res. 107.

D. (6) \$5,280.¹

E. (9) \$333.60.

A. Bryson deHaas McCloskey, P. O. Box 1657, Washington, D. C.

B. Homeowners Honest Service, Inc., York Road, Sandy Bottom, Towson 4, Md.

C. (2).¹

A. Warren C. McClure, Box 207, Camden, Ark.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (2) Legislation relating to soil conservation and flood control.

D. (5) \$1,000.

E. (7) \$100.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

- A. Angus McDonald,⁵ 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
 B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver 5, Colo. (home office), 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C. (legislative office).
 C. (2) Legislation on matters of interest to the National Farmers Union.
 D. (6) \$1,500.
- A. Rev. A. J. McFarland, Sterling, Kans.
 B. Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.
 C. (2) Working for a Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
 (3) Christian Patriot.
 D. (6) \$750.
 E. (7) \$450; (9) \$450; (10) \$825; (11) \$1,275.
- A. Richard McGough, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
 B. Washington Railroad Association, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
- A. Thomas Edward McGrath, 4012 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Taxpayers, U. S. A.
 C. (2) Amend Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress; amend Public Law 2, Seventy-third Congress; suffrage for District of Columbia, etc.
 D. (6) \$180.
 E. (2) \$180; (9) \$180; (10) \$180; (11) \$360.
- A. M. C. Mc Kercher, O. R. T. Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, O. R. T. Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 C. (2) Legislation affecting the welfare of railroad employees.
 D. (6) \$870.
 E. (2) \$870; (7) \$729.03; (9) \$1,599.03; (11) \$1,599.03.
- A. Royce B. McKinley, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Legislation pertaining to agriculture generally, with especial reference to legislation affecting the grain trade specifically or indirectly. Revision or extension of Defense Production Act of 1950.
 D. (6) \$1,500.
 E. (8) \$10; (9) \$10; (10) \$6; (11) \$16.
- A. Gordon D. McKinney,³ 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. The National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) National Service Life Insurance.
 (3) Life Association News.
 D. (7) \$87.48.
 E. (4) \$6.63; (6) \$1,151.86; (7) \$102.25; (9) \$1,260.74; (11) \$1,260.74; (15) \$1,260.74.
- A. Joseph V. McLaughlin, 923 Chestnut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 B. Railway Express Agency, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Legislation concerning parcel post, H. R. 3465 and S. 1335.
 D. (6) \$2,200.
 E. (7) \$937.44; (9) \$937.44; (10) \$440.21; (11) \$1,377.65.
- A. Robert E. McLaughlin, 400 De Sales Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Storekeepers-Gaugers, 400 De Sales Building, Washington, D. C.
- C. (2) All legislation affecting Federal classified employees, and particularly that which would affect Storekeeper-Gaugers.
 D. (6) \$350.
 E. (8) \$0.51; (9) \$0.51; (10) \$4.44; (11) \$4.95.
- A. W. H. McMains, 1135 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1135 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation affecting the domestic distilling industry; specifically during the second quarter of 1951, S. 1, H. J. Res. 73, H. R. 2745, and H. R. 4473.
- A. Ralph J. McNair, 1000 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants.¹
 D. (6) \$83.33.
- A. Joseph P. McSparron, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Interested in substantially all legislation affecting the socio-economic and political interests of the American working men including all pending legislation dealing with railroad matters.
 D. (6) \$1,190.50.
 E. (2) \$542.50; (7) \$648; (9) \$1,190.50; (11) \$1,190.50.
- A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Various clients listed under C (2).
 C. (2) S. 106, to amend District of Columbia optometry law; S. 337, to amend Public Health Service Act and Vocational Education Act of 1946; S. 1, and H. R. 2811, to provide for universal military training service; H. R. 146, to improve health services; H. R. 2707, to provide for Federal grants in aid for health; all bills pertaining to health and visual care on behalf of District of Columbia and American Optometric Association; on behalf of Ruth Dubonnet, 27 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York City, bill to reacquire American citizenship, S. 1772; on behalf of Vera Sarah Keenan, Franton Court, Greens Farms, Conn., bill to permit residence in the United States, S. 1126.
 E. (6) \$26.76; (7) \$9.55; (8) \$4.48; (9) \$40.79; (10) \$30.21; (11) \$71.
- A. James Edward Mack, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Confectioners' Association, 211 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) Registrant opposed a proposal to incorporate in the over-all tax bill a provision for an excise tax on confectionery. He also participated in a request to the House Agriculture Committee for a 60-day delay by that committee in the consideration of H. R. 4521.
- A. Lachlan Macleay, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
 B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
 C. (2) River and harbor maintenance and improvement; the American merchant marine; soil conservation; flood control; regulation of domestic transportation.
 D. (6) \$4,500.
 E. (7) \$921.12¹; (9) \$921.12; (10) \$332.62; (11) \$1,253.74.
- A. W. Bruce Macnamee, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- C. (2) H. R. 3587, S. 241, H. R. 3715, H. R. 3797, S. 872, H. R. 3791, Senate Joint Resolution 27, House Joint Resolution 2, H. R. 3880.
 D. (6) \$1,050.
 E. (7) \$23.62; (9) \$23.62; (10) \$25.52; (11) \$49.14.
- A. Harry J. Maginnis, room 1018, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Room 1018, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Postal legislation.
 D. (6) \$2,916.69.
 E. (6) \$162; (7) \$204.69; (9) \$366.69; (10) \$241.68; (11) \$608.37.
- A. Mrs. Margie Sornson Malmberg, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C.
 B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) Interested in legislation affecting libraries and librarians; H. R. 2982 and S. 1452. (3) ALA Washington Newsletter.
 E. (1) \$1,500; (4) \$113.87; (5) \$11.40; (7) \$330.36; (8) \$16; (9) \$1,973.63; (10) \$1,927.53; (11) \$3,901.53.
- A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Route 2, Falls Church, Va.
 B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) All legislation affecting the bituminous coal industry.
 D. (7) \$2,000.
 E. (6) \$19.25; (7) \$179.53; (9) \$198.78; (10) \$171.40; (11) \$370.18.
- A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Route 2, Falls Church, Va.
 B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) All legislation affecting members of trade association.
 D. (7) \$600.
 E. (6) \$19.25; (7) \$179.53; (9) \$198.78; (10) \$171.40; (11) \$370.18.
- A. Mrs. Olya Margolin, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Council of Jewish Women, 1 West Forty-seventh Street, New York City, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$1,400.
 E. (8) \$80.67; (9) \$80.67; (10) \$85.89; (11) \$166.56.
- A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any and all legislation construed to be directly or indirectly beneficial or detrimental to the United Mine Workers of America and its members, including H. R. 1316, H. R. 3022, H. R. 1612, H. R. 257, H. R. 2658, H. R. 1019, H. R. 3282, House Joint Resolution 102, House Joint Resolution 7, House Joint Resolution 4, S. 1, S. 1040, S. 397, S. 990, S. 984.
 D. (6) \$3,296; (7) \$3,296; (8) \$3,206.66.
- A. Baird H. Markham, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry.
 D.¹
 E. (10) \$412.02; (11) \$412.02.
- A. Winston W. Marsh, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. The National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.⁵ Filed for third quarter, 1951.¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) Legislation which affects the interests of independent tire dealers.¹ (3) Dealer News.

D. (6) \$270.

E. (7) \$15.95; (9) \$15.95; (10) \$16.50; (11) \$32.45.

A. R. B. Marston, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills pending in the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education.

D. (6) \$1,842.68.

E. (7) \$43.40; (9) \$43.40; (10) \$45.08; (11) \$88.48.

A. Paul Martin, room 1027, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Generally interested in legislation designed to correct existing tax disparities between competing business corporations. Specifically interested in H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, H. R. 175, S. 892, and H. R. 4473.

D. (6) \$2,500.02.

E. (6) \$3.05; (7) \$274.73; (9) \$277.78; (11) \$277.78.

A. Robert F. Martin, 312 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Vitriified China Association, Inc., 312 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Mrs. Etsu M. Masaoka, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Japanese-American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, including H. R. 403, H. R. 3142, S. 1313, H. R. 2865, S. 865, S. 716, H. R. 2379, and H. R. 2816.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Japanese-American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, including H. R. 403, H. R. 3142, S. 1313, H. R. 2865, S. 865, S. 716, H. R. 2379, and H. R. 2816.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Will Maslow, 15 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Jewish Congress, Inc., 15 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) To oppose anti-Semitism and racism in all its forms and to defend civil rights incident thereto.

D. (7) \$112.50.

E. (7) \$30; (9) \$30; (11) \$90.

A. Walter J. Mason, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All bills affecting the welfare of the country generally, and specifically bills affecting workers.

D. (6) \$2,340.

E. (2) \$2,340; (6) \$15; (8) \$175.75; (9) \$2,530.75; (10) \$256; (11) \$2,786.75.

A. P. H. Mathews, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) Generally to support legislation which the railroads believe to be in their interest and in the interest of a sound national transportation policy and to oppose legislation which they believe to be contrary to such interest. Bills opposed were: S. J. Res. 27, H. J. Res. 2, et al.; H. R. 269, H. R. 1998, H. R. 270, H. R. 1880; S. 1139, H. R. 3669, H. R. 3755. Bills supported were: H. R. 2416, H. R. 3709, H. R. 3096, H. R. 4473, H. R. 4641, so-called Priest amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act.

D. (6) \$4,466.65.

E. (7) \$602.41; (9) \$602.41; (10) \$162.84; (11) \$765.25; (15) \$145.71, Meadowbrook Market; \$92.79, Herbert, Inc., catering service; \$47.79, Harvey's Restaurant, meals.

A. Cyrus H. Maxwell, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All bills relating to health and medicine. (3)¹

D. (6) \$2,797.33.

E. (7) \$70.69; (9) \$70.69; (10) \$51.30; (11) \$121.99.

A. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in legislation pertaining to the practice of medicine and all related services and that affecting the public health, including extension of social security into the field of the practice of medicine. (3) Medical Annals of the District of Columbia.

D. (6) \$3,987.50.

E. (8) \$3,987.50; (9) \$3,987.50; (10) \$21,195; (11) \$25,182.50.

A. E. A. Meeks, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National League of District Postmasters of the United States, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that affects the interests of postmasters. (3) The Postmasters' Advocate.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Lucien H. Mercler, 716 Metropolitan Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) S. 1281, S. 1282, and H. R. 3772, and H. R. 3773, protecting Cecil Lennox Elliott and Eric Adolf Lenze against loss of citizenship if they remain on in the Philippines after July 4, 1951.

A. James Messer, Jr., 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

B. Florida Railroad Association, 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.; an association composed of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., Southern Railway System, Florida East Coast Railway Co., Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Railway Co., Live Oak, Perry & Gulf Railroad Co., and St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.

C. (2) Proposed legislation of interest to members of Florida Railroad Association set forth under B.

D. (7) \$1,320.

A. Ross A. Messer,² room 512, Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, post office box 1611, Washington 13, D. C.; room 512, Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All beneficial legislation affecting Post Office Custodial Employees and Custodial employees of the General Services Administration. (3) The Post Office and General Services News.

D. (7) \$500.

E. (2) \$115; (4) \$654.06; (5) \$110; (6) \$15.14; (7) \$44.70; (8) \$6.25; (9) \$945.15; (11) \$945.15; (15) \$945.15; (16) \$255, Doyle Printing Service, 1219 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; \$115, Mrs. Mildred Richardson, 2805 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C., secretarial assistance; \$110, New Victor Corp. 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office rent; \$338.68, Progressive Printing Co., H Street NE., Washington, D. C., printing; \$60.38, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage; \$879.06, total.

A. Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower, Lansing, Mich.

C. (2) In favor of legislation designed to have all business corporations taxed in the same manner and on the same basis.

E. (2) \$172; (4) \$3.14; (5) \$4.12; (6) \$5.05; (8) \$4.50; (9) \$188.81; (10) \$1,251.80; (11) \$1,440.61; (15) \$188.81.¹

A. Clarence R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Taxes, H. R. 4308, RFC; S. 913, Senate Joint Resolution 20, S. 1044, House Joint Resolution 206, S. 719, S. 991, S. 1166, Senate Concurrent Resolution 21.

D. (6) \$1,312.

E. (6) \$10.88; (7) \$67.76; (9) \$78.63; (10) \$80.32; (11) \$158.95.

A. Harold M. Miles, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Measures affecting steam railroads.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative interest in statutes or bills which affect the interests of milk dealers.

D. (6) \$1,500.¹

E. (3) \$1,500; (9) \$1,500; (10) \$1,500; (11) \$3,000; (15) \$1,500, Dairy Industry Committee, Barr Building, Washington, D. C., dues.

A. Charles C. Miller, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Excise taxes on rubber products; H. R. 2823; any legislation relating to ITO and/or customs simplifications; any hearings with reference to administrations, mailed at irregular intervals to about 1,050 in rubber industry. (3) National Defense Bulletin.

E. (2) \$900; (4) \$363.26; (5) \$125.81; (6) \$227.42; (7) \$124.29; (8) \$141.07; (9) \$1,881.85; (10) \$456.03; (11) \$2,337.88.

A. Dale Miller,² Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.

C. (2) General legislation affecting Dallas and Texas, such as appropriations and revenue bills. (3) Dallas magazine.

D. (6) \$1,500.

E. (2) \$50; (5) \$29.60; (6) \$26.02; (7) \$748.24; (8) \$73.36; (9) \$927.22; (11) \$927.22.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

- C. (2) General legislation affecting Dallas and Texas, such as appropriations and revenue bills; (3) Dallas magazine.
D. (6) \$1,500.
E. (2) \$75; (5) \$129.40; (6) \$24.46; (7) \$452.72; (8) \$156; (9) \$837.58; (10) \$927.22; (11) \$1,784.80.
- A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, Second National Bank Building, Houston, Tex.
C. (2) For adequate river and harbor authorizations and appropriations; H. R. 4386.
D. (6) \$1,500.
E. (5) \$80; (6) \$47.29; (7) \$790.78; (8) \$39.50; (9) \$957.57; (10) \$367.31; (11) \$1,324.88.
- A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N. Y.
C. (2) For retention of existing depletion allowances in tax laws; H. R. 4473.
D. (6) \$1,500.
E. (2) \$25; (5) \$829.30; (6) \$84.14; (7) \$187.93; (8) \$118.15; (9) \$1,244.52; (10) \$1,170.57; (11) \$2,415.09.
- A. Miller, Gorham, Wescott & Adams, and William Simon, a partner thereof, room 3500, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Council for Clarification of Pricing Practices.
C. (2) Good faith competition; S. 719 and H. R. 2820.
E. (6) \$162.92; (7) \$2,004.69; (8) \$6.20; (9) \$2,173.81; (10) \$207.70; (11) \$2,381.51.
- A. Justin Miller, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation relating directly or indirectly to the radio and television broadcasting industry. Specific legislative interests presently are: McFarland bill, S. 658; Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U. S. C. 151; Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U. S. C. 1001; radio fraud bill, H. R. 2948; copyright bills, H. R. 3589, H. R. 2464; and bills to establish a National Citizens Advisory Board on Radio and Television, Senate Joint Resolution 76, S. 1579.
- A. Millers' National Federation, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) See report of Herman Fakler, of Millers' National Federation, 847 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (2) \$275; (7) \$2; (8) \$2.40; (9) \$279.40; (11) \$279.40; (15) \$275, Herman Fakler, 847 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., services.
- A. Charles J. Milton, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
B. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.
C. (2) General legislative matters to do with insurance companies.
- A. Minnesota Associated Businessmen, 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.
C. (2) Federal and State income taxation, and governmental expenditures.
D. (6) \$820.
E. (1) \$297.44; (4) \$88.36; (5) \$178.24; (7) \$593.41; (8) \$25; (9) \$1,182.45; (10) \$4,339.45; (11) \$5,521.90; (15) \$151.20, Station WLOL, Minneapolis, Minn., advertising; \$110.93, Wabasha County Herald, Minn., advertising; \$35.31, DeRosier, Inc., St. Paul Minn., clippings; \$178.24, Norman E. Biorn, St. Paul, Minn., stenography postage; \$88.36, St. Paul Letter Co., St. Paul, Minn., mailing services; \$593.41, Edw. J. Bachman, St. Paul, Minn., travel; \$25, A. J. Jusdahl, St. Paul, Minn., accounting.
- A. Mississippi Associated Businessmen, Inc., 301-303 Millsaps Building, post-office box 1329, Jackson, Miss.
C. (2) Legislation relating to Government economy, Government regulation of business, and taxation, such as H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, and S. 892.
D. (6) \$697.30.
E. (1) \$25; (2) \$443.22; (4) \$115.15; (5) \$231.64; (6) \$46.02; (8) \$25.28; (9) \$886.31; (10) \$811.10; (11) \$1,697.41; (15) \$707.17.
- A. Missouri-Kansas Businessmen's Association, Inc.,² 1210 Waltower Building, Kansas City, Mo.
C. (2) Association is interested in legislation relating to taxation of independent business, labor legislation, and encroachment of government into private industry.
(3).¹
E. (1) \$469.19; (5) \$7.29; (6) \$24.14; (7) \$33.95; (9) \$534.57; (11) \$534.57; (16) \$33.95, Sidney B. Cutright, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., travel, food, and lodging expense, advertising campaign; \$469.19, Valentine-Radford, Advertising, Kansas City, Mo., advertising services, spot radio announcements; \$24.14, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Kansas City, Mo., long-distance telephone calls; \$527.28, total.
- A. Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses,² 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.
A. F. E. Mollin, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Price and wage controls, land legislation, tax matters, etc.
D. (6) \$3,300.
E. (6) \$131.43; (7) \$966.67; (8) \$516.66; (9) \$1,614.76; (10) \$824.82; (11) \$2,439.58.
- A. William W. Mooney, 406 Bernice Building, Tacoma, Wash.
B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) The Townsend Plan bills in Congress, H. R. 2678 and H. R. 2679. (3) Townsend National Weekly.
D. (6) \$796.20.
E. (3) \$25; (7) \$277.50; (9) \$302.50; (10) \$273.72; (11) \$576.22.
- A. Raymond H. Moran, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Interested in substantially all legislation affecting the socio-economic and political interests of the American workingmen including all pending legislation dealing with railroad matters.
E. (2) \$690; (7) \$600; (9) \$1,290; (11) \$1,290.
- A. George W. Morgan, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Registrant is employed as president of above-named employer and is not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. Registrant did, however, support, advocate, or oppose S. 991, H. R. 4032, H. R. 3802, H. R. 157, H. R. 3670, H. R. 3437, and S. 1221. (3) Shipping Survey.
D. (6) \$1,250.
E. (9) \$69.23.
- A. Fred W. Morrell, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislative interests are those of employer.
D. (6) \$375.
E. (6) \$100; (7) \$100; (9) \$200; (10) \$50; (11) \$250.
- A. Morris Plan Corp. of America, 103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Bank holding company bills and similar legislation.
E. (4) \$6,997.20; (9) \$6,997.20; (11) \$6,997.20; (15) \$6,997.20, Pandick Press, Inc., 22 Thames Street, New York, N. Y., printing.
- A. Giles Morrow, 1220 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Freight Forwarders Institute, 1220 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) S. 1397, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950; H. R. 3871, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950; any legislation affecting freight forwarders.
D. (6) \$3,750.
E. (5) \$12.53; (6) \$3.91; (7) \$24.44; (9) \$40.88; (10) \$51.43; (11) \$92.31.
- A. Harold G. Mosier, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. The Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore, Md.
C. (2) All legislation in the aircraft field.
D. (7) \$3,000.
E. (4) \$3.98; (6) \$124.45; (7) \$579.30; (9) \$707.73; (10) \$671.59; (11) \$1,379.32; (15) \$707.73; (16) \$124.45, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone conferences; \$112.05, various Washington and Baltimore cab companies, transportation; \$447, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., entertainment and meals; \$683.50, total.
- A. William J. Mougey, 802 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Walter J. Munro, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Chiropractic Insurance Co., Webster City, Iowa.
C. (2) Insurance coverage of employer is restricted to chiropractors. Legislative interest of employer is to promote the welfare of its policyholders and prevent discrimination against the chiropractic profession. H. R. 1368.
D. (7) \$300.
E. (8) \$300; (9) \$300; (10) \$300; (11) \$600.
- A. Ray Murphy, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. Specific legislative interests: Revenue Act of 1951 (H. R. 4473); reactivation of War Damage Corporation (H. R. 1031, S. 114, S. 439, H. R. 2332, H. R. 2827, H. R. 3693 and S. 1309).
D. (7) \$75.
- A. F. Weaver Myers,² 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. New York University, Washington Square, New York, N. Y.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.² Filed for first quarter, 1951.² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Legislative interests are concerned primarily with section 302 of H. R. 8920, Eighty-first Congress, second session.

E. (6) \$112.62; (7) \$116.36; (8) \$17.39; (9) \$246.37; (11) \$246.37.

A. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Laws affecting businessmen, particularly with relation to taxation, labor, Government regulation of business, social security and tax-privileged corporations in business. Specifically: H. R. 4473 and S. 892. (3) Washington Report.

E. (2) \$4,987.50; (4) \$100.82; (5) \$698.27; (6) \$551.59; (7) \$509.78; (8) \$964.57; (9) \$7,812.53; (10) \$7,751.55; (11) \$15,564.08; (15) \$7,551.51.¹

A. National Agricultural Limestone Association, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation which directly or indirectly affects the interests of agricultural limestone producers.

D. (6) \$1,049.23.
E. (2) \$750; (4) \$60; (5) \$221.56; (7) \$17.67; (9) \$1,049.23; (10) \$1,051.64; (11) \$2,110.87; (15) \$750, Robert M. Koch, salary; \$60, United States post office, Fourteenth and I Streets NW., postage; \$150, Leo M. Bernstein, 1415 K Street NW., office rent; \$19.09, Addressograph Multigraph, 1206 H Street NW., multilith supplies; \$52.47, Mudge Paper Co., 1428 Church Street NW., multilith paper; \$17.67, Robert M. Koch, reimbursement for taxis and carfare; \$1,049.23, total.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,² 20 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Fair employment practices legislation, anti-poll-tax legislation, antilynching legislation, abolishment of segregation in the Armed Forces, anti-Jim Crow travel, omnibus civil rights, antifilibuster legislation, Federal aid to education, District of Columbia home rule, etc.

D.¹ (9) \$275,835.31.
E.¹ (11) \$310,435.82.²

A. National Association of Attorneys General, Suite 917, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) To confirm and establish title in the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries; S. 940, and similar bills.

D. (6) \$22,750.
E. (2) \$5,132.55; (4) \$33.32; (5) \$707.31; (6) \$305.22; (7) \$882.50; (8) \$821.45; (9) \$7,882.35; (10) \$7,937.42; (11) \$15,819.77; (15) \$18, M. Elizabeth Murphy, mimeographing; \$225, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., rental allowance; \$105.42, Ann M. Conway, Washington, D. C., salary; \$434, Walter R. Johnson, Arlington, Va., expenses for April; \$66.76, Chas. G. Stolt & Co., Inc., office supplies; \$35, Ann M. Conway, Washington, D. C., postage; etc.; total, \$7,882.35.¹

A. National Association of Building Owners and Managers, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (7) \$16,345.06.
E. (4) \$106.83; (5) \$79.05; (6) \$423.96; (7) \$909.99; (8) \$986.46; (9) \$2,506.29; (10) \$309.56; (11) \$2,815.85; (15) \$47.90, Irma A. Sampson, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, typing; \$87.93, Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 212 West Washington Street, Chicago, telephone charges; \$62.59, James F. Cook, Jr., 812

Olive Street, St. Louis, expenses; \$515, Alexander Grant & Co., 1 North La Salle, Chicago, auditing; \$53.20, Berger Multigraph Service, 19 South Wells, Chicago, reproducing charts; \$210.46, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Chicago, railroad fare; etc.; total, \$2,237.02.¹

A. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

C. (2) H. R. 2982, S. 1046, H. R. 30, H. R. 525, H. R. 3392, S. 1335, H. R. 3465, Senate Joint Resolution 60, House Joint Resolution 235, S. 1369.

D. (6) \$11,856.25.¹
E. (4) \$208.30; (5) \$5.46; (6) \$9.98; (8) \$397.16; (9) \$620.90; (10) \$64.10; (11) \$685.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 3790, H. R. 4386, H. R. 4473, S. 1397, H. R. 3871, Public Law 43, Public Law 45, H. R. 3400; Internal Revenue Code, 53 Stat. 1; TVA Act, 48 Stat. 58; Federal Power Act, 49 Stat. 803; Rural Electrification Act of 1936, 49 Stat. 1363; Reclamation Acts, 25 Stat. through 45 Stat.; Flood Control Act of 1944, 58 Stat. 887. (3).¹

D. (6) \$49,386.49.¹
E. (1) \$23,025.84; (2) \$74,610.01; (4) \$6,315.42; (5) \$4,852.73; (6) \$2,740.99; (7) \$4,991.61; (8) \$3,417.22; (9) \$119,953.82; (10) \$101,516.64; (11) \$221,470.46; (15) \$119,953.82.¹

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States,² 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 1272, H. R. 2988, H. R. 3197, S. 349. (3) Washington Letter and the Correlator.

D. (6) \$19,493.61.
E. (1) \$1,912.78; (2) \$4,931.84; (4) \$3,468.78; (5) \$511.02; (6) \$1,956.95; (7) \$705.77; (8) \$2,364.06; (9) \$15,851.20; (11) \$15,851.20; (15).¹

A. National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Statutes or bills which affect the interests of independent tire dealers: H. R. 2820, H. R. 240, H. R. 278, H. R. 1600, S. 719, S. 1397, and the proceedings of the Subcommittee on Rubber for the Senate Select Committee on Small Business. (3) Dealer News.

D. (6) \$436.60.
E. (2) \$270; (4) \$150.65; (7) \$15.95; (9) \$436.60; (10) \$388.22; (11) \$824.82; (15) \$270, Winston W. Marsh, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; \$15.95, Winston W. Marsh, Washington, D. C., expenses; \$52.46, Kaufmann Press, Inc., 25 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., printing; \$50.49, Batt, Bates & Co., Inc., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing; \$47.70, United States Post Office, postage; total, \$436.60.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Any legislation which affects, directly or indirectly, local property insurance agents; War Damage Corporation legislation; social-security legislation; insurance legislation; tax-equality legislation. (3) American Agency Bulletin.

D. (6) \$2,585.63.
E. (2) \$3,279.96; (5) \$475.26; (6) \$473.57; (7) \$2,206.55; (8) \$103; (9) \$6,538.34; (10) \$4,802.11; (11) \$11,340.45; (15) \$6,538.34.¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. The National Association of Life Underwriters,² 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) General legislative interests pertain to social-security legislation, revision of the Internal Revenue Code and/or regulations which affect policyholders of members of this association, national service life insurance, liberalization of wage stabilization regulations as applied to employee benefit plans. (3) Life Association News.

D. (7) \$1,805.07.
E. (2) \$87.48; (4) \$6.63; (6) \$1,252.27; (7) \$458.69; (9) \$1,805.07; (11) \$1,805.07; (16).¹

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in passage of H. R. 3207, Eighty-second Congress, first session, to amend Navy Ration Statute (34 U. S. C. 902a). Interested in any other legislation that may relate to margarine.

D. (6) \$36.
E. (2) \$30; (7) \$6; (9) \$36; (11) \$36; (15) \$30, Siert F. Riepma, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., salary.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks,¹ 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) The general legislative interests consist of any legislation which the mutual savings banks have a legitimate interest in supporting or opposing. Specific legislative interests were as follows: H. R. 4473 (Revenue bill), opposition to proposals to repeal income tax exemption of mutual savings banks; S. 1717, H. R. 3871 (Defense Production Bill), opposition to enlargement of rent control and real estate credit control powers; S. 114, S. 439, H. R. 2332, H. R. 1031 (War Damage Corporation), general support of reestablishment of War Damage Corporation.

D. (6) \$4.20.
E. (2) \$3,150; (6) \$290.02; (7) \$1,350.75; (8) \$128.33; (9) \$4,919.10; (10) \$17,378.42; (11) \$22,297.52; (15) \$66.01; Cooper & Griffin, 508 Washington Building, Washington, D. C., reimbursement for office expense; \$534.96, Oliver & Donnelly, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., travel \$485; other expenditures \$49.96; \$508.16, George Hurley, Hurley, Moriarty & Moakler, Grosvenor Building, Providence, R. I., travel and lodging; \$285.57, Bowery Savings Bank, New York City (for Earl B. Schwulst), telephone and telegraph \$6.38; travel \$279.19; \$12.36, Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., expenses for Earl B. Schwulst; \$78.40, A. George Gilman, Malden Savings Bank, Malden, Mass., travel, etc.; total, \$1,350.¹

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors,² P. O. Box 2013 (mezzanine floor, Continental Hotel), Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting postal employees, including supervisors, and the Postal Service. (3) The Postal Supervisor.

D. (7) \$6,181.
E. (2) \$2,125; (4) \$4,262.99¹; (5) \$225; (6) \$35; (9) \$6,644.99; (11) \$6,644.99.

A. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees,² P. O. Box 1611, Washington, D. C.; room 512-513, Victor Building, 725 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Beneficial legislation affecting postal employees and General Services employees, and post office custodial employees and GSA in PBS employees in particular. (3) The Post Office and General Services Maintenance News.

D. (7) \$11,849.60.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first, second, third, and fourth quarters, 1950.

E. (2) \$615; (4) \$654.06; (5) \$110; (6) \$15.14; (7) \$44.70; (8) \$6.25; (9) \$1,445.15; (11) \$1,445.15; (15) \$945.15; (16) \$255, Doyle Printing Service, 1219 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; \$115. Mrs. Mildred Richardson, 2805 Fifth Street SE., Washington, D. C., secretarial assistance; \$110, New Victor Corp., 724 Ninth Street NW., office rent; \$338.68, Progressive Printing Co., H Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; \$60.38, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage; \$500, Ross A. Messer, P. O. Box 1611, Washington, D. C., salary; \$1,379.06, total.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry. (3)¹

D.¹ (6) \$48,531.73.

E. (1) \$395.31; (2) \$18,033.61; (4) \$3,406.87; (5) \$4,000.04; (6) \$3,237.22; (7) \$5,284.03; (8) \$1,211.89; (9) \$35,568.97; (10) \$32,577.34; (11) \$68,146.31; (15) \$168.90, April 19, to June 20, 1951, Luce Press Clipping Service, 21 Thames Street, New York, N. Y., press clipping service; \$72, April 9, to June 20, 1951, Chittenden Press Service, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., release pick-up service and special delivery; \$60, April 19, 1951, Bachrach, 54 East Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y., photos; \$20.15, April 19, 1951, Advertisers Mat Service, 1423 You Street, NW., Washington, D. C., photos and mats; \$69.36, June 14, 1951, Chase Studios, 1904 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., photos, etc.¹

A. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting retired civil employees, S. 995, S. 500, and H. R. 2732. (3) The Annuitant.

D.¹

E. (2) \$250; (7) \$104.50; (9) \$354.50; (10) \$333.10; (11) \$687.60.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D.¹ (7) \$3,313.62.

E. (2) \$324.50; (4) \$36; (5) \$45; (6) \$12; (9) \$417.50; (10) \$417.50; (11) \$835.

A. National Association of United States Storekeeper-Gaugers, 4543 North Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (2) All legislation affecting Federal classified employees, and that in particular which would affect our position—United States Storekeeper-Gaugers.

D.¹ (6) \$23.70.

E. (2) \$500; (9) \$500; (10) \$500; (11) \$1,000.

A. National Board, YMCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Bipartisan foreign policy. UNICEF appropriations. Grain for India. Defense Production Act. Displaced persons—extension of act. Civil liberties and civil rights.

E. (2) \$150; (4) \$70; (6) \$20; (7) \$60; (9) \$300; (11) \$300.

A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., suite 55, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) That which affects postal rates of controlled-circulation periodicals published by members of the above-named association.

E. (2) \$600; (7) \$42.24; (9) \$642.24; (10) \$621.96; (11) \$1,264.20.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Fair emergency excise taxation.

D.¹ (6) \$18,120.

E. (2) \$18,502.42; (4) \$459.16; (5) \$2.35; (6) \$327.94; (7) \$234.17; (8) \$926.36; (9) \$20,452.40; (10) \$26,667.66; (11) \$47,120.06; (15) \$10,581.71, April 10, Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville Ky., \$10,000 legal services as general counsel to the committee, \$581.71—expenses; \$31.77, May 8, May 23, Downtown Printing Co., 2 Duane Street, New York City—printing of letterheads; \$199.80, May 8; Leon Henderson, 1026 Seventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.—out of pocket expenses; \$1,214.50, May 8, E. R. Lerner, Ring Building (room 914), Washington, D. C., \$1,200 professional services, \$14.50—expenses; \$1,250, May 18, H. Leigh Whitelaw, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York N. Y.—Services, etc.¹

A. National Committee To Limit Federal Taxing Powers, 1737 K Street NW., first floor,³ Washington, D. C.

D. (7) \$872.

E. (4) \$165.70; (8) \$39; (9) \$204.70; (10) \$204.70; (11) \$204.70; (16) \$21.53, February 1, Columbia Processing & Distributing Co., Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.—two-page robotype letters; \$39, February 1, Elizabeth Beaumont, 501 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.—refund covering individual contributions transmitted to National Committee January 2 and 6; \$15.03, May 21, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.—postage; \$40.29, June 6, Byron S. Adams, 512 Eleventh Street NW, Washington, D. C., 1,000 letterheads and envelopes and District of Columbia tax; \$84, June 11, Columbia Processing & Distributing Co., Inc., 1814 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.—288 letters, robotyped, 2 pages each, 4 master records required (8 pp).

A. National Committee for Strengthening Congress, 1135 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation dealing with organization of Congress.

E. (4) \$20.55; (7) \$94.48; (9) \$115.03; (10) \$616.92; (11) \$731.95; (16) \$94.48, April 20, 1951, Robert Heller & Associates, Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio, traveling expenses; \$20.55, May 31, 1951, Beardsley Ruml, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., printed matter; total, \$115.03.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) S. 949, S. 994, S. 1106, H. R. 2955, H. R. 3048, H. R. 3283.

D.¹ (6) \$271,251.68.

E. (2) \$2,187.51; (4) \$166.66; (7) \$1,803.24; (8) \$5.71; (9) \$4,163.12; (10) \$2,227.06; (11) \$6,390.18; (15) \$168.11, April 24 and June 4, W. L. Graefe, Griffin, Ga., traveling expense; \$132.52, May 29, W. R. Benner, Streator, Ill., traveling expense; \$19.24, May 29, J. M. Shriver, Westminster, Md., traveling expense; \$35.50, May 29, H. P. Taylor, Walkerton, Va., traveling expense; \$48.13, May 31, S. R. Clevenger, Dandridge, Tenn., traveling expense, etc.¹

A. National Coal Association, 802 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Measures affecting bituminous coal industry.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

³ Filed for first and second quarters, 1951.

D. (See attachment "A").¹

E. (See attachment "B").¹

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers,² 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Measures which affect the welfare of children and youth in field of education. (3) National Parent-Teacher.

E. (See page 3).¹

A. National Consumers League,³ 348 Engineers' Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Minimum wage, social security, child labor, etc. (3) National Consumers League Bulletin.

D.¹ (7) \$9,081.25.

E. (2) \$999.96; (4) \$120.25; (5) \$869.22; (6) \$108.43; (7) \$155.13; (9) \$2,252.99; (11) \$2,252.99.

A. National Consumers League,⁶ 348 Engineers' Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Minimum wage, social security, child labor, etc. (3) National Consumers League Bulletin.

D.¹ (7) \$7,344.19.

E. (2) \$1,916.65; (4) \$203.24; (5) \$1,259.37; (6) \$199; (7) \$50; (9) \$3,630.06; (11) \$3,630.06.

A. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 536 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn., and 1008 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (See note A, p. 3).¹

C. (2) Any matters affecting the cotton compress and cotton warehouse industry.

D.¹ (7) \$487.52.

E. (2) \$356.32; (5) \$118.60; (6) \$12.60; (9) \$487.52; (11) \$437.52; (16) \$43.82, April 16, May 3, June 11, June 13, Louise Paine, Memphis, Tenn., salary; \$40.80, May 29, Callaway & Reed, Dallas, Tex., and Washington, D. C., reimbursement telegraph and telephone, office supplies, postage, taxi fares, and miscellaneous expenses; \$312.50, April 3, May 1, June 1, June 11, Callaway & Reed, Dallas, Tex., and Washington, D. C., retainer, general counsel, and Washington representative; \$12.50, May 3, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., printed pamphlets; \$10.55, May 3, May 29, June 12, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., telephone service; \$55.55, May 3, May 29, June 12, postmaster, and various office supply dealers, Memphis, Tenn., postage, stationery, and office supplies.

A. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 13, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the raw cotton industry.

D.¹ (6) \$8,918.83.

E. (2) \$5,035.62; (4) \$345.70; (5) \$709.25; (6) \$1,361.96; (7) \$1,466.30; (9) \$8,918.83; (10) \$1,727.09; (11) \$10,645.92; (15) John Todd, 1832 M St. NW., Washington, D. C., 1951, fee and expenses, \$83.33; Albert R. Russell, 162 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn., 1951, salary and expenses, \$2,512.35; William Rhea Blake, 162 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn., 1951, salary and expenses, \$1,118.85; Read Dunn, Jr., 1832 M St., NW., Washington, D. C., 1951, salary and expenses, \$1,502.20; Clifton Kirkpatrick, 162 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn., 1951, salary and expenses, \$522.14, etc.¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first and second quarters, 1951.

⁶ Filed for first, second, third, and fourth quarters, 1950.

A. National Council on Business Mail, Inc.

C. (2) H. R. 2982 and S. 1046.
D.¹ (7) \$3,560.40.
E. (1) \$2,499.99; (4) \$904.74; (6) \$8.18; (8) \$147.49; (9) \$3,560.40; (10) \$4,059.15; (11) \$7,619.55; (16) \$368.20, May 10, Gregg-Moore Co., 111 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., printing; \$490.19, April 27, Michael Mannion, 59 E. Madison, Chicago, Ill., typesetting, etc.; \$2,499.99, April 1, May 1, June 1, Sam O'Neal, Public Relation Counsel, 211 National Press Bldg., Washington, 4, D. C., counsel fee; \$5.41, April 9, Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Bldg., Washington, 4, D. C., to reimburse for postage and telegrams; \$191.61, May 31, Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press, Washington, 4, D. C., to reimburse for mimeo, postage, and telephone; Total \$3,555.40.

A. National Council of Coal Lessors, Inc., 316 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of lessors of coal lands.
D.¹ (6) \$3,200.
E. (1) \$2,650; (2) \$145.50; (4) \$174.97; (5) \$173.06; (6) \$331.46; (9) \$3,479.49; (10) \$1,321.06; (11) \$4,800.55; (15) \$35.19, April 3, 1951, Jarboe Printing Co., Washington, D. C., stationery; \$117.30, April 3, 1951, Byron S. Adams, Washington, D. C., pamphlets; \$99.55, April 3, 1951, Jewell Ridge Coal Corp., Tazewell, Va., telephone, \$500, April 16, 1951, L. H. Parker, Washington, D. C., retainer; \$50, April 16, 1951, Virginia Talbott, Washington, D. C., salary, etc.¹

A. National Council Against Conscription, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Opposition to peacetime conscription. (3) Conscription News, The Cost of Universal Military Service, Illusion of Defense, Shadow of Prussianism, Should 18-Year-Olds Be Soldiers, The Road to War.
D.¹ (6) \$4,512.39.
E. (2) \$499.01; (4) \$2,339.39; (5) \$253.23; (6) \$66.96; (7) \$24.34; (8) \$36.31; (9) \$4,119.24; (10) \$5,642.80; (11) \$9,762.04; (15) \$21.27, April 3, Washington Envelope Co., First and L Streets NE., Washington, D. C., envelopes; \$169.44, May 15, \$122.28, April 11, Robot Letters Co., 621 Broadway, New York City, duplicating letters; \$30, April 30, Mel Mauck Associates, Covington, W. Va., addressing envelopes; \$164.68, April 30, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., OAB and withholding tax, etc.¹

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 1612—For, with amendments; S. 984 and S. 3283—For; S. 1397 and H. R. 3871—For, with amendments; H. R. 1005—For; S. 25—For.
D.¹ (6) \$31,376.55.
E. (2) \$14,659.82; (4) \$2,528.71; (5) \$1,939.52; (6) \$902.52; (7) \$3,577.69; (8) \$3,474.14; (9) \$28,082.40; (10) \$36,227.11; (11) \$64,309.51; (15) \$20.40, L. James Harmanson, Jr., Washington, D. C., taxicabs; \$485.80, International Bank, Washington, D. C., rent; \$125.55, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegraph; \$44.80, John H. Davis, Washington, D. C., taxicabs; \$855.58, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Richmond, Va., withheld taxes and social security; \$12, National Press Club, Washington, D. C., club membership, etc.¹

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia Pa.

C. (2) H. R. 3204, S. 716, H. R. 2379, and H. R. 2816; H. R. 3180, education; S. 1046 and H. R. 2983, H. R. 4468. (3) Junior American.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

E. (3) \$249.99, \$180; (9) \$429.99; (10) \$352.99; (11) \$782.98.

A. National Council for Prevention of War,² 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills affecting world peace, such as: ECA bill, mutual defense assistance program, genocide convention, appropriations and supplementary appropriations, etc. (3) Peace Action.
D.¹ (7) \$8,846.65.
E.¹ (2) \$6,039.94; (3) \$76.50; (4) \$282.83; (5) \$1,140.93; (6) \$199.10; (7) \$683.38; (8) \$1,345; (9) \$9,768.28; (10) \$11,698.32; (11) \$21,466.60.

A. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation that supports private enterprise. (3) Council Letter 261 of April 15, 1951, entitled "Conspiracy."
D.¹ (7) \$30,226.35.
E. (2) \$16,712.47; (4) \$5,560.57; (5) \$3,708.07; (6) \$1,044.06; (7) \$2,931.81; (8) \$1,590.81; (9) \$31,547.79; (10) \$32,309.99; (11) \$63,857.78; (16) \$183.27, April 30, 1951, Brooklyn Eagle Press, Inc., 24 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., printing Council letter No. 255, urging Congress to return to a pro-American policy; \$184.32, June 29, 1951, Brooklyn Eagle Press, Inc., 24 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., printing Council Letter No. 258, urging Congress not to favor any legislation that detracted from American sovereignty; \$188.35, June 29, 1951, Brooklyn Eagle Press, Inc., 24 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., printing Council Letter No. 259, urging Congress to take steps to repossess itself of some of its original powers and duties under the Constitution; \$20, April 5, 1951, Harry S. Barger, Washington, D. C., research work on military training bill.

A. National Education Campaign—American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance—S. 445, S. 337, H. R. 54, H. R. 274, H. R. 910, H. R. 913, S. 401. (3) Government Medicine—Danger Ahead, Medicine and the Press—Champions of Freedom, Dr. Cline's inaugural address, Socialized Medicine Is No Bargain, An Editor Views Medicine, postal card invitations, presidential inauguration invitation, Dr. Henderson's farewell address, A Case History of American Medicine's Campaign Against Socialization, Shall Politicians Run Our Schools? president's page, February 24, 1951, Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Cline's release, Mr. Beck's release.
D.¹ (6) \$23,712.84.
E. (1) \$1,621.25; (4) \$22,091.59; (9) \$23,712.84; (10) \$2,543.04; (11) \$26,255.88; (15) \$2,645.39, April 10, May 4, June 4, June 22, Norman Letter Service, 1 North La Salle, Chicago, Ill., mimeographing and mailing; \$3,399.98, April 10, April 20, May 15, May 23, June 4, Medical Mailing Service, 2611 Indiana, Chicago, Ill., mailing; \$494.51, April 12, April 30, May 10, May 21, May 31, June 7, June 22, petty cash, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., postage; \$9,834.15, April 13, April 24, May 4, May 31, June 20, Riley Printing Co., 732 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill., printing and postage; \$712, April 13, April 24, May 5, May 15, June 4, June 20, Low's Letter Service, 205 West Monroe, Chicago, Ill., printing and mimeographing; \$53.02, April 16, May 9, May 16, June 20, Railway Express Agency, 817 South Wells, Chicago, Ill., express, etc.¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
² Filed with the Clerk only.
³ Not printed. Filed with Clerk only.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc.

C. (2) Legislation that affects the building construction and electrical industries.
D.¹
E.¹

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation regarding excise taxes on electric appliances and with respect to amendment of the Labor-Management Relations Act.
D.¹
E. (2) \$154.72; (4) \$33.75; (5) \$42.17; (6) \$6.20; (8) \$30.72; (9) \$267.56; (10) \$20.18; (11) \$287.74; (15) \$100.68, April 1—June 30, R. M. Burr, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., allocated salary; \$36.98, April 1—June 30, Margaret Johnson, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., allocated wages; \$17.06, April 1—June 30, W. J. Donald, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., allocated salary.

A. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; Shipowners Association of the Pacific Coast, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; American Merchant Marine Institute, 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) S. 1221, S. 241, S. 1378, S. 49, S. 991, S. 716; H. R. 3587, H. R. 3715, H. R. 3797, H. R. 3791, H. R. 3760, H. R. 3436, H. R. 3880, H. R. 4032, H. R. 157, H. R. 4473; Senate Joint Resolution 27; House Joint Resolution 2.¹
D.¹
E. (2) \$5,531.25; (4) \$123.75; (5) \$1,350; (6) \$170.90; (7) \$363.52; (9) \$7,539.42; (10) \$6,899.23; (11) \$14,438.65.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc.,² 714 Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Antitrust law enforcements. All laws affecting small and independent businesses. (3) The Mandate.
D. (7) \$16,359.08.
E. (9) \$16,359.08; (11) \$16,359.08.

A. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, room 502, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

(C) (2) All matters pertaining to the postal service or the welfare of postal or Federal employees. (3) The Union Postal Clerk and Federation News Service Bulletin.
D.¹ (6) \$129,514.84.
E. (2) \$6,996.90; (4) \$6,128.41; (5) \$380; (6) \$564.82; (8) \$8,700.87; (9) \$22,771; (10) \$13,538.43; (11) \$36,309.43; (15) \$65.36; April 3, E. C. Hallbeck, legislative expenses, February 24 to April 2; \$60, April 6, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., advance postage on transcription; \$259.95, April 9, Railway Express Agency, express charges on transcriptions; \$55, April 11, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage, Doris Fleeson transcriptions; \$30.12, April 16, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage, legislative letter, etc.¹

A. National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislative proposals that affect private (non-tax-supported schools).
D.¹ (6) \$705.
E. (4) \$191.35; (6) \$15.80; (9) \$207.15; (10) \$693.37; (11) \$903.02; (15) \$54.20, April 14, 1951, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW.,

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

Washington, D. C., mailing and postage to cover 3,000 schools re draft deferment. Executive order of March 31; \$137.19, May 1, 1951, District Lithographing Co., 1206 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing 7,000 four-page letters re draft deferment; \$15.80, May 11, 1951, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., statement of May 6.

A. National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation necessary to the welfare of domestic commercial fishermen.

E. (4) \$260.32; (8) \$5.50; (9) \$265.82; (11) \$265.82.

A. National Food Brokers Association, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Opposing S. 719—a bill to amend the Robinson-Patman Act.

D.¹ (7) \$7.

E. (4) \$62; (5) \$25; (9) \$87; (11) \$87.

A. National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation with reference to the revision or extension of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

D.¹

E.¹

A. The National Labor-Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 1612, Trade Agreements Extension Act. (See page 3.)¹

D.¹ (6) \$13,625.

E. (2) \$1,991.23; (4) \$192.78; (5) \$659.86; (6) \$93.29; (7) \$189.09; (8) \$113.27; (9) \$3,239.52; (10) \$3,188.31; (11) \$6,427.83; (15) \$135.50, April 2, Bowen Building, 815 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.—April office rent; \$36.80, April 2, O. R. Strackbein, 815 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.—expenses out-of-pocket, March, dinners, taxis, stamps, etc.; \$49.82, April 2, DUCB, Washington, D. C.—taxes on salaries first quarter; \$5.34, April 2, Western Union, Washington, D. C.—messenger service; \$7.14, April 2, Charles G. Stott Co.—office supplies, etc.¹

A. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) Livestock tax questions.¹

D. (6) \$6,587.50.

E.¹

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the interests of the lumber manufacturing industry. (3) National Lumber News and National Defense Developments Letter.

D.¹ (6) \$7,612.05.

E. (1) \$2,113.84; (2) \$3,416.01; (4) \$1,630.06; (5) \$270.57; (6) \$10.26; (7) \$1,914.94; (8) \$3,062.58; (9) \$12,418.26; (10) \$12,956.68; (11) \$25,374.94; (15) Darby Printing Co., Twenty-fourth and Douglas Streets NE., Washington, D. C.—\$477.99; Sauls Lithograph Co., 1731 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.—\$204; R. P. Andrews Paper Co., First and H Streets SE., Washington, D. C.—\$407.17; Lithographic Photo Services, Inc., 1713 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., \$28.67.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives. (3) News for Dairy Co-ops and Legislative Letter.

D.¹ (7) \$61,330.60.

E. (1) \$2,993.19; (2) \$26,861.98; (4) \$3,064.27; (6) \$1,001.68; (7) \$3,365.66; (8) \$2,449.46; (9) \$39,736.24; (10) \$51,451.69; (11) \$91,187.93; (16) April 3, 1951, Otie M. Reed, 8009 Westover Road, Bethesda, Md., travel, \$35; April 13, Val C. Sherman, 411 Highland Drive, Kenwood, Md., salary, \$303.40; April 13, Marion R. Garstang, 400 Belford Place, Takoma Park, Md., salary, \$308.40, miscellaneous expenses, \$1.85; April 13, Otie M. Reed, 8009 Westover Road, Bethesda, Md., salary, \$317.78; luncheons, \$9.25; miscellaneous expenses, \$4.90, etc.¹

A. National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association, Inc., 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation that affects our industry.

A. National Postal Committee for Books,² 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Specific legislative interests are H. R. 2982 and H. R. 3465; S. 1335, S. 1046, S. 1369.

A. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All statutes relating to water and land-conservation measures.

D.¹ (6) \$19,711.

E. (2) \$5,774.97; (4) \$3,470.68; (5) \$1,589.19; (6) \$297.70; (8) \$3,246.44; (9) \$14,378.98; (10) \$9,982.90; (11) \$24,361.88; (15) \$1,024.98, salary paid Marguerite Kroeger, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C., office secretary; \$57, Helen Scott, Salt Lake City, Utah, public stenographer; \$82.27, Franks Duplicating Service, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., stenographic service; \$656.81, Franks Duplicating Service, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., printing; \$2,647.22, Globe Gazette Printing Co., Wahpeton, N. Dak., printing proceedings, annual meeting; \$438.42, postage for general office use and bulletins, etc.¹

A. National Rehabilitation Association, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rehabilitation Association, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Journal of Rehabilitation and News Letter.

D. (6) \$557.39.

E. (2) \$422.17; (7) \$227.12; (9) \$649.29; (10) \$759.80; (11) \$1,409.09.

A. National Renderers Association, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation which would specifically have an effect upon the production, consumption, import, export, or taxation of any animal or vegetable fat or oil as well as all legislation generally affecting business, particularly small business.

D.¹ (6) \$7,200.

E. (2) \$836.70; (4) \$52.48; (5) \$102.68; (6) \$189.11; (7) \$341.59; (8) \$22.52; (9) \$1,545.08; (10) \$1,774.71; (11) \$3,319.79.

A. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) H. R. 4473, 2321, 542, 538, 3871, 1938, 3709, 3465, 3622; S. 508, 1717, 1309, 1335. (3) NRPGA Special Bulletin; Personnel Service; Traffic Topics; etc.¹

D.¹

E. (2) \$2,250; (4) \$3,380.51; (5) \$517.60; (6) \$39.11; (7) \$68.20; (8) \$4; (9) \$6,259.42; (10) \$4,721.46; (11) \$10,980.88; (15) \$1,875, April 30, 1951, May 31, 1951, June 30, 1951, John C. Hazen, Kass Building, Washington,

D. C., legislative representative; \$375, April 30, 1951, May 31, 1951, June 30, 1951, Erskine Stewart, Kass Building, Washington, D. C., legislative representative; \$517.60, April 1 to June 30, 1951, Washington office, Kass Building, Washington, D. C., overhead; \$109.31, April 1, to June 30, 1951, John C. Hazen, telephone and travel; \$2 April 1 to June 30, 1951, Erskine Stewart, telephone and travel.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) S. 1717; H. R. 3871, H. R. 4473. (3) NRFA Washington Report on Defense Production Act.

D. (See statement filed with registration.)¹

E. (2) \$916.66; (4) \$450; (5) \$400; (6) \$200; (7) \$201.61; (9) \$1,659.94; (11) \$2,169.27; (15) \$500, semimonthly, April, May, June, 1951, Leo J. Heer, vice president, National Retail Furniture Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, suite 920, Washington, D. C., salary allocation; \$100, allocation of expense account within period April, May, June 1951, Leo J. Heer, vice president, National Retail Furniture Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, suite 920, Washington, D. C., travel expenses; \$416.66, allocation of professional fee within period April, May, June 1951, Isaac Benwitt, 21 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y., professional counsel; \$101.61, June 1951, Isaac Benwitt, 21 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y., travel expenses.

A. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All matters pertaining to river and harbor development, flood control, navigation, irrigation and reclamation, soil and water conservation, and related subjects. (3) President's Call for Special Meeting.

D. (6) \$1,805.

E. (1) \$200; (2) \$2,108.55; (4) \$836.84; (5) \$336.79; (6) \$68.23; (7) \$1,133.58; (8) \$722.90; (9) \$5,406.89; (10) \$4,831.60; (11) \$10,238.49; (15) \$200, April 25, May 21, Lyle A. Brookover, 4505 Forty-sixth Street NW., Washington, D. C., public relations service; \$42.78, April 13, May 21, June 12, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone bills; \$426.63, April 13, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., withholding and FICA taxes, first quarter, 1951; \$125, April 13, Rusco H. Crowell, Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D. C., annual audit, 1950; \$29.65, May 21, June 12, Ginn's, 1417 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., stationery, etc.¹

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association,² 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation which will further the country's rural electrification program. (3) Rural Electrification magazine.

D.¹ (7) \$10,949.74.

E. (1) \$624.18; (2) \$2,292.96; (4) \$420.11; (5) \$609.68; (6) \$1,363.11; (7) \$1,127.32; (8) \$133.48; (9) \$6,570.84; (11) \$6,570.84; (16) \$637.12, January 10, January 19, January 24, February 14, March 2, March 12, March 20, March 28, petty cash funds; \$2,400, January 11, February 21, March 23, March 30, postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage; \$330.90, January 15, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Washington, D. C., travel; \$15, February 16, Fortune magazine, office overhead; \$30.46, March 20, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co., St. Louis, Mo., travel, etc.¹

A. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation with reference to the St. Lawrence waterway and power project.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with clerk and secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

D.¹ (6) \$25,865.
 E. (2) \$16,672.78; (4) \$1,972.69; (5) \$990.71; (6) \$1,002.84; (7) \$5,014.79; (8) \$443.36; (9) \$26,097.17; (10) \$18,563.58; (11) \$44,660.75; (15) \$58.40, April 3, E. C. Bassett, expenses, March 28-April 3; \$138.35, April 3, E. C. Bassett, salary, March 28-April 3; \$267.80, April 4, R. R. Pierce, Cleveland, Ohio, expenses, January 1-March 31; \$142, April 3, Carroll B. Huntress, travel; \$16.37, April 6, T. Sedweek, expenses, week of April 1, etc.¹

A. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Member associations of the league.

C. (2) Support of bills to improve facilities of savings and loan associations for encouragement of thrift and home financing. Oppose legislation inimicable to interests of savings and loan industry. (3) National Letters.

D.¹ (6) \$2,179.52.

E. (2) \$1,500; (4) \$916.51; (9) \$2,416.51; (10) \$4,066.92; (11) \$6,483.43; (15) \$307.05, April 5, 13, 30; May 3, 14, 23; June 1; Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C., printing and mailing of National Letters; \$609.46, May 1, Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C., printing and mailing of copies of hearing before Ways and Means Committee on tax bill, also letter; \$1,500, on the 15th and 30th of each month, (\$250 each pay day), Oscar R. Kreutz, executive manager, salary; total \$2,416.51.

A. National Shrimp Cannery and Packers Association, 904 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the welfare of the members of the association. Supporting bills to impose a tariff on imported shrimp.

D.¹ (6) \$3,740.

E. (3) \$2,500; (4) \$23.35; (6) \$27.29; (8) \$62.42; (9) \$2,613.06; (11) \$2,613.06; (15) \$2,500, May 10, 1951, the Texas Shrimp Association, post office box AA, Port Lavaca, Tex. Contribution to be used for supporting bills for tariff on imported shrimp; \$22.75, June 11, 1951, the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., printing Representative EDWIN E. WILLIS' speech.

A. National Small-Business Men's Association, 2834 Central Street, Evanston, Ill.

C. (3) Monthly bulletin to membership.

D.¹ (7) \$10,000.

E. (2) \$3,896.25; (5) \$1,157.07; (6) \$110.25; (7) \$1,475.89; (8) \$2.58; (9) \$6,642.04; (10) \$33,757.28; (11) 40,399.32; (16) \$22.50, April 10, May 10, June 10, Accurate Answering, Washington, D. C., Washington office expense (5); \$147.51, May 10, W. J. Boos, St. Louis, Mo., meeting expense (7); \$1,061.57, May 10, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., meeting expense (7); \$107.43, April 10, May 10, June 10, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone (6); \$39.78, April 10, May 10, June 10, Congressional Quarterly, Washington, D. C., Washington office expense (5), etc.¹

A. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) General legislative interests relate to corporate income tax legislation. Specific legislative interest is H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, S. 892 and H. R. 4473. (3)¹ Taxable Income of Cooperatives.

D.¹ (6) \$34,710.99.

E. (1) \$6,985.18; (2) \$8,112.23; (4) \$5,560.86; (5) \$2,730.88; (6) \$3,894.60; (7) \$5,279.40; (9) \$32,563.15; (10) \$55,855.84; (11) \$88,418.99; (15) \$102.94, April 3, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Chicago, Ill., rail fare; \$1,-

703.67, April 4, Merchants Matrix Cut Syndicate, Rand-McNally Building, Chicago, Ill., advertising mats; \$52.32, April 4, Railway Express Agency, 817 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., express charges; \$643.16, April 5, Joseph F. Leopold, 936 National City Building, Dallas, Tex., fee and expense; \$400, April 6, postmaster, Chicago, Ill., postage, etc.¹

A. National Tax Relief Coalition, box 401, Greensboro, N. C.

B. L. S. Franklin.

C. (2) We favor limitation of taxes in times of peace.

E. (2) \$375; (5) \$50; (9) \$425; (10) \$1,490; (11) \$1,915; (15) \$425.

A. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D.¹ (7) \$2,424.73.

E. (2) \$1,250; (3) \$12.40; (5) \$235.53, \$210; (6) \$1.25; (7) \$110.43; (9) \$1,819.61; (10) \$1,880.95; (11) \$3,700.56.

A. The National Wool Growers' Association, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (2) H. R. 1612. (3) National Wool Grower.

D.¹ (7) \$14,642.90.

E. (2) \$2,499.99; (7) \$4,201.88; (8) \$825; (9) \$7,526.87; (10) \$4,507.66; (11) \$12,034.53; (15) \$7,526.87; (16) \$2,499.99, April 30, May 30, June 30, J. M. Jones, 414 Pacific National Life Building, \$833.33 per month salary; \$2,870.90, June 21, J. M. Jones, 414 Pacific National Life Building, travel, food, lodging, entertainment; \$1,042.08, June 25, J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyo., travel, food, lodging, entertainment; \$825, April 27, Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, McKinley, Wyo.; \$288.90, June 21, Stockmen's Grazing Committee, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.; total, \$7,526.87.

A. Carlton L. Nau, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Public Power Association.

C. (2) House Ways and Means Committee proposal to remove exemption of publicly owned electric power systems from 3½ percent Federal excise tax on electrical energy. Proposal of Office of Price Stabilization to expand pricing controls to rates charged by publicly owned electric utilities.

E. (2) \$2,000; (4) \$475; (6) \$100; (7) \$25; (9) \$2,600.

A. William S. Neal, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C.¹

D.¹

A. Nebraska Tax Equality Committee, Inc., 714 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr.

C. (2) Legislation designed to bring about equality of taxation between private business and cooperatives. H. R. 5064.

D.¹

E. (8) \$140; (9) \$140; (10) \$936.45; (11) \$1,076.45; (15) \$285, January 4, 1951, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Sharp Building, Lincoln, Nebr.—radio announcements. \$595, February 16, 1951; \$140, May 7, 1951, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., for aid in solicitation of funds and furnishing information. \$40.80, March 8, 1951, Andrews Advertising, Inc., 732 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr., multigraphing and mimeographing letters and addressing envelopes. Total, \$1,060.80.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the mortgage banking industry. (3) Washington Newsletter, Letter to Members, and The Mortgage Banker.

D.¹ (6) \$5749.42.

E. (2) \$228.29; (4) \$17.63; (5) \$848.08; (6) \$377.79; (7) \$652.67; (9) \$2,124.46; (10) \$1,998.16; (11) \$4,122.62.

A. C. Roger Nelson, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Dr. Walter Duschinsky, 93 Ferry Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation to grant permanent residence to client (S. 523).

E. (6) \$5.51; (8) \$16.89; (9) \$22.40; (10) \$11.55; (11) \$33.95.

A. Mr. G. W. Nelson, 10 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

C. (2) Advocating legislation favorable to railroad labor and opposing antilabor measures.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the socioeconomic and political interests of the American workman.

D.¹ (6) \$900.

A. Herbert U. Nelson, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry. (3)¹

D.¹ (7) \$3,714.95.

E. (6) \$5.07; (7) \$2,459.88; (9) \$2,464.95; (10) \$1,729.17; (11) \$4,194.12; (15) \$2,464.95; (16) \$6.83, April 2, 1951, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., social security taxes for maid, Beatrice Fitzhugh; \$50, April 3, 1951, Carey Winston Co., 739 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., apartment rental for month of April; \$17.50, April 6, 1951, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning apartment week ending April 7; \$25, April 6, 1951, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., petty cash, laundry, dry cleaning, pressing, and miscellaneous expenses in apartment; \$17.50, April 13, 1951, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning apartment week ending April 14, etc.¹

A. Donald F. Nemitz, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

B. Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

C. (2) Removal of exemptions granted by section 101 or IRC.

D.¹ (6) \$375.

E. (10) \$14.70; (11) \$14.70.

A. Harold F. Neumann,² 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.

B. New Jersey Associated Businessmen, Inc., 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.

C. (2) Legislatively interested in any laws or proposals adversely affecting business.

D.¹ (6) \$85.

E. (1) \$85; (3) \$38.30; (5) \$20; (6) \$53.15; (7) \$2.31; (8) \$676.25; (9) \$875.01; (11) \$875.01; (15) \$85, January 3, 1951, South

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

Jersey Broadcasting Co., Camden, N. J., public relations; \$676.25, January 30, 1951, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., Washington, D. C., dues; \$49.60, January 30, 1951, Harold F. Neumann, Jersey City, N. J., telephone, telegrams, etc.; \$64.16, March 30, 1951, Harold F. Neumann, Jersey City, N. J., miscellaneous expenses; total, \$875.01.

A. New Jersey Associated Businessmen, Inc.,² 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.

C. (2) Interested in any laws or proposals adversely affecting business.

D. (6) \$85.
E. (1) \$85; (3) \$38.30; (5) \$20; (6) \$53.15; (7) \$2.31; (8) \$676.25; (9) \$875.01; (11) \$875.01; (15) \$85, January 3, 1951, South Jersey Broadcasting Co., Camden, N. J., public relations; \$676.25, January 30, 1951, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., Washington, D. C., dues; \$49.60, January 30, 1951, Harold F. Neumann, Jersey City, N. J., telephone, telegrams, etc.; \$64.16, March 30, 1951, Harold F. Neumann, Jersey City, N. J., miscellaneous expenses; total, \$875.01.

A. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members.

E.¹ (2) \$376.25; (7) \$3,065.75; (9) \$3,443.53; (10) \$1,474.46; (11) \$4,917.99; (15) \$703.54, April 4–May 21, Pennsylvania Railroad and miscellaneous; \$2,298.46, April 6–May 19, Mayflower Hotel; \$65.28, June 30, Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley; \$376.25, June 30, Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley; total, \$3,443.53.

A. Russ Nixon,² 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. Tax legislation; wage-price legislation.

D. (7) \$1,053.
E. (7) \$140; (9) \$140; (11) \$140; (15) \$140.

A. W. R. Noble, 1028 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Farm Equipment Association, 207 Hotel DeSoto Building, St. Louis, Mo. National Retail Hardware Association, 333 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (3) Farm Equipment Retailing and Hardware Retailer.

D.¹ (6) \$3,375.
E. (7) \$374.90; (9) \$374.90; (10) \$340.75; (11) \$715.65.

A. J. S. Noffsinger, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislative proposals that affect private (non-tax-supported) schools.

A. Christian P. Norgord, 1617 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Robert F. Sellar, American Humane Association, Albany, N. Y.

C. (2) S. 1046, S. 1335, S. 1369, H. R. 2982, H. R. 1870, H. R. 7524, and H. R. 4668.

D.¹ (7) \$625.
E. (5) \$10; (6) \$37.42; (9) \$47.42; (11) \$47.42; (15) \$625.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 3790, 4386, 4473, 3400, 3871, S. 1397. (See appended statement, p. 5.)¹ (3).¹

D.¹ (6) \$4,041.68.
E. (6) \$31.02; (7) \$1,000.70; (8) \$57.50; (9) \$1,089.22; (10) \$511.03; (11) \$1,600.25; (15) \$527.90, May 18–26, 1951, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.—rooms, meals, etc., for self and others during exhibition at Union Industries Show; \$244.53, April 12, 1951, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.—room, meals, etc., during American Farm Bureau meeting; total, \$772.43.

A. North Dakota Resources Board, 311 N. Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the development and utilization of the land, water and other natural resources of North Dakota, including authorizations and appropriations therefor. H. R. 3790 and H. R. 4326.

D.¹ (6) \$3,000.
E. (2) \$1,149; (5) \$33.90; (6) \$160.67; (7) \$1,509.37; (9) \$2,857.94; (10) \$2,590.56; (11) \$5,448.50; (15) \$1,149, April, May and June, Fred J. Fredrickson, Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C., salary for second quarter; \$1,708.94, April, May and June, Fred J. Fredrickson, Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C., reimbursed expenses for second quarter, total \$2,857.94.

A. Harry E. Northam, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All matters concerning the practice of medicine and surgery.¹

A. Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association, Washington Building, Oshkosh, Wis.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the timber industries of Wisconsin and Michigan, taxation, forestry, and labor management relations.

A. T. C. Nugent, 800 California Building, New Orleans, La.

B. The California Co., 800 California Building, New Orleans, La.

C. (2) Legislation affecting public lands, taxation, and submerged lands. Specifically interested in S. J. Res. 20 and S. 940 and H. R. 1089.

D.¹ (6) \$5,400.
E. (6) \$90; (7) \$2,310; (9) \$2,400.

A. Peter Q. Nyce, 1266 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining to land of the United States.

A. Jerauld T. S. Oberholtzer, 4904 Forty-seventh Avenue, Hyattsville, Md.

B. Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, 642 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Amendments to Railroad Retirement Act, S. 1347 and H. R. 3669.

A. Edward H. O'Connor, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) H. R. 27: To provide a national health insurance and public health program. H. R. 54: To provide a program of national health insurance and public health.

D.¹ (6) \$4,002.25.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 336 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation on wool textile industry. H. R. 1612, Trade Agreements Act, amendment to section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930; H. R. 3871, section 103 (a) and S. 1717, section 103 (a).

D. (6) \$2,500.
E. (6) \$14.89; (7) \$11.20; (9) \$26.09; (10) \$2.20; (11) \$28.29.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association,¹ 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

C. (2) Legislation affecting railroad interests.

D.¹

A. Fred N. Oliver, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., and Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; and Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc., 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (See Appendix I.)¹

C. (2) The only specific legislative interest in the period April 1951 to June 30, 1951, has been H. R. 4473.

D.¹ (6) \$262.50.
E. (7) \$322.25; (9) \$322.25; (10) \$534.96; (11) \$857.21.

A. Clarence H. Olson, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) (See attached statement.)¹ (3)¹ Legislative Bulletin and American Legion Magazine.

D.¹ (6) \$1,837.50.
E.¹ (2) \$1; (5) \$0.50; (7) \$17.61; (9) \$19.11; (10) \$16.06; (11) \$35.17.

A. Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to postal rates and postal legislation.

D.¹ (7) \$2,500.
E. (7) \$100; (8) \$60; (9) \$160; (10) \$160; (11) \$320.

A. Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Power Distributors Information Committee of Tennessee Valley Public Power Administration, Sixth and Market Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to public power.

D.¹ (7) \$1,875.
E. (7) \$100; (8) \$60; (9) \$160; (10) \$160; (11) \$320.

A. Mrs. Lucy Opper, 2802 P Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Measures which affect the welfare of children and youth. (3) National Parent-Teacher.

D.¹
E.¹

A. Order of Railway Conductors of America, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

B. International Railway Labor Organization.

E. (2) \$2,125; (5) \$1,233.04; (6) \$70.16; (9) \$3,428.20; (10) \$3,238.73; (11) \$6,666.93.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

- A. Organization of Professional Employees of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Public officers and employees, retirement, and income-tax exemption.
D.¹ (6) \$87.72.
E. (2) \$149.50; (4) \$204.62; (5) \$2; (6) \$1; (8) \$4; (9) \$361.12; (10) \$190; (11) \$551.12; (15) \$125, April 30, May 31, June 30, Frederick V. Rand, 1359 Meridian Place NW., Washington, D. C., salary as executive officer; \$24.50, April 30, May 31, June 30, Lila W. Meyer, Route 1, Box 632, Annandale, Va., salary as secretary; \$139.62, April 5, June 30, the Trades Unionist, 720 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and folding news letters for first and second quarters of 1951; \$65, April 30, June 30, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., addressing and mailing news letters for two quarters of 1951; total, \$354.12.
- A. Mr. Thomas Owens, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Rubber, Cork Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, High at Mill Street, Akron, Ohio.
C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare.
D.¹ (6) \$1,105.
E. (9) \$494; (10) \$487.76; (11) \$981.76.
- A. Mrs. Theodor Oxholm, 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting maternal and child health and welfare. Child research, S. 676; grants-in-aid to the States for maternal and child health and welfare; local public health units, S. 445 and H. R. 274; emergency aid for professional health education, S. 337; Federal aid to education.
D.¹
E. (7) \$43.95; (9) \$43.95; (10) \$81.62; (11) \$125.57.
- A. Pacific Lock Employees Association,² Post Office Box 423, Coccolli, C. Z.
B. Lock Operators Employees Association (Pacific Chapter), John E. Schmidt, secretary, Post Office Box 423, Coccolli, C. Z.
C. (2) H. R. 242, H. R. 1172, deferring income tax for the Canal Zone.
E. (7) \$500; (9) \$500; (10) \$3,000; (11) \$3,500.
- A. Robert S. Palmer, 204 State Office Building, Denver, Colo.
B. State Mining Industry, State Office Building, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Matters pertaining to the mining industry of Colorado and other States; taxation, assessment work, tariffs, national defense matters.
D.¹
E. (7) \$1,140.09; (11) \$1,140.09.
- A. Charles A. Parker,² room 1128, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Aviation Trades Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) S. 507 and H. R. 1521, airman training bills; S. 325 and H. R. 1168, ROTC bills.
D.¹ (6) \$1,154.10.
E. (2) \$751.50; (4) \$174; (5) \$69.50; (6) \$58.95; (7) \$33; (9) \$1,087.95; (11) \$1,087.95; (12) \$400.
- A. Lovell H. Parker, 614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
B. None; employed as a consultant by National Coal Association, National Council of Coal Lessors, American Trucking Association, and Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee, on tax matters. All of Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Tax legislation affecting the bituminous coal industry, the highway freight industry, and the television broadcasting industry.
D.¹ (6) \$6,000.
- A. Geo. F. Parrish, 706 Security Building, Charleston, W. Va.
B. West Virginia Railroad Association, post-office box No. 7, Charleston, W. Va.
C. (2) On matter before Ways and Means Committee of the House relating to the type of taxes levied against companies leasing coal lands. On railroad retirement legislation.
D.¹
E. (7) \$143; (9) \$143; (11) \$143.
- A. James G. Patton.
B. Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America, 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (home office). 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C. (legislative office).
C. Legislation on matters of interest to the National Farmers Union.
D.¹
E.¹
- A. Randolph E. Paul, 1614 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.
C. (2) An amendment to eliminate section 131 (b) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, and an amendment to section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to war losses.
D.¹
E. (6) \$11.69; (7) 80 cents; (9) \$12.49; (10) \$13.16; (11) \$25.65.
- A. Albert A. Payne, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry.
D. (5) \$2,088.40; (7) \$2,088.40; (8) \$2,155.77; (9) \$4,244.17.
E. (6) Ninety cents; (7) \$84.50; (8) \$3; (9) \$88.40; (10) \$155.80; (11) \$244.20; (15) \$88.40; (16) \$15, May 29, 1951, Duke Zeibert's Restaurant, 1700 block L Street NW.
- A. Merl B. Peek.
B. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) (a) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485) and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto. All other statutes relating to water and land; (b) H. R. 1636, H. R. 1637, H. R. 2646, H. R. 3309, H. R. 3318, S. 40, S. 443, S. 1144, H. R. 3790, H. R. 3973, H. R. 4386, H. R. 3544, H. R. 2470, H. R. 4628, S. 1798, H. R. 4521, S. 18, S. 19, and all other bills concerning reclamation, flood control as related to reclamation, water, and land conservation. (3) Bulletin.
D.¹ (6) \$1,749.99.
E. (7) \$369; (9) \$341.01; (10) \$710.01.
- A. George S. Peer, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Support of H. R. 1005.
D.¹ (6) \$1,524.98.
E. (7) \$81.71; (9) \$81.71; (10) \$103.35; (11) \$185.08.
- A. William J. Petersen, 119 Montana Avenue, Madison, Wis.
B. Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce.
C. (2) Legislation affecting business and industry.
D.¹ (7) \$2,750.
- A. J. Hardin Peterson, Jr., Polk Theatre Building, Lakeland, Fla.
C. (2) Efforts are for the passage of a special bill to grant entry and additional time in this country in relation to the immigration status of Louizos.
D. (6) \$250.
E. (6) \$10; (9) \$10; (11) \$10.
- A. A. T. Pierson,² 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.
B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.
C. (2) All legislation which might affect the New Haven Railroad and its subsidiaries.
D. (7) \$1,996.50.
- A. A. T. Pierson, 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.
B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.
C. (2) All legislation which might affect the New Haven Railroad and its subsidiaries.
D.¹ (7) \$1,996.50.
- A. Pierson & Ball,² 1007 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Radio Television Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Excess-profits tax and excise-tax bills.
- A. Pierson and Ball, 1007 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Radio Television Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Excess-profits-tax and excise-tax bills; Revenue Act of 1951; H. R. 4473; Internal Revenue Code; for H. R. 4473, but against Treasury recommendation to increase tax on radio-television.
D.¹
E. (9) \$915.77.
- A. Albert Pike, Jr., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) General: Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants.
D. (6) \$50.
- A. Harriet F. Pilpel, 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Walter Field Co., 600-614 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) A bill to readjust postal rates. S. 1046, H. R. 2982, insofar as they affect the collect-on-delivery service.
D.¹ (7) \$1,500.
E. (2) \$33.18; (4) \$50; (5) \$8.29; (6) \$21.76; (7) \$139.91; (9) \$253.14; (10) \$26.03; (11) \$279.17.
- A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. California Fruit Growers Exchange and California Walnut Growers Association, Los Angeles, Calif.; Northwest Nut Growers, Dundee, Oreg., and California Almond Growers Exchange, Sacramento, Calif.
C. (2) Agricultural and farmer cooperative matters.
D.¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

E. (4) \$19.89; (6) \$5.76; (7) \$71.16; (9) \$119.68; (10) \$257.97; (11) \$377.65; (15) \$19.89, April 12, Christabel Hill, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., mimeographing; \$18.50, May 4, Hart & Harkins, 1760 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., transcript of hearing.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Mushroom Growers Cooperative Association and Cultivated Mushroom Institute of America, both of Kennett Square, Pa.

C. (2) Tariff legislation, Trade Agreement Extension Act, H. R. 1612—For.

E. (6) \$0.66; (7) \$1.40; (9) \$2.06; (11) \$2.06.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Parker Pen Co., Janesville, Wis.; W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; and Fountain Pen and Mechanical Pencil Manufacturers Association, New York City.

C. (2) Trade Agreement Act extension, H. R. 1612—For. Revenue Act of 1951, H. R. 4473—Against.

E. (6) \$17.30; (7) \$0.80; (9) \$18.10; (11) \$18.10; (15) \$17.30, March 20, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone calls.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Basic Vegetable Products, Inc., Vacaville, Calif.; Gentry, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; Puccinelli Packing Co., Turlock, Calif.; and J. R. Simplot Dehydrating Co., Caldwell, Idaho.

C. (2) Trade Agreements Extension Act, H. R. 1612—For.

D. (6) \$500.
E. (4) \$18.98; (6) \$11.82; (7) \$2.60; (9) \$33.40; (11) \$33.40; (15) \$18.98, April 12, Batt Bates & Co., Inc., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.—mimeographing.

A. Frank M. Porter, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) (See explanatory statement.)¹

A. James E. Poulton, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

A. William I. Powell, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc.

D.¹ (6) \$1,000.
E. (7) \$21.60; (9) \$21.60; (10) \$68.33; (11) \$89.93.

A. Kenneth L. Pray, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Schenley Distillers, Inc., and affiliated companies.

A. William H. Press, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Board of Trade, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the District of Columbia.

D.¹ (7) \$3,967.58.

A. William H. Press, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Board of Trade, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the District of Columbia of interest to the Washington Board of Trade.

D.¹ (6) \$3,375.

A. Allen Pretzman, 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

B. Scioto-Sandusky, Conservancy District, 553 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.

D. (6) \$100.
E. (6) \$1.80; (7) \$93.44; (9) \$95.24; (11) \$95.24.

A. Harry E. Proctor, 1110 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

C. (2) H. R. 4473, H. R. 3871; S. 114, S. 39, S. 1397.

D.¹ (6) \$2,250.
E. (4) \$26.32; (7) \$54.75; (9) \$81.07; (10) \$6.95; (11) \$88.02; (15) \$12.85, April 6, 1951, Leet Bros. Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., photostating tax material; \$13.47, May 2, 1951, Leet Bros. Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., photostating tax material; \$22, May 21, 1951, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., cost of dinner conference with bankers on amendments to Defense Production Act of 1950; total, \$48.32.

A. The Proprietary Association, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Measures affecting proprietary medicines industry. H. R. 3298.

D.¹ (6) \$36,007.19.
E.¹ (7) \$125; (9) \$125; (10) \$845; (11) \$970.

A. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the business of the company.

E. (2) \$3,500; (6) \$7.06; (7) \$528.23; (9) \$4,035.29; (10) \$9,324.92; (11) \$13,360.21; (15) \$4,035.29, April 5, 1951, Milo J. Warner, Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio, professional services.

A. Ganson Purcell, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Dr. Walter Duschinsky, 93 Perry Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation to grant permanent residence to client (S. 523).

E. (6) \$5.51; (8) \$16.89; (9) \$22.40; (10) \$11.55; (11) \$33.95.

A. Ganson Purcell, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Insular Lumber Co., 1405 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (2) Legislative interests are foreign commerce of United States, including tax and tariff legislation.

E. (8) \$35.29; (9) \$35.29; (10) \$12.63; (11) \$47.92.

A. Alexander Purdon, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation that may affect the development of an adequate merchant marine.

D. (6) \$406.25.
E. (7) \$98.80; (9) \$98.80; (10) \$54.75; (11) \$153.55; (14) \$153.55.

A. Edmund R. Purves, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation in relation to the architectural profession.

D.¹ \$200.

E. (10) \$94; (11) \$94.

A. C. J. Putt, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

C. (2) General legislative interest in matters affecting railroads.

D.¹

E. (7) \$538.20; (9) \$538.20; (11) \$538.20.

A. Ward L. Quaal, suite 532, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), suite 532, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) CCBS will oppose any proposed legislation (such as S. 491 and H. R. 4004, 81st Cong.) calling for the duplication of class I-A clear channel frequencies or the limitation of the power of class I-A standard broadcast stations. CCBS opposes ratification of the so-called NARBA agreement signed November 15, 1950. (3) (See p. 5.)¹

D.¹ (7) \$5,625.

E. (3) \$11.21; (7) \$421.39; (9) \$432.60; (10) \$558.60; (11) \$991.20; (15) \$432.60; (16)¹

A. Frank Quigley, 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Matters affecting Bell System communications: (a) Renegotiation of contracts; Revenue Act of 1951; Defense Production Act of 1950 (amended); Special Senate Committee To Investigate, etc. Crime, etc., unlawful transmission in interstate commerce, etc., transmission of gambling information; Licensing by wire, etc. (b) Public Law 9—Chapter 15—Eighty-second Congress—1st Session; H. R. 4473; H. R. 3871; S. Res. 202; S. 1564; S. 1624; S. 1563.

D.¹ (6) \$8,095.

E. (7) \$595; (9) \$595; (10) \$759.52; (11) \$1,354.52; (15) \$20.09, April 13, 1951, Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md., conference on matters for information department; \$27.54, April 30, 1951, Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md., conference on matters for information department; \$72.97, May 6, 1951, Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md., conference on matters for information department; \$61.75, June 15, 1951, Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md., conference on matters for information department; \$32.74, May 4, 1951, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., conference on matters for information department; \$50.51, June 21, 1951, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., conference on matters for information department.

A. F. Miles Radigan, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electrical Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) (See appended statement, p. 5.)¹ H. R. 3790, 4386, 4473, 3400, Public Law 43, 45.

D.¹ (6) \$1,250.

A. Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Excess profits tax or additional corporate income tax bills and Regulation W.
E. (2) \$18,580.19; (6) \$773.3; (7) \$11.55; (8) \$414.71; (9) \$19,779.78; (10) \$8,106.41; (11) \$28,886.19; (15)¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

- A. Alex Radin, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation affecting the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy by local publicly owned electric systems.
 D.¹ (7) \$333.33.
- A. Leon Raesly, Suite 624, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) S. 1671 and S. 1672.
- A. Railroad Pension Conference, P. O. Box 798, New Haven, Conn.
 C. (2) For enactment of H. R. 63 and S. 1308, 30-year, half-pay railroad retirement legislation.
 D.¹ (6) \$139.05.
 E. (4) \$59.21; (5) \$30.17; (6) \$8; (7) \$98.34; (8) \$4.60; (9) \$200.32; (10) \$235.18; (11) \$435.50.
- A. Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc.,¹ 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
- A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) S. 1347 and H. R. 3669. All legislation affecting labor, especially railway labor.¹
 D. (See Appendix I.)¹
- A. DeWitt C. Ramsey, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation affecting the aviation industry.
- A. Donald J. Ramsey,² Silver Users Association, 1612 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Silver Users Association, 1612 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Legislation involving silver. S. 2829 and H. R. 6724.
 D.¹ (7) \$4,250.06.
 E. (7) \$472.37; (9) \$472.37; (11) \$472.37; (15) \$472.37.
- A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1612 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Silver Users Association, 1612 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Legislation involving silver. S. 2829 and H. R. 6724.
 D.¹ (6) \$4,249.98.
 E. (7) \$823.80; (9) \$823.80; (10) \$472.37; (11) \$1,296.17.
- A. Frederick V. Rand, 1359 Meridian Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 381, Washington, D. C.
 C.¹
 D.¹ (6) \$125.
 E. (8) \$3; (9) \$3; (10) \$3; (11) \$6.
- A. Jacob Reck, 1346 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers' Association, 1346 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Supported amendment to section 2402 (b) of Internal Revenue Code eliminating excise tax on cosmetics sold to beauty and barber shops; opposed extension of 20 percent tax on toilet preparations to shampoos containing more than 5 percent saponaceous matter. Supported amendment to Defense Production Act exempting beauty and barber shop services from price controls.
 D.¹ (6) \$1,800.
 E. (8) \$12.80; (9) \$12.80; (10) \$2.10; (11) \$14.90.
- A. Stanley Rector,² Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
 B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) The organization is interested in the over-all field of social security. (3) The Advisor.
 D.¹
- A. Otie M. Reed, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (3) News for dairy coops.
 D.¹ (7) \$2,250.
- A. Albert L. Reeves, Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Wilcox Electric Co., Inc., Fourteenth and Chestnut Streets, Kansas City, Mo.
 C. (2) H. R. 1912, a bill for the relief of Wilcox Electric Co., Inc.
 D.¹
 E. (6) \$1.13; (9) \$1.13; (11) \$1.13.
- A. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Legislation for development of a military policy for the United States which will guarantee adequate national security. (3) The Reserve Officer and ROA Washington Newsletter.
- A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., Room 314, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees Compensation Acts.
 D.¹ (6) \$7,929.40.
 E. (2) \$3,363.68; (4) \$408; (5) \$490.75; (6) \$19.26; (7) \$154.20; (8) \$1,284.91; (9) \$5,720.80; (10) \$4,891.06; (11) \$10,611.86; (15).¹
- A. Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Legislation affecting copper.
 D.¹
 E. (2) \$4,500; (9) \$4,500; (10) \$4,500; (11) \$9,000.
- A. Hubert M. Rhodes, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
 C. (2) Legislation affecting credit unions.
 D.¹ (6) \$200.
 E. (7) \$14; (8) \$2; (9) \$16; (10) \$5.44; (11) \$21.44.
- A. Charles S. Rhyne,² 730 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Mytinger and Casselberry, Long Beach, Calif.
 C. (2) Food and drug legislation, H. R. 2383 and H. R. 3758.
 D.¹ (7) \$1,500.
- A. Charles R. Richey, 1405 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.
 D.¹ (6) \$1,800.
 E.¹ (7) \$221.19; (9) \$221.19; (10) \$109.48; (11) \$330.67; (15) May 4, 1951, five luncheons, Congressional Hotel, \$10.50; May 7, eleven tickets, civil defense conference, \$53; June 28, three luncheons, Carlton Hotel, \$14.49.
- A. Siert F. Riepma, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any specific legislation that may relate to margarine. Also interested in passage of H. R. 3207, Eighty-second Congress, first session, to amend Navy ration statute (34 U. S. C. 902a).
 D.¹ (6) \$30.
 E. (7) \$6; (9) \$6; (11) \$6.
- A. John J. Riggle, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) H. R. 1612—to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. For—with amendments S. 984, S. 3283—to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949. For S. 1397 and H. R. 3871—to revise and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950. For—with amendments. (3) Management-Personnel Relations Activities of Congress; Foreign Trade News; Legislative Digest.¹
 D.¹ (6) \$2,325.
 E. (7) \$40.94; (9) \$40.94; (10) \$34.50; (11) \$75.44.
- A. George D. Riley, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) All bills affecting the welfare of the country generally, and specifically bills affecting workers.
 D.¹ (6) \$2,340.
 E. (2) \$2,340; (6) \$12; (8) \$243; (9) \$2,595; (10) \$2,596; (11) \$5,191.
- A. H. J. Ripp,³ 811 North Twenty-second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Suite No. 3, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Water Conservation Conference, 341 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 C. (2) All legislation relative to development, utilization and conservation of natural resources, including bills to authorize projects, appropriations for construction of projects.
 D.¹
 E. (2) \$450.11; (4) \$51.99; (5) \$170; (6) \$18; (9) \$690.10; (10) \$705.19; (11) \$1,395.29; (15).¹
- A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Southwestern Idaho Water Conservation Project Inc., post-office box 1576, Boise, Idaho.
 C. (2) All legislation affecting directly or indirectly the development and utilization of the land and water resources of the United States. Specifically interested in legislation

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first and second quarters, 1951.

petition to Snake and Columbia River basins.

D.¹ (6) \$1,235.
E. (2) \$132.24; (5) \$188; (6) \$39.18; (7) \$363.58; (8) \$5; (9) \$728; (11) \$728; (15):¹

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Western Beet Growers Association, post-office box 742, Great Falls, Mont.

C. (2) Legislation that may affect or limit right of American farmers to grow and market sugar beets. H. R. 4521, now pending in Congress. (3) Four newsletters.

D.¹ (6) \$350.
E. (2) \$25; (4) \$64.93; (5) \$50; (6) \$6.25; (7) \$214.73; (9) \$360.91; (10) \$111.04; (11) \$471.95; (15):¹

A. L. E. Roark, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Foundry Association.
C.¹ (2) Labor legislation, tax legislation, and legislation affecting the foundry industry.

E. (2) \$250; (7) \$60.36; (9) \$310.36; (10) \$400.34; (11) \$710.70; (16) \$250. April, May, June, L. E. Roark, executive vice president, National Foundry Association, Chicago, 10 percent of salary for quarter of April, May, and June; \$52.32, May 9, Trans World Airlines, Inc., transportation Washington to Chicago; \$18.04, May 7 and 8, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., room, phones, incidentals.

A. George Mackay Robb, 2517 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

B. Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (2) Senate Joint Resolution 29 and House Joint Resolution 156.

D. (7) \$250; (8) \$250; (11) \$45.39.
E. (10) \$214.47; (11) \$214.47.

A. Dr. Frederick E. Robin, 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc., 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 27, H. R. 54, S. 445, S. 337, H. R. 1781, H. R. 2152, H. R. 516, H. R. 910, H. R. 274, H. R. 913, H. R. 14, H. R. 149, H. R. 342, H. R. 146. (3) Emergency! Doctors Wanted! Trouble in Our Hospitals, Letter to a Family Doctor, Keeping Income Ahead of Expense, etc. (See attachment B.)¹

D.¹ (6) \$2,770.80.
E. (7) \$46.16; (9) \$46.16; (10) \$24.97; (11) \$71.13.

A. Watson Rogers, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Food Brokers Association, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Opposing S. 719—a bill to amend the Robinson-Patman Act.

A. George B. Roscoe, 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation that affects the building construction and electrical industries. (3) Qualified contractor.

A. Roland H. Rowe, 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting interests of wholesale grocers. (a) Revenue bill of 1951 with respect to taxing co-ops; meeting com-

petition under Robinson-Patman Act and Federal Trade Commission Act; Small Defense Plants bill. (b) H. R. 4473, H. R. 2820, H. R. 3871, S. 719, S. 1397. (c) Revenue Code, Robinson-Patman Act, Federal Trade Commission Act. (d) For including taxation of co-ops in H. R. 4473; against S. 719 and H. R. 2820; for S. 1397 and H. R. 3871. (3) U. S. Wholesale Grocers' Association Washington News Letter No. 717, USWGA Bulletin.

D.¹ (6) \$42.90.
E.¹ (9) \$2; (10) \$1; (11) \$3.

A. Forrest Rozzell, 506 Union Life Building, Little Rock, Ark.

B. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (Arkansas Education Association, 506 Union Life Building, Little Rock, Ark.)

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education.

E. (7) \$166.70; (9) \$166.70; (11) \$166.70.

A. John Forney Rudy, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General legislative interests are concerned with the declaration of policy as expressed by the Congress of the United States in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Specific legislative interests apply to legislation that supports or contravenes this Declaration of Policy.

D.¹
E. (7) \$241.10; (9) \$241.10; (10) \$235.20; (11) \$476.30; (14) \$241.10.

A. Gordon W. Rule,² Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.

C.¹ (2) Sec. 131, i27 I. R. C.
D.¹ (6) \$710.
E. (6) \$3.50; (8) \$12; (9) \$15.50; (11) \$15.50.

A. Edward A. Rumely, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C.¹
D.¹ (6) \$8,454.02.

A. Charles J. Rush, 312 Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Real Estate Board, Inc., 312 Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All local measures affecting the District of Columbia.

A. Albert R. Russell, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, post-office box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (2) The National Cotton Council of America favors such action on any legislation affecting raw cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the council is organized.

D.¹ (6) \$1,537.50.
E. (7) \$771.02; (9) \$771.02; (10) \$50.08; (11) \$321.10.

A. Francis M. Russell, 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Legislation affecting National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and/or its affiliated companies.

E. (6) \$141.80; (7) \$264.95; (9) \$406.75; (11) \$406.75; (15) \$406.75; (16) \$63.75, April 14, 1951, Mayflower Hotel, 8 persons; \$107.75, April 21, 1951, Shoreham Hotel, 12 persons; \$31.75, May 15, 1951, Willard Hotel, 4 persons; \$19.25, May 17, 1951, O'Donnells, 3 persons; \$42.45, June 18, 1951, Shoreham Hotel, 8 persons; total, \$264.95.

A. Horace Russell, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation directly or indirectly affecting the savings and loan business.

D.¹ (6) \$2,750.
E. (10) \$253.98; (11) \$253.98.

A. M. O. Ryan, 1405 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.

D.¹ (6) \$3,750.
E. (7) \$344.55; (9) \$344.55; (10) \$297.05; (11) \$641.60; (15) April 18, Press Club—congressional night (3), \$15; May 24, Mrs. K's—dinner (5), \$17.75; May 26, Congressional Hotel—dinner (4), \$13.50; May 31, Press Club—dinner (6), \$18.75.

A. St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association,² 508 Security Building St. Louis, Mo.

A. Sterling St. John, Jr.,² 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C.¹ (2) Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 998, 1001), as amended by Public Law 566, Eighty-first Congress.

D.¹ (7) \$266.50.
E. (4) \$111.67; (7) \$300.19; (9) \$411.86; (11) \$411.86; (16) \$111.67, February 8, Exporters' Digest, 170 Broadway, New York City, for reprint of article New Distribution Vistas in Foreign-Trade Zones; \$63.24, March 13, Brewood, 1217 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., for printing invitations for reception to ECA-OEEC Mission; \$236.95, March 21, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., cost of reception given by United States foreign-trade zones in honor of ECA-OEEC Mission To Study Foreign-Trade Zones in the United States; total, \$411.86.

A. Sterling St. John, Jr., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 998, 1001) as amended by Public Law 566, Eighty-first Congress.

D.¹
E. (5) \$102.93; (7) \$30.80; (9) \$133.73; (10) \$411.86; (11) \$545.59; (15) \$4.20, April 13, Alice Porterfield, Washington, D. C., public stenographer; \$40.75, April 13, Executive Services, Inc., 1111 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., public stenographer; \$30.80, April 16, hotel, Washington, D. C., lunches for members of special committee of American Association of Port Authorities; \$50, April 25, Beulah Marston, 3425 North Albemarle Street, Arlington, Va., public stenographer; \$7.98, May 9, reimbursement to self for postage used in mailing invitations to reception of March 5, 1951; total, \$133.73.

A. Sterling St. John, Jr., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 998, 1001) as amended by Public Law 566, Eighty-first Congress.

D.¹
E. (5) \$102.93; (7) \$30.80; (9) \$133.73; (10) \$411.86; (11) \$545.59; (15) \$4.20, April 13, Alice Porterfield, Washington, D. C., public stenographer; \$40.75, April 13, Executive Services, Inc., 1111 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., public stenographer; \$30.80, April 16, hotel, Washington, D. C., lunches for members of special committee of American Association of Port Authorities; \$50, April 25, Beulah Marston, 3425 North Albemarle Street, Arlington, Va., public stenographer; \$7.98, May 9, reimbursement to self for postage used in mailing invitations to reception of March 5, 1951; total, \$133.73.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 910 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Emergency Committee of Small and Medium Size Magazine Publishers, 400 Madi-

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

son Avenue (eleventh floor), New York City, N. Y.

C. (2) Interested in H. R. 2982 and S. 1046, postal rate revision legislation.

D.¹ (6) \$3,000.
E. (6) \$167.56; (7) \$179.17; (8) \$82.53; (9) \$329.26; (10) \$121.46; (11) \$450.72; (15) \$167.56, April 15, 1951, May 15 and June 15, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; \$58.66, April 27 and June 13, travel, American Airlines; \$70.01, April 9 and June 11, Hay-Adams House, hotel and restaurant charges for client's witnesses at congressional committee hearings; \$49, April 10, after five secretarial services, Washington, D. C., mimeographing of testimony of witnesses before congressional committee.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 910 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Benjamin F. Saltzstein, 625 North Milwaukee Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (2) S. 302; H. R. 1620 and H. R. 2656; amendments to Public Law 859, Eighty-first Congress.

E. (6) \$57.54; (7) \$41.75; (9) \$99.29; (10) \$72.97; (11) \$172.26; (15) \$7.99, April, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; \$20.25, May, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; \$29.30, June, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; total, \$57.54.

A. Benjamin F. Saltzstein, Esq., 625 North Milwaukee Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

B. Mrs. Hedwig Lydia Riedner, Astor House, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (2) S. 302; H. R. 1620 and H. R. 2656; amendments to Public Law 859, Eighty-first Congress.

E. (6) \$57.54; (8) \$41.75; (9) \$99.29; (10) \$72.97; (11) \$172.26; (15) \$57.54, June 30, Robert A. Saltzstein, Washington, D. C., for Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; \$41.75, June 30, Robert A. Saltzstein for out-of-pocket disbursements; total, \$99.29.

A. Chas. E. Sands, 4211 Second Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, A. F. of L., 525 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) Labor and social.
D.¹ (6) \$1,800.
E. (5) \$120; (6) \$21; (9) \$141; (10) \$120; (11) \$261.

A. L. R. Sanford, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

A. John T. Sapienza, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2)¹ H. R. 4473. (3) (See attached page 3.)¹

A. Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation relating to nurses, nursing, or health; H. R. 910, H. R. 911, S. 661, H. R. 3871. (3) The American Journal of Nursing.

D.¹ (6) \$3,650.
E. (6) \$7.16; (7) \$83.68; (9) \$90.84; (10) \$38.81; (11) \$129.65; (15) \$56.61, April 30, and June 26, Hotel Carlton, Washington, D. C., hotel rooms and meals; \$14.67, June 25,

American Airlines, New York, N. Y., transportation; total, \$71.28.

A. Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Tin Processing Corp., Texas City, Tex.
C. (2) Bills relating to tin smelting in the United States, H. R. 3346.

E. (6) \$7.63; (7) \$72.35; (9) \$79.98; (11) \$79.98; (15) \$60.99, April 30, Hotel Carlton, Washington, D. C., hotel rooms and meals; \$11.36, May 7, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., room and meals; total, \$72.35.

A. Stuart T. Saunders, 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

C. (2) H. R. 4473. Attempting to secure an amendment of Internal Revenue Code, H. R. 1612, for an amendment to bill.

D.¹
E. (6) \$9.50; (7) \$224.47; (9) \$233.97; (10) \$199.71; (11) \$433.68; (15) \$32.70, April 5, 1951; \$51.55, April 11, 16, 1951; \$20, April 30, 1951; \$20.85, May 2, 1951; \$21.52, May 8, 1951; \$33.57, June 7, 1951; \$44.28, June 13-15, 1951, hotels and food (including taxi fares); Carlton, Washington, and Statler Hotels, Metropolitan Club, Occidental Restaurant, Washington, D. C.

A. Henry P. Schmidt, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) H. R. 3669, S. 1347, amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act and all other legislation affecting labor generally.

D.¹ (6) \$54.45.

A. Paul W. Schoen, post office box 692, Valdosta, Ga.

B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, post office box 692, Valdosta, Ga.

C. (2) Agricultural appropriations bill for 1952 (forestry items), H. R. 3994 and S. 1767, to amend the definition of "agriculture" as contained in section 3 (f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended; H. R. 2752, to encourage the prevention of water pollution. (3) The Forest Farmer.

E. (2) \$117.50; (7) \$85; (9) \$202.50; (10) \$456.45; (11) \$658.95; (15) \$117.50, between May 14 and May 17, Paul W. Schoen, box 692, Valdosta, Ga., 5 days' salary at \$700 per month; \$85, between May 14 and May 17, Paul W. Schoen, box 692, Valdosta, Ga., travel reimbursement.

A. Schoene & Kramer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance matters. (a) Bill to amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. (b) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347.

D. (6) \$2,250.
E. (7) \$13.80; (9) \$13.80.

A. Mrs. Andrew Mackay Scott, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. League of Women Voters of United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) (See program attached.)¹⁰
D. (6) \$450.
E. (7) \$25; (9) \$25; (10) \$2.40; (11) \$27.40.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹⁰ Not received by the Clerk.

A. Jack Garrett Scott, 839 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General legislative interests are in the field of transportation.

A. John W. Scott, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Harvey B. Jacobson, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) (a) H. R. 3097, S. 17, and S. 1725 (82d Cong.); and H. R. 1566, H. R. 4446, H. R. 8201, and substantially similar measures in the Senate (81st Cong.), bills to protect the public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies; (b) H. R. 3760 (82d Cong.) and H. R. 9133 (81st Cong.), proposed bills for general revision and codification of patent laws.

D.¹ (6) \$900.

A. Mildred Scott, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) S. 1202—Opposed. S. 1318—For. H. R. 3559, H. R. 3560, H. R. 3581, H. R. 3740, H. R. 3747, H. R. 3762, H. R. 3769, H. R. 3805, H. R. 3809, H. R. 3836, H. R. 3848, H. R. 3902—For. H. R. 4051.

D.¹ (6) \$300.

A. Vernon Scott and Loring A. Schuler, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General legislative interests relate to taxation, Government regulation of business, and other legislation directly affecting business.

D.¹ (6) \$2,500.
E. (7) \$75.10; (9) \$75.10; (10) \$59.70; (11) \$134.80.

A. W. J. Sears, suite 210, Marsh Building, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislative interests stated in second quarterly report terminated with quarter ended June 30, 1950.

A. Harry See, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Advocating legislation favorable to railroad labor and opposing antilabor measures.

E. (7) \$32.25; (9) \$32.35; (10) \$144.79; (11) \$177.14.

A. Nathaniel H. Seefurth,² 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Amendments to the Internal Revenue Code; liberalization of wage stabilization regulations as applied to employee benefit plans. (3) Life Association News.

E. (7) \$170.61; (9) \$170.61; (11) \$170.61; (15) \$170.61; (16) \$135.86, Pennsylvania Railroad, March 19-22; \$34.75; this represents expenses paid for food, taxis, gratuities, etc., as unsalaried committee chairman of the National Association of Life Underwriters and for which reimbursed by the latter association; total, \$170.61.

A. A. Manning Shaw, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the NAEC. Public Law 9, Eighty-second Congress (renegotiation of contracts); appropriations for the Interior Department, fiscal 1952; Revenue Act of 1951; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); REA of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); reclamation acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act, 1944 (58 Stat. 887).
D.¹ (7) \$3,774.99.

A. Mark R. Shaw, 114 Trenton Street, Melrose, Mass.

B. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Favor economic aid to Europe and Asia; point 4 program; favor India Emergency Food Aid Act (H. R. 2692 and S. 872); favor full cooperation with the U. N. in economic and social welfare; oppose UMS, UMT, and military-aid program; other measures related to peace and war. (3) Mimeograph bulletins of the NCPW, Peace Action.
D.¹ (6) \$683.32.

E. (7) \$22.10; (9) \$22.10; (10) \$50.65; (11) \$72.75.

A. Bruce E. Shepherd, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants.
D.¹ (6) \$100.

A. Robert H. Shields, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting sugar, particularly the Sugar Act of 1948 and related legislation.
D.¹ (6) \$10,000.

E. (7) \$136.01; (9) \$136.01; (11) \$136.01; (15) \$39.25, May, June, various taxicab operators, local transportation; \$96.76, May, June, Carlton Hotel, food; total, \$136.01.

A. Earl C. Shively, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

C. (2) Legislation affecting railroad interests.

A. Paul Sifton,² 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), 411 West Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.
D.¹ (6) \$1,300.

E. (6) \$26.40; (7) \$536.17; (9) \$562.57; (10) \$562.57.

A. Robert J. Silberstein, 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lawyers Guild, 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills affecting labor, civil rights and liberties, social welfare, and administration of justice. H. R. 2797, H. R. 2816, H. R. 2988, S. 716, H. R. 2379, H. R. 2946, H. R. 2936, H. R. 2679, H. R. 2616, S. 947, S. 919, H. R. 1947, H. R. 1272, S. 551, and defense housing bill.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Silver Users Association,² 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation involving silver, S. 2829 and H. R. 6724.

D.¹ (7) \$15,800.
E. (2) \$6,282.06; (5) \$1,675.69; (6) \$442.72; (7) \$472.37; (8) \$201.12; (9) \$9,073.96; (11) \$9,073.96.

L. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation involving silver. S. 2829 and H. R. 6724.

D.¹ (6) \$11,920.
E. (2) \$6,127.48; (5) \$1,334.76; (6) \$619.99; (7) \$823.80; (8) \$467.39; (9) \$9,373.42; (10) \$9,073.96; (11) \$18,447.38.

A. Six Agency Committee,¹ 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) Legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters: S. 75, H. R. 1500, House Joint Resolution 42, House Joint Resolution 21, Senate Joint Resolution 26.

D.¹¹ (6) \$7,500.
E. (2) \$6,230; (8) \$189.80; (9) \$6,419.80; (11) \$6,419.80; total, \$6,419.80.

A. Six Agency Committee,¹ 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) Legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters. S. 75, H. R. 1500, House Joint Resolution 42, House Joint Resolution 21, Senate Joint Resolution 26, H. R. 3790.

D.¹¹ (6) \$7,700.
E. (2) \$9,420; (8) \$250.84; (9) \$9,670.84; (10) \$6,419.80; (11) \$16,090.64.

A. Stephen G. Slipper, room 911, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation affecting savings and loan associations, housing, home financing, thrift and financial institutions. H. R. 3178, H. R. 1385, H. R. 3177, S. 349, H. R. 2988, H. R. 3197, S. 610, H. R. 3871, S. 1397, S. 1717, H. R. 4473, S. 913, H. R. 3880.¹

D.¹ (6) \$1,000.
E. (7) \$47.85; (9) \$47.85; (10) \$27.70; (11) \$75.55.

A. Small Manufacturers Emergency Committee, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) In favor of President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 for RFC. Retention of RFC and proper allocation of scarce materials for small business. Byrd bill No. S. 1371, against. Sparkman-Patman smaller war plants authorization, favor of. Fulbright bill No. S. 515, in favor of, minus section F. (3) Printed pamphlet "Don't Throw the Baby Out With the Bath Water." Ten thousand copies distributed from April 21, 1951 to date. Printed by Maynard Press. Wendell Berge's press release regarding formation and purpose of "Small Manufacturers Emergency Committee," dated March 23, 1951. Six other press releases.

D.¹ (6) \$4,440.
E. (1) \$340; (2) \$1,623.80; (4) \$573.22; (5) \$788.13; (6) \$327.29; (7) \$365.79; (9) \$4,018.23; (11) \$4,018.23.

A. (Miss) Elizabeth A. Smart, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

³ Filed with the Clerk only.

⁴ Not printed. Filed with Clerk only.

C. (2) Legislation dealing with alcohol, international relations, narcotics, women, and children; H. R. 1749, H. R. 2187, H. R. 2188, H. R. 2340, H. R. 264, H. R. 1206, H. R. 1736, H. R. 3073, H. R. 2982; S. 1046, S. 1. (3) Weekly Washington Letter to Union Signal.
D.¹ (7) \$612.

E. (5) \$144.19; (6) \$47.55; (8) \$1; (9) \$192.74; (10) \$155.16; (11) \$347.90; (15) \$192.74.

A. Anthony W. Smith, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Forestry; regional development; resource conservation. Specific: Fisheries and electric power, Columbia Basin; St. Lawrence Seaway and power; Grazing lands protection; National Review Board legislation.
D.¹ (7) \$70.

A. Dudley Smith, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 4521, S. 1694.
D.¹ (6) \$3,750.

A. George C. Smith, Jr., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General legislative interests including the improvement of government efficiency, elimination of waste, and economy in government.
D.¹ (6) \$2,500.

E. (7) \$66.53; (9) \$66.53; (10) \$177.26; (11) \$243.79.

A. Harold O. Smith, Jr.,² 400 Investment Building, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 400 Investment Building, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Harold O. Smith, Jr., 400 Investment Building, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Howard J. Smith, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Central Arizona Project Association, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

C. (2) S. 75, Bridge Canyon Act; and H. R. 1500 and H. R. 1501, Bridge Canyon Act, (known as central Arizona project bill); (3) "The Case for Water in Central Arizona"; "Work For Water"; "California's Stake in Arizona's Share of Colorado River"; "What the Central Arizona Project Means to You"; "Truth"; "Settling Up Time."

D.¹ (6) \$18,662.75.
E. (1) \$65; (2) \$11,612.16; (4) \$1,146.61; (5) \$1,280.86 (6) \$398.06; (7) \$4,640.76; (8) \$160.33; (9) \$19,303.78; (10) \$20,239.08; (11) \$39,542.86; (15).¹

A. Lloyd W. Smith, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 425 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting directly or indirectly the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., including the follow-

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

ing bills being considered this session: H. R. 1998, H. R. 1528, H. R. 2957, H. R. 2658, S. 446, Senate Resolution 55.
D.¹ (6) \$2,085.

A. Purcell L. Smith, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) (See appended statement, p. 5.)¹
H. R. 3790, H. R. 4386, H. R. 4473, S. 1397, H. R. 3871, Public Law 43, Public Law 45, H. R. 3400.

D.¹ (6) \$16,250.01.
E. (3) \$20; (6) \$15.32; (7) \$417.33; (9) \$452.70; (10) \$502.88; (11) \$955.58; (15) \$392.27, various restaurants; dinners and lunches for company executives and NAEC employees; \$20, Federal Personnel Association, 1301 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., contribution; total, \$412.27.

A. Ray E. Smith, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Indiana State Medical Association, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) All bills which would create national health insurance.

A. Robert E. Smith, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) General education concerning the effect of inflation on the purchasing power of life insurance as it relates to Federal policies or measures which are deemed to be inflationary in character; (3)¹

D.¹ (6) \$900.
E. (7) \$662.55; (9) \$662.55; (10) \$713.71; (11) \$1,376.26; (12) \$2,050.47; (13) \$2,000; (14) \$215; (15) total, \$662.55.

A. Sylvester C. Smith, Jr., 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

B. Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the business of the company.

A. Calvin K. Snyder, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry.

D.¹ (7) \$4,782.53.
E. (6) \$45.97; (7) \$964.95; (8) \$21.61; (9) \$1,032.53; (10) \$719.74; (11) \$1,752.27; (15) \$1,032.53; (16) hotel, restaurant, and transportation items.¹

A. J. D. Snyder, room 1040, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Railroad Association (formerly Illinois Legislative Committee), room 1526, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation affecting railroads.

A. Southern Pine Industry Committee,² 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

C. (2) F. L. S. A., wage-hour law; Walsh-Healey Act; S. 1820, Anderson bill and all forestry legislation; defense housing legislation; Defense Production Act; labor legislation; H. R. 1626, dam-site improvements; transportation legislation.

D.¹ (7) \$18,231.93.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

E.¹ (2) \$4,835.94; (4) \$1,918.10; (5) \$5,948.69; (6) \$1,120.64; (7) \$3,543.44; (8) \$5,768.55; (9) \$23,135.36; (11) \$23,135.36; (16) (itemized statement attached.)

A. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

C. (2) Support of legislation favorable to free-enterprise system. (3) Southern States Industrial Council Bulletin.

D.¹ (6) \$14,262.30.
E. (2) \$14,116.04; (4) \$3,127.29; (5) \$1,172.42; (6) \$203.41; (7) \$654.13; (8) \$907.10; (9) \$20,180.39; (10) \$40,537.07; (11) \$60,717.46; (15) travel, telephone, postage, printing, etc.¹

A. Spence, Hotchkiss, Parker & Duryee, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation to establish a national air policy.

A. Lyndon Spencer, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation affecting maternal and child health and welfare: S. 676, S. 445, H. R. 274, S. 337. (3) The Shadow of Tomorrow on the Children of Today.

D.¹ (6) \$51.
E. (4) \$1,152.35; (5) \$52.25; (6) \$16.78; (7) \$43.95; (9) \$1,265.33; (10) \$280.14; (11) \$1,545.47; (15) \$1,062.50, April 17, May 16, Mail & Express Printing Co., 160 Varick Street, New York, printing; \$11.90, May 16, Elton T. Cowan Co., 133 West Nineteenth Street, New York, printing; \$13, May 29, D. H. Ahrend Co., 323 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, processing letters; \$43.95, April 5, June 4, Mrs. Theodor Oxholm, 654 Madison Avenue, New York, two trips to Washington.

A. Thomas G. Stack, 1104 West One Hundred Fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 1104 West One Hundred Fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) H. R. 166, H. R. 2129, S. 399, H. R. 2423, S. 510, H. R. 2422, H. R. 2688, H. R. 2313, H. R. 2343, H. R. 1313, and S. 1125, and all bills pertaining to railroad retirement and additional benefits for the railroad industry. (3) Rail Pension News.

D. (6) \$1,320.
E. (1) \$214.50; (2) \$1,320; (4) \$1,400; (5) \$600; (6) \$62; (7) \$900.33; (9) \$4,496.85; (10) \$3,234.51; (11) \$7,731.36.

A. Howard M. Starling, 837 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies.

D.¹ (6) \$150.
E. (7) \$24.50; (9) \$24.50; (10) \$18.75; (11) \$43.25.

A. State Tax Association, P. O. Box 2559, Houston, Tex.

C.¹
D.¹ (7) \$2,329.
E. (2) \$838.13; (5) \$282.66; (8) \$299.54; (9) \$1,420.33; (10) \$2,322.01; (11) \$3,742.34.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Mrs. Lorin S. Stein, 3100 Newark Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Measures which affect the welfare of children and youth. (3) National Parent-Teacher.

D.¹
E. (15) \$4.50, telephone and telegraph; \$10, travel, food, lodging, and entertainment.

A. Otts D. Steinback, room 407, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347.
D.¹ (6) \$1,008.

A. Charles I. Stengle, room 16, APUE 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, room 716, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All bills of interest to Federal Government Employees and District of Columbia Government Employees.

D.¹ (6) \$1,832.95.
E. (7) \$46.40; (9) \$46.40; (10) \$39.60; (11) \$86.

A. Charles T. Stewart, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry. (3)¹

D.¹ (7) \$3,757.83.
E. (7) \$436.44; (8) \$21.39; (9) \$457.83; (10) \$377.27; (11) \$835.10; (15) \$457.83; (16) \$12, April 2, 1951, National Press Club, Press Building, Washington, D. C., dues second quarter, 1951.

A. Erskine Stewart, Suite 808 Kass Building, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) H. R. 1309, H. R. 3622, H. R. 1938, H. R. 3709, H. R. 3871, S. 1717, S. 508, H. R. 542, H. R. 538, S. 1335, H. R. 3465.

D.¹
E. (8) \$2; (9) \$2; (10) \$2.80; (11) \$4.80.

A. Edwin L. Stoll, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry. (3) Attached is a list of news releases issued during the quarter which bear on legislative subjects.¹

D.¹ (7) \$2,213.
E. (7) \$4.75; (8) \$33.25; (9) \$38; (10) \$50; (11) \$88; (15) \$35; (16) \$12, April 3, 1951, National Press Club, Press Bldg., Washington, D. C., dues second quarter, 1951.

A. Benton J. Stong,⁵

B. Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America, 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (3) Legislation on matters of interest to the National Farmers Union.

D.¹
E.¹

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

⁵ Filed for third quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Specifically: Merchant Marine Act of 1936 as amended; Civil Aeronautics Act; appropriations bills; Army Civil Functions; H. R. 3587; H. R. 3880; S. 241; and other legislative matters affecting the American merchant marine.

D.¹ (6) \$1,000.
E. (7) \$68.70; (9) \$68.70; (10) \$25.38; (11) \$94.08.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Tariff and foreign trade. H. R. 1612.

D.¹ (7) \$3,000.
E. (7) \$106.58; (8) \$10.80; (9) \$117.38; (10) \$61.40; (11) \$178.78; (15) \$117.38.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Matters affecting the interest of the employees in the printing trades; postal-rate legislation: H. R. 2982; S. 1046, S. 1335, and S. 1369; H. R. 4059, relating to the manufacturing clause of the copyright law.

D.¹ (7) \$625.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) (See National Labor-Management Council's report on this.)¹ (3) (See Council's report with attachment (p. 3).)¹

D.¹ (6) \$1,208.33.
E. (4) \$36.20; (7) \$150.07; (9) \$186.27; (10) \$162.90; (11) \$355.17; (14) \$186.27.

A. Paul A. Strachan, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2)¹ For: S. 1318; H. R. 3559, 3560, 3581, 3740, 3747, 3762, 3769, 3805, 3809, 3836, 3848, 3902, 4051. Opposed: S. 1202.

D.¹ (6) \$700.

E. (8) \$225; (9) \$225; (10) \$65; (11) \$290.

A. William C. Stronach,² 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. American College of Radiology, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the practice of medicine and all national health insurance legislation.

A. Arthur D. Strong,³ 1034 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Upper Mississippi Waterway Association, 1034 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. (2) All legislation relating to the improvement and development of navigable waterways in the Upper Mississippi River, together with legislation relating to flood control, conservation, pollution, recreation, fish and wildlife, including all legislation that has to do with the development of water resources of the Upper Mississippi River and its tributaries as this legislation relates to all types of public benefits.

D.¹ (7) \$1,385.59.

A. Arthur D. Strong, 1034 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Upper Mississippi Waterway Association, 1034 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. (2) All legislation relating to the improvement and development of navigable waterways in the Upper Mississippi River, together with legislation relating to flood control, conservation, pollution, recreation, fish and wildlife, including all legislation that has to do with the development of water resources of the Upper Mississippi

River and its tributaries as this legislation relates to all types of public benefits.

D.¹

A. Arthur Sturgis, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Retail Federation, 1627 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees and with its customers.

D.¹ (6) \$500.

E. (10) \$9; (11) \$9.

A. J. E. Sturrock, 207 West Fifteenth Street, Austin, Tex.

B. Texas Water Conservation Association, 207 West Fifteenth Street, Austin, Tex.

C. (2)¹ Interested in all legislation concerning the development, conservation, protection and utilization of Texas' land and water resources through existing State and Federal agencies.

D.¹ (6) \$650.

E. (2) \$39; (5) \$25.64; (6) \$5.48; (7) \$182.76; (8) \$88.46; (9) \$341.34; (10) \$319.96; (11) \$661.30; (15) Janitor service, club dues, transportation, meals, etc.;¹ total, \$213.70.

A. Sullivan, Bernard, Shea & Kenney, 804 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Proposal, tentatively agreed to by House Ways and Means Committee on May 3, 1951, which would amend Internal Revenue Code so as to permit only one surtax exemption and one minimum excess-profits-tax credit to a group of affiliated corporations. Employer is against such tentative proposal.

D. (6) \$15,000.

A. Francis M. Sullivan, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) The DAV is interested in all legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. (3) The DAV Semi-Monthly.

D.¹ (6) \$3,318.35.

A. Francis M. Sullivan, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Storekeepers-Gaugers, in care of secretary-treasurer, 4543 North Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (2) All legislation which may affect Federal classified employees. That, in particular, which affects the positions of storekeeper-gaugers.

D.¹ (6) \$150.

A. A. D. Sutherland, 104 South Main Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

B. Bankers Farm Mortgage Co., Fond du Lac, Wis., in behalf of former bondholders of the Bankers Joint Stock Land Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., and F. A. Carlton, 135 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (6) \$15.61; (7) \$150; (9) \$165.61; (10) \$8.19; (11) \$173.80.

A. James A. Tawney,³ 504 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) All legislation affecting members of the association.

D.¹

E. (9) \$5; (11) \$5.

A. James A. Tawney, 504 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (2) All legislation affecting members of the association.

D.¹

E. (9) \$5; (11) \$5.

A. Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

C. (2) Advocating revision of section 101 IRC. (3) Co-op and Mutual Doubletalk Exploded.

D.¹ (6) \$925.50.

E. (2) \$521.25; (4) \$216.51; (5) \$218.60; (6) \$6.34; (7) \$12.50; (8) \$17.90; (9) \$993.10; (10) \$1,183.73; (11) \$2,176.83; (15) \$120.33, April 2, May 21, June 1, June 5, postmaster, Louisville, Ky., stamps; \$375, April 30, May 31, June 29, Donald F. Nemitz, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., salary; \$146.25, April 30, May 31, June 29, Dorothy Gates, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., salary; \$210, April 30, May 31, June 29, Kentucky Tax Research Association, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., joint office expense; \$79.50, June 13, Franklin Printing Co., 416 West Main, Louisville, Ky., stationery; total, \$931.08.

A. Tax Equality Association of Montana,² McKay Building, 107 East Main, Missoula, Mont.

C. (2) Repeal of the exemption contained in sections 101 (12) and (13) of the Internal Revenue Code.

D.¹ (7) \$4,584.33.

E. (1) \$1,565.45; (2) \$104; (5) \$437.95; (6) \$10.27; (8) \$21.13; (9) \$2,138.80; (11) \$2,138.80.

A. Tax Equality Association of Montana, McKay Building, 107 East Main, Missoula, Mont.

C. (2) Repeal of the exemption contained in sections 101 (12) and (13) of the Internal Revenue Code.

D.¹ (6) \$745.

E. (1) \$279.52; (2) \$148; (5) \$133.90; (8) \$36.06; (9) \$597.48; (10) \$2,138.80; (11) \$2,736.28.

A. Edward D. Taylor,³ 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute.¹

C.¹ (2) H. R. 4473.

D.¹

E.¹

A. Hugh W. Taylor, 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., 620 South Broadway, Lexington, Ky.

C. (2) (a) Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended; (b) excise taxes on tobacco products.

D.¹ (7) \$2,500.

E.¹ (7) \$291.91; (8) \$42.21; (9) \$334.12; (10) \$192.59; (11) \$526.71.

A. John Thomas Taylor,² 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative program as it affects veterans and their dependents and allied and kindred subjects dealing with our national security.

D.¹

E.¹ (7) \$402.83.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Margaret K. Taylor, 1731 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or cooperatives. (3) News for Dairy Co-ops; Legislative Letter.
 D.¹ (7) \$2,264.40.
 E. (8) \$14.40; (9) \$14.40; (10) \$6.35; (11) \$20.75; (16) total, \$14.40.¹

A. Tyre Taylor, 1112 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
 C. (2) Legislation favorable to free enterprise.
 D.¹ (6) \$3,737.55.
 E. (5) \$486.24; (6) \$41.14; (7) \$24.68; (9) \$552.06; (10) \$863.42; (11) \$1,415.48; (15) \$450, April 1 to July 1, 1951, Ducirco, Inc., Washington, rent; \$41.14, April 19 to May 16, 1951, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. and Western Union, Washington, telephone and telegraph; total, \$491.14.

A. Donald Teel, 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich.
 B. Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich.
 C. (2) In favor of legislation designed to have all business corporations taxed in the same manner and on the same basis.
 D.¹ (6) \$188.81.
 E. (2) \$172; (4) \$3.14; (5) \$4.12; (6) \$5.05; (8) \$4.50; (9) \$188.81; (10) \$251.80; (11) \$440.61; (15).¹

A. Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee,² 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Tax legislation affecting the television broadcasting industry—H. R. 4473.
 D.¹ (6) \$6,775.
 E. (2) \$3,000; (9) \$3,000; (11) \$3,000; (15) \$3,000, June 27, 1951, Lovell H. Parker, 614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., retainer fee for services to be rendered Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee as counsel.

A. TV Excess Profits Tax Committee, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D.¹ (6) \$2,257.
 E. (4) \$342.25; (6) \$20.06; (7) \$461.54; (8) \$3,221.62; (9) \$4,045.47; (10) \$11,797.80; (11) \$15,843.37; (15) total, \$4,045.47.¹

A. Marjorie L. Temple, 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Federal aid to education; ECA and point 4 program; qualified equal rights amendment; strengthening the United Nations; school construction and teachers' pay; independent status to the United States Office of Education; reciprocal-trade agreements without peril points.
 E. (4) \$3.50; (6) \$77.93; (9) \$81.43; (10) \$75.39; (11) \$156.82.

A. John U. Terrell, Washington, D. C.
 B. Colorado River Association, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
 C. (2) S. 75 and H. R. 1500.
 D.¹ (7) \$3,000.
 E. (See report of Colorado River Association.)

A. Texas Water Conservation Association, 207 West Fifteenth Street, Austin, Tex.
 C. (2) Interested in all legislation concerning the development, conservation, pro-

tection, and utilization of Texas land and water resources through existing State and Federal agencies. Opposed to all legislation creating Federal valley authorities and all legislation seeking to superimpose Federal control over State control in the distribution of the State's water resources. (3) Texas Water Conservation Association magazine.
 D.¹ (6) \$4,550.
 E. (2) \$2,102.07; (4) \$770.93; (5) \$241.08; (6) \$332.81; (7) \$684.28; (8) \$931.89; (9) \$5,063.06; (10) \$5,618.25; (11) \$10,681.31; (15) total, \$4,970.42.¹

A. Whitney Tharin,² 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Potato Council, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Whitney Tharin, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Potato Council, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Chester C. Thompson, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) All matters affecting barge and towing vessel industry and water transportation: House Joint Resolution 3, H. R. 76, H. R. 222, H. R. 343, H. R. 541, H. R. 542, H. R. 935, H. R. 1031, H. R. 1270, H. R. 1281, H. R. 1309, H. R. 1528, H. R. 1724, H. R. 1730, H. R. 1750, H. R. 1762, H. R. 2316, H. R. 2317, H. R. 2641, H. R. 2957, H. R. 3078, H. R. 3097, H. R. 3307, H. R. 3309, H. R. 3310, H. R. 3315, H. R. 3318, H. R. 3646, H. R. 3587, H. R. 3764, H. R. 3871, H. R. 3880, H. R. 4020, H. R. 4025, H. R. 4032, H. R. 4237, and H. R. 4932; S. 241, S. 305, S. 383, S. 439, S. 533, S. 647, S. 866, S. 991, S. 1044, S. 1139, S. 1141, S. 1142, S. 1143, S. 1144, S. 1221, S. 1397, and S. 1717.
 D.¹ (7) \$6,000.
 E. (7) \$96.57; (9) \$96.67; (10) \$45.15; (11) \$141.72; (15) \$96.57.

A. Donald J. Thompson, 925 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Small Business Men's Association, Inc., 2834 Central Street, Evanston, Ill.
 C. (2) All legislation pertaining to small business. (3) "Pulling Together."
 D.¹ (7) \$2,025.
 E. (7) \$285; (9) \$285; (10) \$255.40; (11) \$540.40; (15) \$285.

A. Julia C. Thompson, R. N., 711 Fourteenth Street NW., suite 805, Kass Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Any legislation relating to nursing, nurses, and health. H. R. 910, H. R. 911, H. R. 274, S. 245, S. 1245, S. 1397, H. R. 3871, S. 1099, H. R. 2738, H. R. 3341, H. R. 3768, S. 337, H. R. 2707.
 D. (6) \$1,200.
 E. (4) Included in general releases; (5) paid by the association; (6) paid by the association; (7) \$238.94; (9) \$238.94.

A. Eugene M. Thoré, 1000 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) General; legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants. Specific, see page 3.¹
 D.¹ (6) \$2,170.
 E. (7) \$154.47; (9) \$154.47; (10) \$223.97; (11) \$378.44.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Arthur P. Tiernan, 201 SE Third Street, Evansville, Ind.
 B. Vanderburg County Medical Society, 201 SE Third Street, Evansville, Ind.
 C. (2) All bills which would create National Health Insurance.

A. E. W. Tinker, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Legislative interests are those of employer.
 D.¹ (6) \$120.88.

A. William H. Tinney, 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including: S. 1657, H. R. 189, H. R. 1998, H. R. 1528, H. R. 2957, H. R. 3669, H. R. 3755, H. R. 4641, S. 1347, S. 1353, Senate Joint Resolution 27, House Joint Resolution 3, H. R. 4473, H. R. 2416, Senate Resolution 55, House Resolution 107.
 D.¹
 E.¹ (8) \$241.80.

A. Tin Processing Corp., Texas City, Tex.
 C. (2) Bills relating to tin smelting in the United States: H. R. 3346.
 E. (2) \$125.37; (9) \$125.37; (11) \$125.37; (15) \$125.37, May 18, Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., for disbursements as counsel in connection with legislative matters.

A. S. G. Tipton, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Advancement of the airline industry (see p. 3 attached).¹
 D.¹ (6) \$6,500.
 E. (7) \$28.50; (9) \$28.50; (11) \$28.50.

A. Mary Titus, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Bills relating to public education.
 D.¹ (6) \$139.58.

A. Fred A. Tobin, 438 Bowen Building, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 C.¹
 D.¹ (7) \$3,750.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 1731 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (3) News for Dairy Co-ops. Legislative Letter.
 D.¹ (7) \$1,974.88.
 E. (8) \$49.90; (9) \$49.90; (10) \$40.20; (11) \$90.10; (16) Total, \$49.90.¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. John H. Todd,¹ 1008 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 586 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.
 C. (2) Any matters affecting the cotton compress and warehouse industry.
 D.¹ (7) \$347.28.
 E. (5) \$2.98; (6) \$25.23; (7) \$2.64; (9) \$30.85; (10) \$30.85; (11) \$30.85; (15) \$30.85.

A. Wallace Townsend, 306 Commercial National Bank Building, Little Rock, Ark.
 B. Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., Shreveport, La.
 C. (2) Appropriation for the Southwestern Power Administration in the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior.
 D.¹ (6) \$600.
 E. (6) \$25; (7) \$100; (8) \$77.49; (9) \$202.49; (11) \$202.49.

A. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
 C.¹ (2) Against S. 1139, S. 1141, S. 1134, H. R. 1545. (3) Vanguard, Partners in America, Basic Phases of the Transportation Problem.
 D.¹ (6) \$122,149.45.
 E.¹ (2) \$4,612.50; (5) \$397.30; (6) \$195.34; (7) \$530.14; (9) \$5,735.28; (10) \$6,472.45; (11) \$12,207.73.

A. Matt Triggs, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) Proposed legislation on the following matters has been supported or opposed: Farm machinery, equipment, and supplies; fertilizer supplies; construction; manpower requirements of agriculture; importation of farm labor; peanut marketing-quota legislation; tobacco legislation; farm-wage stabilization; accumulation of crop history; CCC loans, and warehouse storage charges.
 D.¹ (7) \$2,124.96.
 E. (7) \$503.98; (9) \$503.98; (10) \$123.82; (11) \$627.80; (15) \$503.98; (16) \$260.59, March 22, United Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation: Washington to Salt Lake City, Utah, and return. \$12 March 24, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah, lodging. \$20.25, March 28, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., lodging. \$80.50, May 27, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation: Washington to Chicago, Ill., and return. \$13.90 May 28, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill., lodging; total, \$387.24.

A. Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D.¹
 E.¹ (15) Total, \$115,448.92.

A. Paul T. Truitt, 817 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. American Plant Food Council, Inc., 817 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
 C.¹ (2) Generally interested in legislation affecting the fertilizer industry. Specifically, in the Eighty-second Congress: H. R. 1755 and S. 1693.
 D.¹

A. Harold J. Turner, Henry Building, Portland, Ore.
 B. Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Co., Southern Pacific Co., Union Pacific Railroad Co., Henry Building, Portland, Ore.
 C. (2) All bills which directly affect railroads of Oregon.
 D.¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Philip C. Turner, Equitable Building, 10 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.
 B. Food Producers Council, Inc., Equitable Building, 10 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.
 C. (2) Labor legislation and agricultural legislation.
 D.¹ (6) \$750.
 E. (7) \$8.75; (9) \$8.75; (10) 29.05; (11) \$37.80.

A. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.² Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Interested in field of social security.
 (3) The Advisor.
 D.¹ (6) \$25,400.
 E. (2) \$10,729.98; (4) \$725.27; (5) \$3,935.93; (6) \$254.02; (7) \$1,473.60; (8) \$2,046.70; (9) \$19,145.50; (11) \$19,145.50; (15) total, \$19,145.50.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association,³ 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y. and 408 American Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation that refers to sugar generally and the refining of raw cane sugar specifically.
 D.¹

A. United States Committee for a United Nations Genocide Convention, 56 Brook Manor, Pleasantville, N. Y.
 C. (1) Legislative interest will continue until Senate ratification of Genocide Convention.
 D.¹
 E. (6) \$1.25; (7) \$12.70; (9) \$13.95; (10) \$192.39; (11) \$206.34; (15) April 30, 1951, Town Hall Club, 123 West Forty-third Street, New York City, \$12.70, for meeting room and refreshments.

A. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) ¹ Public Law 388; H. R. 40, Eighty-first Congress; Public Law 307; H. J. Res. 426; S. Res. 361, Eighty-first Congress; Public Law 50, Eighty-second Congress; H. R. 4521, Eighty-second Congress; S. 1694, Eighty-second Congress.
 D.¹ (6) \$17,869.49.
 E. (1) \$9,778.86; (4) \$2,478.09; (9) \$12,256.95; (10) \$9,387.05; (11) \$21,644; (15) total, \$12,256.95.²

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) ¹ S. 349, H. R. 2988, S. 610, H. R. 1385, H. R. 3177, H. R. 3178, H. R. 3197, H. R. 3871, S. 1397, H. R. 4473; (3) ¹ Confidential Bulletin M-234.
 D.¹
 E.¹ (2) \$3,831.33; (4) \$5,108.76; (5) \$538.12; (6) \$426.46; (7) \$355.85; (8) \$229.14; (9) \$10,489.66; (10) \$15,577.23; (11) \$26,066.89.

A. United World Federalists, Inc.,² 7 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Measures relating to strengthening the United Nations and United States participating in the United Nations; specifically House Concurrent Resolution 64, Senate Concurrent Resolution 56, and H. R. 7797. (3) World Government News, FYI (For Your Information), Political Action Letter.
 D.¹ (6) \$42,289.06.
 E. (1) \$227.04; (2) \$32,933.99; (4) \$3,199.99; (5) \$8,508.69; (6) \$2,888.96; (7) \$8,879.08; (8) \$18,141.41; (9) \$74,779.16; (11) \$74,779.16.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

³ Filed for first and second quarters, 1951.

A. John R. Van Arnum,² 512 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors.
 C. (2) Legislation on agriculture, labor, marketing, and transportation. No particular bills likely to be considered rest of this Congress.

A. Weston Vernon, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. (See schedule D attached.)¹
 C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.
 D.¹ (6) \$541.25.
 E. (7) \$91.66; (9) \$91.66; (10) \$37.56; (11) \$129.22.

A. Weston Vernon, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (See schedule D attached.)¹
 C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members.
 D.¹ (6) \$376.25.
 E. (7) \$65.28; (9) \$65.28; (11) \$65.28.

A. Albert F. Versen,² 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 B. Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 C. (2) Only as shown in report of the Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

A. Albert F. Versen,² 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 B. St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 C. (2) Only as shown in report of the St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association.

A. A. L. Viles,² 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 B. The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. A. L. Viles, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 B. The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.
 C. (2) To achieve full tax equality, H. R. 240 and S. 892. Bills to achieve full tax equality in the pending tax bill. In favor of both bills.
 D. (6) \$1,836.
 E. (2) \$900; (3) \$4; (4) \$1,132.59; (5) \$498.20; (6) \$54.15; (7) \$364.20; (8) \$113.13; (9) \$3,066.27; (10) \$2,901.57; (11) \$5,967.84; (15) total, \$3,066.27.¹

A. Vitriified China Association, Inc., 312 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. H. Jerry Voorhis.²
 B. The Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) See report of the Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc. All legislation affecting the health, welfare, and safety of the American people.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. H. Jerry Voorhis.

B. The Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) See report of the Cooperative League of The United States of America Association, Inc. All legislation affecting the health, welfare, and safety of the American people.

D.¹

A. Tracy S. Voorhees, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Performing services without compensation for Committee on the Present Danger.

C. (2) (See rider.¹) Public Law 51, S. Res. 99, S. Con. Res. 18, S. 1762, H. R. 3587, H. R. 4550.

A. The Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.

A. Walter Wagner.

B. The Central Labor Union & Metal Trades Council of the Panama Canal Zone, room 607 A. F. of L. Building, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the United States employees of the Panama Canal Zone.

D.¹ (6) \$3,000.

E. (4) \$92.94; (5) \$271.35; (6) \$206.43; (7) \$1,539.60; (8) \$54.05; (9) \$2,164.37; (10) \$2,097.05; (11) \$4,261.42.

A. Charles F. Wahl, 3133 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Lock Operators Employees Association, John E. Schmidt, secretary, Cocoll, Canal Zone, box 423.

C. (2) H. R. 242, H. R. 1172.

E. (7) \$500; (9) \$500; (10) \$3,000; (11) \$3,500.

A. A. Theodore Waller,² 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislative interests in all matters affecting the general book publishing industry except for postal rates.

A. Theodore Waller,² 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Postal Committee for Books, 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Specific legislative interests at this time are H. R. 2982 and S. 1046, postal-rate increase bills.

A. Stephen M. Walter,¹ 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) (See appended statement, p. 5.)¹ H. R. 3790, H. R. 4386, H. R. 4473, H. R. 3871, S. 1397, H. R. 3400, Public Law 43, Public Law 45.

D.¹ (6) \$6,625.02.

E. (6) \$26.70; (7) \$355.10; (8) \$53.05; (9) \$434.85; (10) \$707.23; (11) \$1,142.08; (14) \$434.85.

A. Thomas G. Walter, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Government Employees' Council, American Federation of Labor, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (3) Publish each Thursday a weekly news letter.

D.¹ (6) \$2,250.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. George A. Walton, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Work in the general field of international reduction of armaments, and opposition to the enactment of the Universal Military Training and Universal Military Service Act of 1951.

D.¹ (6) \$262.49.

E. (6) \$1.40; (7) \$70.85; (8) \$19.50; (9) \$91.30; (10) \$197.16; (11) \$288.46.

A. Milo J. Warner, 904 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio.

B. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.

C. (2) Attention to legislation which may affect the interests of the mutual policyholders of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

D.¹ (7) \$3,500.

E. (6) \$7.06; (7) \$528.23; (9) \$535.29; (10) \$172.91; (11) \$708.20.

A. Washington Board of Trade,² 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the District of Columbia.

D. (See page 3.)¹

A. Washington Board of Trade, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the District of Columbia, of interest to the Washington Board of Trade.

D. (See page 3.)¹

A. Washington Committee, Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 4521, S. 1694.

D.¹ (6) \$15,000.

E. (2) \$600; (5) \$500; (6) \$20; (7) \$20; (9) \$1,140; (11) \$1,140.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee, 515 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Kefauver bill (S. 1527), Home Rule for the District of Columbia.

E. (10) \$435.75; (11) \$435.75.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee,³ 515 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Kefauver bill (S. 1527), Home Rule for the District of Columbia.

E. (3) \$200; (9) \$200; (10) \$435.75; (11) \$635.75; (15) \$100, September 6, 1950, Home Rule Headquarters, 308 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., in support of Headquarters for Home Rule; \$100, September 6, 1950, Home Rule Headquarters, 308 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., in support of Headquarters for Home Rule.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee,⁴ 515 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Kefauver bill (S. 1527), Home Rule for the District of Columbia.

E. (10) \$635.75; (11) \$635.75.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee,⁵ 515 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Kefauver bill (S. 1527), Home Rule for the District of Columbia.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

³ Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

⁴ Filed for third quarter, 1950.

A. Washington Real Estate Board, Inc., 312 Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All local measures affecting the District of Columbia are of interest.

E. (10) \$495; (11) \$495.

A. J. R. Watson, room 1, I. C. R. R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.

B. Mississippi Railroad Association, room 1, I. C. R. R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.

C. (2) Legislation affecting railroads in Mississippi—bills to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and resolutions pertaining to the St. Lawrence project.

E. (5) \$32.69; (6) \$3.75; (7) \$283.51; (9) \$319.95; (11) \$319.95; (15).¹

A. Bruce Waybur,² 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare.

A. Newton Patrick Weathersby, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

B. District No. 44, International Association of Machinists.

C. (2) Legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees and, incidentally, organized labor in general.

D. (6) \$1,499.94.¹

A. Narvin B. Weaver,¹ 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Carlisle tire and rubber division of the Carlisle Corp., Carlisle, Pa.; Durkee-Atwood Co., of Minneapolis, Minn.; and the McCreary Tire & Rubber Co., of Indiana, Pa.

A. William H. Webb, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) River and harbor development; flood control, navigation, irrigation-reclamation, soil and water conservation.

D. (6) \$2,084.74.¹

E. (5) \$43.03; (7) \$115.16; (8) \$263.10; (9) \$421.29; (10) \$808.16; (11) \$1,229.45; (12) \$10; (15) Total, \$163.19.¹

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, suite 906-907, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Legislation affecting livestock and meat-packing industry.

D. (6) \$22,360.01.¹

E. (7) \$117.78; (9) \$117.78; (10) \$69.05; (11) \$186.83; (15) \$28.40, April 19, 1951, \$32.53, April 24, 1951, \$23, May 29, 1951, \$83.93, total, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., luncheons.

A. J. W. Weingarten,¹ 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the railroad business.

A. Walter S. Weismann, Jr., 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D. C.

B. American Airlines, Inc., 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting air transportation.

D.¹ (6) \$2,751.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

E. (6) \$4; (7) \$140; (9) \$144; (10) \$39; (11) \$183.

A. Bernard Weitzer, 3147 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 50 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

D.¹ (7) \$2,250.

E. (5) \$1.31; (6) \$10.15; (7) \$295.10; (8) \$44.76; (9) \$351.32; (10) \$241.90; (11) \$593.22; (15) \$183.60; (16) April 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1951, Hotel Beacon, New York, \$46.54, hotel, room and meals. American Airlines, \$15.41, Washington to New York. New York, New Haven & Hartford, \$3.49, train to Norwalk and return. Pennsylvania Railroad, \$8.72, train from New York to Washington. April 15, 1951, Eastern Airlines, \$12.88, plane from Washington to Richmond and return. Total, \$87.04.

A. William E. Welsh, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) (a) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485), and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto. (b) H. R. 1636, H. R. 1637, H. R. 2646, H. R. 3309, H. R. 3318, S. 40, S. 443, S. 1144, H. R. 3790, H. R. 3973, H. R. 4386, H. R. 3544, H. R. 2470, H. R. 4628, S. 1798, H. R. 4521, S. 18, S. 1789. (3) Bulletin.

D. (6) \$3,000.

E. (7) \$380.15; (9) \$380.15; (10) \$713.22; (11) \$1,096.37.

A. Edward K. Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Contract Carrier Conference, 1424 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining to the investigation of domestic land and water transportation under Senate Resolution 50 or to the Motor Carriers Act.

D. (6) \$3,000.

E. (8) \$2.20; (9) \$2.20; (10) \$25.73; (11) \$27.93.

A. Edward K. Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Shore Line Oil Co., Las Vegas, Nev.; Craw Co., Las Vegas, Nev.

C. (2) Any proposed legislation which affects the rights of the companies represented.

D.¹

E.¹ (8) \$25; (9) \$25; (10) \$74.25; (11) \$99.25.

A. George Y. Wheeler II, 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., and affiliated companies.

C. (2) Legislation affecting National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and/or its affiliated companies.

D.¹

E. (6) \$5.40; (7) \$5.20; (9) \$10.60; (10) \$3.55; (11) \$14.15; (15) \$10.60; (16) \$5.20, May 4, 1951, Congressional Hotel, two persons.

A. Clem Whitaker,¹ 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Education Campaign—American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance; S. 445, S. 337, H. R. 54, H. R. 274, H. R. 910, H. R. 913, S. 401; (3) Government Medicine—Danger Ahead, Medicine and the Press—Champions of Freedom, Dr. Cline's Inaugural Address, Socialized

Medicine Is No Bargain, An Editor Views Medicine, Postal Card Invitations, Presidential Inauguration Invitation, Dr. Henderson's Farewell Address, A Case History of American Medicine's Campaign Against Socialization, Shall Politicians Run Our Schools?, President's Page, February 24, 1951, Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Cline's release, Mr. Beck's release.

D.¹ (6) \$6,262.50.

E. (7) \$92.26; (8) \$2.03; (9) \$94.29; (10) \$749.87; (11) \$844.16; (15) total, \$94.29.¹

A. Leone Baxter Whitaker,¹ 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Education Campaign—American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. Any legislation for compulsory health insurance; S. 445, S. 337, H. R. 54, H. R. 274, H. R. 910, H. R. 913, S. 401; (3) see list in report of Clem Whitaker.

D.¹ (6) \$6,262.50.

E. (7) \$92.26; (8) \$2.03; (9) \$94.29; (10) \$749.87; (11) \$844.16; (15) total, \$94.29.¹

A. John C. White,¹ 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Cotton Shippers Association, Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (2) Legislation affecting cotton and foreign trade; S. 1717, H. R. 3871.

D.¹

E. (6) \$416.01.

A. Richard P. White, 636 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 635-636 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the nursery industry directly.

D.¹ (6) \$2,874.96.

E. (2) \$28.75; (4) \$13.88; (5) \$13.64; (6) \$2.99; (7) \$5.76; (9) \$36.27; (10) \$64.45; (11) \$100.72.

A. Albert V. Whitehall, 1756 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (Same as reported for American Hospital Association.)

D.¹ (6) \$1,562.49.

E.¹ (7) \$624.01; (9) \$624.01; (10) \$486.51; (11) \$1,110.52.

A. Mr. H. Leigh Whitelaw, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Fair emergency excise taxation.

D.¹ (6) \$1,250.

E. (10) \$243.41; (11) \$243.41.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, suite 501, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Pending tax legislation and any bills affecting the natural-gas industry.

D.¹ (6) \$750.

E. (8) \$5.25; (9) \$5.25; (10) \$6; (11) \$11.25.

A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 501 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

B. American Mutual Alliance, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All legislation affecting mutual fire and casualty insurance companies.

D.¹ (6) \$1,047.73.

E. (2) \$580; (4) \$205.13; (6) \$47.76; (7) \$244.84; (9) \$1,047.73; (10) \$4,093.47; (11) \$5,141.20.

A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 605 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 308 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

C. (2) All legislation directly or indirectly affecting the oil and gas industry.

D.¹ (6) \$2,100.

E. (5) \$1,392.31; (6) \$225; (8) \$25; (9) \$1,642.31; (11) \$1,642.31.

A. Wilkinson, Boyden & Cragun, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, Fort Duchesne, Utah and Ignacio, Colo.

C. (2) S. 1357 and H. R. 3795.

E. (6) \$17.25; (8) \$3; (9) \$20.25; (11) \$20.25.

A. Wilkinson, Boyden & Cragun, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Indians of California, c/o Clyde F. Thompson, post office box 901, Redding, Calif.

C. (2) H. R. 3979.

E. (4) \$5.41; (6) \$8.81; (8) \$4.75; (9) \$18.97; (10) \$3.15; (11) \$22.12.

A. Wilkinson, Boyden & Cragun, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Klamath Tribe of Indians, Klamath Agency, Oreg.

C. (2) S. 737, S. 738, S. 1174, S. 1322, S. 1386, H. R. 264, H. R. 1632, H. R. 3094, H. R. 3035, H. R. 3368, H. R. 3808.

D.¹

E. (6) \$23.71; (8) \$5.20; (9) \$28.91; (10) \$81.56; (11) \$110.47.

A. Wilkinson, Boyden & Cragun, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis.

C. (2) Favoring enactment of H. R. 264, H. R. 3782, and S. 1396, and opposed to enactment of H. R. 1531.

D.¹

E. (6) \$5.64; (8) \$11; (9) \$16.64; (10) \$64.92; (11) \$81.56.

A. Ernest L. Wilkinson, Francis M. Goodwin, Glen A. Wilkinson,² 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, Fort Duchesne, Utah, and Ignacio, Colo.

C. (2) Legislation to return certain lands to the Ute Tribe.

A. Ernest L. Wilkinson, Francis M. Goodwin, Glen A. Wilkinson,² 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Indians of California, c/o Clyde F. Thompson, post office box 901, Redding, Calif.

C. (2) Legislation making it possible to submit claims against the United States to the Indian Claims Commission.

E. (8) \$3.15; (9) \$3.15; (11) \$3.15.

A. Ernest L. Wilkinson, Francis M. Goodwin, Glen A. Wilkinson,² 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Klamath Tribe of Indians, Klamath Agency, Oreg.

C. (1) Present contract runs to June 30, 1951. (2) S. 737, S. 738, S. 1174, S. 1322, S. 1386, H. R. 264, H. R. 3094, H. R. 3035, H. R. 3363, and H. R. 3808.

D.¹

E. (6) \$1,047.73.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

E. (15) Telephone and telegraph, \$52.66; taxi fares, \$14.16; extra stenographic services, \$3.75; extra postage, \$3.34; miscellaneous, \$7.65; total, \$81.56.

A. Ernest L. Wilkinson, Francis M. Goodwin, Glen A. Wilkinson,² 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis.

C. (2) H. R. 264, H. R. 1551, H. R. 3782, and S. 1396.

D.¹

E. (15) Telephone and telegraph, \$35.54; taxi fares, \$27.57; miscellaneous, \$1.81; total, \$64.92.

A. Franz O. Willembucher, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges, and obligations of retired officers, male and female, Regular and Reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature. (3) The Retired Officers Association Bulletin.

D.¹ (6) \$1,800.

A. Martin B. Williams,² 618 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

B. Life Insurers Conference, 618 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

C. (2) Any legislative matter bearing on the life and combination insurance business.

D. (6) \$145.83.

A. Williams, Myers & Quiggle, 817 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Food Brokers Association, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Opposition to S. 719, a bill to amend the Robinson-Patman Act, and all similar bills.

A. Williams, Myers & Quiggle, 817 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (2) Legislation to secure same tax treatment for life insurance agents' pension plans as are accorded employee pension plan under sections 22 (b) (2) (B) and 165 of the Internal Revenue Code.

A. Williams, Myers & Quiggle, 817 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Estate of Eleanor E. Rice, 405 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (2) Our interest (both general and specific) is amendment of section 811 of the Internal Revenue Code to substantially the effect proposed in the American Bar Association's 1945 recommendations with respect to reverters.

A. C. J. S. Williamson 421 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. California State Chamber of Commerce, 350 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Bills of interest to California economy.

D.¹

E. (2) \$2,150; (7) \$450; (15) salary, one-fourth of annual salary of \$8,600, \$2,150; salary, one-fourth of annual salary of \$3,300 (secretary), \$825; expense allowance, one-fourth of \$1,800, \$450; office rent, 3 months at \$110, \$330; office supplies, \$150; telephone and telegraph, \$225.

A. Carl H. Willingham, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C., or 4 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Oneida, Ltd., Oneida, N. Y.

C. (2) Excise taxes and health insurance.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. James L. Wilmeth,¹ 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics.

C. (2) H. R. 3204, S. 716, H. R. 2379, H. R. 2816, H. R. 4468. (3) Junior American.

D. (6) \$180.

E. (7) \$180; (9) \$180; (10) \$103; (11) \$283.

A. E. Raymond Wilson, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 1612, H. R. 3017. Opposition has been expressed to the continuation of military conscription; to the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951; to the Internal Security Act of 1950; and to the restrictive provisions of the omnibus immigration bill, S. 716. (3) The Washington Letter.

D.¹ (6) \$1,687.50.

E. (6) \$20.68; (7) \$318.72; (9) \$339.40; (10) \$236.22; (11) \$575.62.

A. Everett B. Wilson, Jr., 728 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 4521, S. 1694.

D.¹ (6) \$2,250.

A. Frank E. Wilson, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All bills (House and Senate) relating to health and medicine. (3) Bulletin and Capitol Clinics, weekly letter.

D.¹ (6) \$3,799.89.

E. (7) \$301.17; (9) \$301.17; (10) \$366.97; (11) \$668.14.

A. J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyo.

B. Wyoming Wool Growers Association.

C. (2) All legislation in any way affecting domestic wool-growing industry. (3) Wyoming Wool Grower.

D.¹ (7) \$1,700.

E. (7) \$1,042.08; (9) \$1,042.08; (11) \$1,042.08.

A. Robert J. Wilson, 2003 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Restaurant Association, 2003 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Restaurant Association, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Everett T. Winter, Mississippi Valley Association, 719 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (2) Legislation relating to river and harbor maintenance and improvement; the American merchant marine; soil conservation; flood control; regulation of domestic transportation.

D.¹ (6) \$2,500.

E. (7) \$977.71;¹ (9) \$977.71; (10) \$958.24; (11) \$1,935.95.

A. Theodore Wiprud,¹ 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed with the Clerk only.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining to the practice of medicine and all related services. (3) Medical Annals of the District of Columbia.

A. Wisconsin Associated Businessmen, Inc., 231 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting business.

D. (6) \$415.

E. (2) \$75; (3) \$317.25; (4) \$27.40; (6) \$12.97; (7) \$53; (8) \$25; (9) \$522.37; (10) \$867.46; (11) \$1,389.83; (15).¹

A. F. B. Wise, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Renderers Association, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation upon the production, consumption, import, export, or taxation of any animal or vegetable fat or oil. (3).¹

A. Walter F. Woodul, Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.

B. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex.; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., Galveston, Tex.; The Kansas City Southern Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; International-Great Northern Railroad, Houston, Tex.; Missouri-Kansas-Texas of Texas, Dallas, Tex.; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co., Houston, Tex.; Panhandle and Santa Fe Railway Co., Amarillo, Tex.; Paris and Mount Pleasant Railroad Co., Paris, Tex.; Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway Co., Quanah, Tex.; Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific Railway Co., Abilene, Tex.; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; St. Louis, Southwestern Railway Co. of Texas, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., Houston, Tex.; Texas South-Eastern Railroad Co., Diboll, Tex.; The Texas & Pacific Railway Co., Dallas, Tex.; The Texas Mexican Railway Co., Laredo, Tex.; The Union Terminal Co., Dallas, Tex.; Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; The Wichita Valley Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

C. (2) Generally legislation affecting Texas railroads. For: S. 1335, H. R. 3465, H. R. 2416, S. 1657, H. R. 4483, H. R. 3587, S. 1603, S. 719, H. R. 3282. Opposed: House Joint Resolution 2, Senate Joint Resolution 27, H. R. 4473, H. R. 3880, H. R. 1998.

D.¹ (6) \$6,873.23.

E.¹ (6) \$90.90; (7) \$3,136.23; (9) \$3,227.13; (10) \$1,374.11; (11) \$4,601.24; (15) total \$2,589.53.¹

A. Edward W. Wootton, 900 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Legislation affecting California wine and brandy industry—H. R. 2745, H. R. 3075, H. R. 4473, H. R. 1612.

A. Mrs. C. D. (Leslie) Wright,¹ 4620 Thirtieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. General Federation of Women's Clubs.

C. (2) Education and welfare.

A. Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, 300 Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky.

B. National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Fair emergency excise taxation—H. R. 4473.

D.¹ (6) \$10,000.

E.¹ (6) \$123.87; (7) \$521.08; (9) \$644.95; (10) \$1,298.23; (11) \$1,943.18; (15) total, \$644.95.¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Robert H. Wyatt, 203 Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills relating to public education.

E. (7) \$116.40; (9) \$116.40; (11) \$116.40.

A. Mr. Donald A. Young, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C.¹ (2) For, S. 913, Senate Joint Resolution 20, House Joint Resolution 206, S. 719, S. 1166, Senate Concurrent Resolution 21; opposed, S. 1044, S. 991.

D.¹ (6) \$1,500.

E. (7) \$26.65; (9) \$26.65; (10) \$12.36; (11) \$39.01.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. J. Banks Young, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, post-office box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

C.¹ (2) Legislation affecting raw-cotton industry.

D.¹ (6) \$675.

E. (7) \$224.17; (9) \$224.17; (10) \$2.25; (11) \$226.42.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the second calendar quarter 1951.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year: 19----- ←

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

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 "3".

(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 Items "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. American Molasses Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
- C. (2) Sugar Act; S. 1694; title 7, chapter 34, United States Code, sugar production and control; desire amendment with respect to molasses. (4) No anticipated expenses except incidental telephone calls and telegrams.
- A. Apartment, Hotel and Motel Association of California, 3780 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
- C. (2) Rent control is the general legislative interest; specific interest, rent-control provisions of proposed amendments to Defense Production Act of 1950; organization is against rent control. (4) Anticipated expenses for travel, printing, gathering of information, office expense, and personal services, \$6,000.
- A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- B. American Molasses Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
- C. (2) Sugar Act; S. 1694; title 7, chapter 34, United States Code, sugar production and control; desire amendment with respect to molasses. (4) No anticipated expenses except incidental telephone calls and telegrams; no special compensation; services rendered pursuant to general retainer.
- A. Associated Retail Confectioners of the United States, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- C. (2) Proposed excise-tax amendment to the Revenue Act on candy.
- A. John A. Baker, 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
- B. Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers' Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (home office); 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C. (legislative office).
- C. (2) Legislation of interest to the National Farmers' Union.
- A. Baldwin & Mermey, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
- B. Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, 205 West Wacker Drive, suite 2000, Chicago, Ill.
- C. (2) Fair-trade laws.
- A. Loren C. Bamert, post-office box 189, Ione, Calif.
- B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.
- C. (2) Legislation affecting the cattle industry. (3) American Cattle Producer. (4) No compensation, only actual expenses incurred in connection with activities in behalf of the association, part applying to legislative matters.
- A. Irvin Barney, Jr., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
- B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
- C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, identical bills to amend Railroad Retirement Act. All legislation of interest to railroad employees and labor in general.
- A. Walter E. Barton, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
- B. Plumbers Supply Corp., Evansville, Ind.; Plumbers Supply Corp., Indianapolis, Ind., and E. & I. Realty Corp., Indianapolis, Ind. These corporations are owned by the same individual, Robert R. George.
- C. (2) Interested in amendment of section 461 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code to place sole proprietorships and partnerships in same category insofar as acquiring corporations are concerned. Amendment to be incorporated into H. R. 4473, which when passed, will be known as Revenue Act of 1951. (4) Compensation will be \$1,500 to \$2,500, depending upon time required.
- A. Robert B. Beach, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- B. National Association of Building Owners and Managers, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- C. (2) Commercial rent control; proposed amendments to Defense Production Act of 1950 relating to commercial rents and other legislation concerning commercial property.
- A. Bell, Taylor & Co., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
- B. W. T. Grant Co., 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; S. H. Kress & Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; J. J. Newberry Co., 245 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; McCrory Stores Corp., 1107 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; H. L. Green & Co., 902 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; McLellan Stores Co., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
- C. (2) The registrant is employed to make certain studies in the field of the distribution and pricing of goods, including the effect of present, pending, or possible future legislation involving price and other controls on the business affairs of said corporations, or other matters affecting retail business. (4) Anticipated expenses will consist of travel, telephone and telegraph, taxicabs, stenographic expenses, salaries of research assistants, etc. Compensation to be \$12,500 per annum; in addition, actual out-of-pocket expenses will be reimbursed.
- A. Wendell Berge, 1737 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- B. Small Manufacturers' Emergency Committee, 1737 DeSales Street NW., Washington 6, D. C.
- C. (2) President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 for R. F. C. (4) Anticipated expenses not yet determined; rate of compensation not yet determined.
- A. Blewett and Associates, 115 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
- B. North American Air Lines.
- C. (2) Nonscheduled airline hearings and proposed legislation. (4) \$500 per month and general expenses.
- A. John H. Blewett, Jr., 1277 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
- B. Blewett and Associates, 115 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif., U. S. Aircoach, and Great Lakes Air Lines, Inc.
- C. (2) Pending legislation in regards to nonscheduled airlines and hearings.
- A. Maywood Boggs, 825 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
- B. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Kansas City, Kans.
- C. (2) S. 1347 and H. R. 3669, amendments to Railroad Retirement Act; and Defense Production Act; and such other legislation that affects labor generally. (4) Salary for all duties is \$900 per month; up to \$20 per diem for all expenses except travel, office, and communications.
- A. Harris J. Booras, Seventh and Wharf, Galveston, Tex.
- B. The Texas Shrimp Association, post-office box AA, Port Lavaca, Tex., and National Shrimp Canners and Packers Association, Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La.
- C. (2) Legislation involves placing of tariff on shrimp imports. Bills now pending, all of like nature are: H. R. 4064, 3555, 3551, and 3546. (4) Fee of \$750 per month, plus necessary expenses of about \$700 monthly.
- A. Carl E. Bostrom, president, Chicago Board of Trade.
- B. Chicago Board of Trade.
- C. (2) Defense Production Act of 1950 amendments, S. 1397, H. R. 3871; in general, all matters relating to regulation of commodity exchanges.
- A. Fontaine C. Bradley, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
- B. American Institute of Accountants and its members, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
- C. (2) S. 17, H. R. 3097, S. 1725. (4) The fee will be computed on the basis of time expended and will be reasonable compensation determined by agreement. No expenses other than normal incidental disbursements.
- A. Thad H. Brown, Jr., 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- C. (2) Any legislation, local, State, or Federal which relates to the television broadcasting industry. (4) Annual salary, \$12,000.
- A. Harold J. Buoy, business address: Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C.; home address: rural route No. 6, Decatur, Ill.
- B. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, and Helpers of America, New Brotherhood Building, Kansas City, Kans.
- C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, companion bills amending Railroad Retirement Act. (4) Salary, \$350 per month; expenses up to \$15 per diem.
- A. Leonard J. Calhoun, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
- B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- C. (2) Pending internal-revenue measures. (4) Reasonable sum to be agreed upon on completion of services.
- A. Austin Clapp, 3780 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
- B. Apartment, Hotel, and Motel Association of California, 3780 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
- C. (2) Rent control provisions of proposed amendments to Defense Production Act of 1950; organization is against rent control. (3) (4) \$250 per day; total expenses to employer for travel, printing, gathering of information, office expense, and personal services, \$5,000.
- A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
- B. Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C.
- C. (2) Legislation related to the national defense and mobilization program, particularly legislation which directly or indirectly might affect the ability of the trucking industry to carry on its vital and essential function for the national welfare.
- A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard and Cutler, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- B. American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) All legislation relating to copyrights, including any proposed amendment to the existing copyright law. (4)¹

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard and Cutler, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
C. (2) Bills dealing with Federal regulation of materials produced, used, or sold by Atlas Powder Co. (4)¹

A. Homer R. Davison, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation affecting specifically the meat-packing industry. (4) It is estimated that approximately \$2,000 of registrant's salary for current quarter is compensation for registrant's legislative duties. Actual expenses when away from Chicago may vary from \$500 to \$1,000 and will cover travel, lodging, telephone, telegraph, entertainment, etc.

A. Robert N. Denham, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Continental Baking Co., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

C. (2) Taft-Hartley Act. (4) Compensation quarterly at rate of \$10,000 per annum; miscellaneous incidental travel, telephone, and occasional entertainment only anticipated expenses.

A. Gordon Dickie, Keshena, Wis.

B. Menominee Tribe of Indians.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting Indians or Indian tribes; opposed to H. R. 1551; supporting H. R. 264 and H. R. 2495.

A. C. B. Dickson, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Motion Picture Association of America.
C. Antitrust legislation.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. West End Chemical Co., 608 Latham Square Building, Oakland, Calif.

C. (2) Percentage depletion—tax bill. (4) Expenses will be only incidental travel, telephone, and telegraph; rate of compensation for completion of work will be a flat fee of \$10,000.

A. W. A. Dozier, Jr., 17 Molton Street, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 519 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

C. (2) All health matters covered by legislative action; pending legislation and legislative actions are reported to all members of the Association. (3) P R Notes. (4) \$75 estimated cost of P R Notes per month; \$550 salary per month.

A. Jeremiah J. Driscoll, 41 East Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.

C. (2) All veterans' legislation.

A. Newell W. Ellison, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Institute of Accountants and its members, 270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

C. (2) S. 17, H. R. 3097, S. 1725. (4) The fee will be computed on the basis of time expended and will be reasonable compensation determined by agreement; no expenses other than normal incidental disbursements.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Law Offices of Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 512 Sixteenth Street, Oakland, Calif.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the District's water supply, materials and equipment, and service area, including particularly provisions of Interior Department Appropriations bill (H. R. 3790, 82d Cong.). (4) \$700 per month, plus certain expenses.

A. Harold E. Fellows, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation—local, State, Federal or international—which affects the broadcasting industry; specifically Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U. S. C. 151); Administrative Procedure Act 5 U. S. C. 1001; S. 658; H. R. 2948; H. R. 3589, H. R. 2464; and bills to establish a National Citizens Advisory Board on radio and television (S. J. Res. 76, S. 1579). (4) \$35,000 per year and certain expenses.

A. Josiah Ferris, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Sugar Cane League of the United States of America, New Orleans, La.

C. (2) S. 1694. (4) \$500 per month; expenses will consist of taxi fares, occasional luncheons and dinners; total expenses will probably not exceed \$150 quarterly.

A. George E. Flather, Jr., Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.
C. (2) Section 131, 127 Internal Revenue Code.

A. J. Carter Fort, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (4) This is a supplement to the original registration filed by registrant on December 18, 1946, as supplemented by the statement filed January 10, 1948. Compensation there shown was increased, effective March 16, 1951, at the rate of \$5,000 per annum.

A. James Frechette, Keshena, Wis.

B. Menominee Tribe of Indians.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting Indians or Indian tribes; opposed to H. R. 1551, supporting H. R. 264 and H. R. 2495.

A. H. Maurice Fridlund, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Alloys Development Co., 2537 Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (2) To extend terms of patents because of loss of use during World War II. Bill to be introduced. (4) Undetermined.

A. H. Maurice Fridlund, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 3715 and H. R. 3797, to amend Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950. For these bills or equivalent. (4) Undetermined.

A. Joseph R. Gauthier, Keshena, Wis.

B. Menominee Tribe of Indians.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting Indians or Indian tribes; opposed to H. R. 1551, supporting H. R. 264 and H. R. 2495.

A. A. Richard Gonzales, 825 Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Farm Labor Union, A. F. of L., 825 Victor Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Farm labor legislation, immigration, social security, housing, health, fair labor standards, labor relations, etc. (4) Salary \$300 per month, expenses \$300 per month.

A. Hamel, Park & Saunders, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. New York University, New York City, N. Y.

C. (2) Matters relating to Supplement U of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code. (4) Compensation to be determined at the conclusion of services; expenses will consist only of telephone, telegraph, and travel, not anticipated to exceed \$200.

A. Edward Hart, 1737 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Small Manufacturers' Emergency Committee, 1737 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 for RFC.

A. Margaret B. Howell, 2915 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) To analyze and interpret bills and to contact Members of Congress with regard to amendments and possible action—all in the public interest. (4) Approximately \$500.

A. Emil Hurja, 612 Albee Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Henry J. Kaiser Co., Oakland, Calif.
C. (2) Registrant will report on matters of interest to various Kaiser industrial enterprises. (4) \$1,667 per month and certain expenses.

A. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Kansas City, Kans.

C. (2) S. 1347 and H. R. 3669, proposed amendments to Railroad Retirement Act; Defense Production Act; and all legislation affecting labor, generally. (4) Based on past experience, expenditures for the year should be approximately \$8,000 for salaries, office rent, equipment, and communications.

A. C. Clinton James, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. District of Columbia Building and Loan League, secretary's office, 1 Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 1210, transferring functions of Comptroller of the Currency in reference to building associations to Home Loan Bank Board. (4) \$12 salary annually and about \$200 expenses.

A. Eugene Kelly, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Foundation for Consumer Credit, New York City, N. Y.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to consumer credit controls.

A. Joe Keshena, Keshena, Wis.

B. Menominee Tribe of Indians.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting Indians or Indian tribes; opposed to H. R. 1551, supporting H. R. 264 and H. R. 2495.

A. Frank S. Ketcham, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Taxing of multiple corporations; amendment to Internal Revenue Code. (4) Not determined.

A. Frank S. Ketcham, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Tenant Owned Apartment Association, Inc., 17 East Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Equality of treatment of cooperative apartments under tax laws; amendment to Internal Revenue Code. (4) Not determined.

A. Cyrus B. King, Mills Building, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Wixson and Crowe, Inc., Redding, Calif.

C. (2) Interested in attempt to have included in H. R. 4473 an amendment to section 461 (a), Internal Revenue Act. (3)¹ (4) \$100 per day for time actually spent; estimated expenses \$600.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., 322 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Alloys Development Co., 2537 Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (2) To extend terms of patents because of loss of use during World War II. Bill to be introduced. (4) Undetermined.

A. John Kolanda, room 413, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Employees' Department, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, bills to amend Railroad Retirement Act. All legislation of interest to railroad employees in particular and labor legislation in general.

A. John A. Kratz, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) For the enactment of S. 1000 and H. R. 3793, identical bills, to amend section 7 (h) of the Natural Gas Act. (4) Retained by employer in connection with matters before Government agencies at an annual retainer of \$7,500, payable in quarterly installments.

A. Edward H. Kruse, Jr., 902 Fort Wayne Bank Building, Fort Wayne, Ind.

B. Wayne Pump Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

C. (2) Revenue bill of 1951, H. R. 4473. (4) Preliminary estimated expenses, \$500; compensation, estimate of \$2,000 for period covered.

A. Alfons Landa, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation related to the national defense and mobilization program, particularly legislation which directly or indirectly might affect the ability of the trucking industry to carry on its vital and essential function for the national welfare.

A. The Philip Lesly Co., 100 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Finance Conference, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Authority for regulation W in Defense Production Act. (3)¹ (4) Compensation, \$750 a month; expenses cover mimeographing, printing, travel, telephone and telegraph, mailings, messenger services, etc.; total amount in June 1951 expected to be about \$600.

A. Elsa K. Lowry, 5525 Nebraska Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) To advance the interests of mentally retarded children in Federal legislation for research, aid to education, rehabilitation, etc., as for example, in S. 3102, Eighty-first Congress, second session, reintroduced in Eighty-second Congress, first session. (4) This work to be done without compensation and without chargeable expenses or any other consideration for Association for the Advancement of Exceptional Children.

A. Lucas & Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.

A. Lucas & Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Radar-Radio Industries of Chicago, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

A. Gerald J. Lynch, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

C. (2) Analyze Federal plans, policies, and trends and proposed legislation and regulations in relation to interests of the company. (4) Estimated not more than \$3,000 per month for all duties and reimbursable expenses estimated at \$500 per month.

A. J. L. McCaskill, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C.

B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Congress relating to public education. (4) Actual expenses for lodging, food, and transportation, and as I shall devote not more than 50 percent of my time to lobbying only half of annual salary of \$8,500 should be reported.

A. Glen McDaniel, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative interests are: Revenue Revision Act of 1951; electromagnetic radiation bill (S. 537); extension of Defense Production Act of 1950 (H. R. 3871 and S. 1397). (3) RTMA Industry Report. (4) \$3,333.33 per month for all services.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants. (4) Expenditures confined to expenses paid by employee for travel, meals, lodging, and miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses; annual salary \$10,000.

A. G. E. MacKinnon, 826 First National-Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. (2) Support continuance of section 101 (2), title 26, United States Code. (4) Personal traveling expenses.

A. Henry S. Moser, 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Allstate Insurance Co., 3245 Arthington Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Excess-profits-tax legislation, H. R. 4473. (4) Registrant is paid an annual fee for his services; expense will be actual out-of-pocket disbursements for travel, long-distance communication, etc.

A. Joe G. Montague, Petroleum Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

B. Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, 410 East Weatherford Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the range cattle industry. (4) Annual retainer is \$16,000; estimated expenses for this quarter, \$5,000.

A. James S. Murray, West Chicago, Ill.

B. Lindsay Light & Chemical Co., West Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislative interest is to attempt to have written into pending legislation on aid to India a quid pro quo from India in the form of strategic and critical materials needed by the United States. (4) Annual salary, plus \$300 expenses.

A. Francis J. Myers, 2026 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. National Foundation for Consumer Credit, Inc., 45 East Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Regulation W, Public No. 774, Eighty-first Congress, second session. (4) \$3,750 per annum.

A. National Association of Building Owners and Managers, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Commercial rent control (H. R. 2520), proposed amendments to Defense Production Act of 1950 (S. 1397, H. R. 3871), relating to commercial rents and other legislation, if any, concerning commercial property.

A. Jerauld T. Oberholtzer, 4904 Forty-seventh Avenue, Hyattsville, Md.

B. Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, 642 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and all legislation of interest to labor. (4) Salary \$600 per month; no expenses.

A. Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Nicholas Building, P. O. Box 901, Toledo, Ohio.

C. (2) Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950. (4) Travel expense, \$1,000; printing, \$750; legal fees, \$10,000.

A. Robert S. Palmer, 204 State Office Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Mining Association, State Office Building, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) Matters pertaining to the mining industry of Colorado and other States; taxation, assessment work, tariffs, defense regulation legislation. (4) Expenses during temporary stay in Washington.

A. Lovell H. Parker, 614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Tax legislation affecting the television broadcasting industry. (4) (a) By the month, in addition to original retainer of \$3,000 to be paid; (b) \$500 per month for general services.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Jr., Polk Theatre Building, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Charles G. Jones and George Louizos, care of Jones Red Barn, Lakeland, Fla.

C. (2) Efforts are for the passage of a special bill to grant entry and additional time in this country in relation to the immigration status of Louizos. (4) \$250 retainer received; additional fee dependent on time taken, not contemplated to be more than \$250 additional; expenses, estimated \$50.

¹Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹Filed with the Clerk only.

A. Andrew A. Pettis, room 301, Bond Building, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N. J.

C. (2) All statutes and bills pertaining to ship construction, ship repair, labor, and all other legislation affecting the good and welfare of the people of the United States. (4) \$7,500 per year; office and personal expenses, \$6,000 per year.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Basic Vegetable Products, Inc., et al., Vacaville, Calif.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Mushroom Growers Cooperative Association, et al., Kennett Square, Pa.

A. F. Miles Radigan, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation that might affect members as going electric utilities, such as Public Law 9. Internal Revenue Code, TVA Act, Federal Power Act, Rural Electrification Act, reclamation acts, Flood Control Act of 1944, etc. (4) No anticipated expenses; annual salary, \$6,000.

A. Alex Radin, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical energy by local publicly owned electric systems, and the management and operation of such systems. (4) \$8,000 per annum; expenses will be primarily in the nature of duplicating statements and in telephone and telegraph charges, the amount of such expenses averaging about \$50 to \$75 per quarter.

A. Norman Warren Rales, Alexandria, Va., and Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) Currently interested in repeal of the so-called Jenkins Act.

A. J. P. Reinhold, 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Pending legislation affecting the interest of the railway company, including S. 1574, to provide geographical equality for appointments to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and St. Lawrence waterway legislation. (4) (a) Monthly; (b) \$1,833.33; (c) temporarily.

A. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges and obligations of retired officers, male and female, Regular and Reserve and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing with personnel matters, pay and retirement benefits and pensions, studying and analyzing bills, preparing statements for presentation to the cognizant committees, etc. (3) The Retired Officer. (4) (a) The association is a membership association of approximately 19,000 members who pay dues annually; (b) annual dues are \$4; (c) perpetual; (d) none specifically for legislative purposes; the president of the association receives a

salary of \$3,000 per annum; the executive vice president receives a salary of \$7,200 per annum; and the assistant legal counsel receives a salary of \$4,320 per annum.

A. Selva and Lee, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Tax legislation; housing bills: S. 349 and H. R. 2988. (4) \$5,000 per year and certain expenses.

A. Charles H. Slayman, Jr., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. AMVETS, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Federal legislation affecting veterans. (4) \$5,000 per annum.

A. Small Manufacturers' Emergency Committee, 1737 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 for RFC, in favor. (3)¹ (4) Not determined.

A. Sullivan, Bernard, Shea & Kenney, 804 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Tax legislation affecting the television broadcasting industry. (4) Estimated \$5,000.

A. The Tenant-Owned Apartment Association, Inc., 14 East Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Equality of treatment of cooperative apartments under tax laws; amendment to Internal Revenue Code. (4) Not determined.

A. Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation related to the national defense and mobilization program, particularly legislation which directly or indirectly might affect the ability of the trucking industry to carry on its vital and essential function for the national welfare. (4) Not determined.

A. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting the marketing and distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables, directly or indirectly. (3) Bulletin; the Packer, and Produce News. (4) As legislative work less than 1 percent of a budget of about \$120,000 a year.

A. Herbert F. Walton, 117 Elmore Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

B. Allstate Insurance Co., 3245 Arthington Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Excess profits tax legislation, H. R. 4473; (4) Registrant is paid an annual salary for his services as vice president and comptroller; expenses will be actual out-of-pocket disbursements for travel, long-distance communications, etc.

A. Vincent T. Wasilewski, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) McFarland bill (S. 658); Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U. S. C.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

151; Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U. S. C. 1001; radio fraud bill (H. R. 2948); copyright bills (H. R. 3589, H. R. 2464); and bills to establish a National Citizens Advisory Board on Radio and Television (S. J. Res. 76, S. 1579). (4) Annual salary \$6,000; expenses about \$25 per month.

A. The Wayne Pump Co., 513-621 Tecumseh Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

C. (2) Interest is confined specifically to section 122, Net Operating Loss Deduction, and section 131, Taxes of Foreign Countries and Possessions of the United States, of the United States Internal Revenue Code. (4) Compensation, \$2,000; traveling expenses, expenses, \$1,000.

A. William H. Webb, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Registrant's legislative interests are the passage of legislation to authorize settlement for certain inequitable losses in pay sustained by officers of the commissioned services. (4) The usual office, traveling and personal expenses of an attorney, probably \$150 per month.

A. Roy Westgard, Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., and North Kent Road, Carmel, N. Y.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, H. R. 3669, and S. 1347, companion bills amending Railroad Retirement Act.

A. Howard C. Westwood, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Institute of Accountants and its members, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) S. 17, H. R. 3097, and S. 1725.

A. Walter F. Woodul, Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.

B. Imperial Sugar Co., Sugar Land, Tex., and Sugar Land Industries, Sugar Land, Tex.

C. (2) Only present House and Senate bill (H. R. 4521 and S. 1694) to revise and extend Sugar Act of 1948. (4) \$5,000 annually and nominal expenses for travel.

SENATE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1951

(Legislative day of Tuesday, September 13, 1951)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who desirest truth in the inward parts, we would come to Thee in that fear of the Lord which is the beginning of wisdom. Keep us, we beseech Thee, from the folly of attempting to deceive Thee, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid. As those whose powers are dedicated to the Nation's weal, make us ever faithful to each challenging duty, loyal to every high claim, responsive to the human needs of this suffering earth; setting a seal upon our lips so that no thoughtless words of ours shall sting or harm another. Valiantly