

Richard Nixon Presidential Library
White House Special Files Collection
Folder List

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
17	7	n.d.	Report	Draft statement of Richard Nixon on Mining Industry Policies. 5 pgs.
17	7	10/07/1968	Letter	Letter from Richard Nixon to Chris Dobbins, President American Mining Congress. 3 pgs.
17	7	10/01/1968	Memo	Telegram draft to Chris Dobbins, President American Mining Congress. 3 pgs. Attached to previous.
17	7	n.d.	Report	Statement by Richard Nixon on Mining Industry Policies. 3 pgs. Attached to previous.
17	7	10/05/1968	Report	Statement by Richard Nixon- The Importance of Mining Industry Policies to the National Security and the National Economy. 3 pgs.
17	7	10/07/1968	Memo	Memo from Chuck Colson to Alan Greenspan- Reedited version of the mining paper. 1 pg.

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17	7	10/07/1968	Memo	Memo from Chuck Colson to Alan Greenspan. 1 pg.
17	7	10/07/1968	Memo	Draft of mining paper. 3 pgs.
17	7	10/11/1968	Newsletter	Forest Products Newsletter. 216-LL-39. 4 pgs.
17	7	07/30/1968	Report	Statement of the Forest Products Industry before the Platform Committee, Republican Party Convention. 5 pgs.
17	7	10/11/1968	Letter	Letter from Henry Bahr to Mr. Rein. 5 pgs.
17	7	07/1968	Report	Statement by former Vice President Richard Nixon on the Rights for Women Ammendment. 1 pg. Duplicate not scanned.
17	7	10/24/1968	Memo	Telegram to Alice Paul from Spiro Agnew concerning the equal rights ammdement. 1 pg. Duplicate not scanned.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
17	7	07/29/1968	Report	Statement of the American Library Association to the Republican National Convention Committee on Resolutions Recommending a Plank on Libraries. 5 pgs.
17	7	09/16/1968	Letter	Letter from Roger McDonough to Bert Rein. 8 pgs including attachments.
17	7	10/22/1968	Memo	Statement by Richard Nixon- Leadership Library Development. 2 pgs. Duplicate not scanned.
17	7	10/22/1968	Memo	American Library Association Addresses. 1 pg.
17	7	10/22/1968	Memo	Memo to Roger McDonough from Richard Nixon. 1 pg. Duplicate not scanned.
17	7	10/22/1968	Memo	Memo to Germaine Krettick from Richard Nixon. 1 pg.
17	7	10/22/1968	Memo	Memo to David Clift from Richard Nixon. 1 pg.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
17	7	n.d.	Report	Leadership in Library Development. 1 pg. Duplicates not scanned.
17	7	10/30/1968	Letter	Thank you letter from Germaine Krettek to Richard Nixon. 1 pg.
17	7	10/03/19668	Letter	Letter from James Reeves to Chuck Colson concerning the dairy farmers. 3 pgs including attachments.
17	7	12/11/1969	Newspaper	"Senate Completes Tax Bill Amendments and Apparently Will Pass Measure Today" in the Wall Street Journal. 1 pg. Not scanned.
17	7	12/10/1969	Newspaper	"Big '69 Drop Seen In Steel Imports" by Robert Walker in the New York Times. 1 pg. Not scanned.

DRAFT STATEMENT OF RICHARD NIXON
ON MINING INDUSTRY POLICIES

The American mining industry occupies a peculiarly significant role in the economy of our nation:

It provides the raw materials so essential to our manufacturing and industrial capability;

The industry's ^{production} ~~success~~ has an important impact on our nation's balance of payments;

Mining is the economic base for the total economies of vast areas of the Southwest and the Rocky Mountain States;

It provides and creates employment for upwards of one-half million people;

Finally, the development of a healthy, viable mining industry has ^a direct impact on our national security.

~~Federal policies in recent years have had an increasingly~~
~~involved~~ ^{increasingly} ~~effect upon the economic well-being of~~ ^{in recent years,} ~~The~~ mining industry has become increasingly involved ⁱⁿ a variety of Federal Programs

Growing national concern over air and water pollution, land

reclamation^{and} beautification of the countryside have lead to the establishment of Federal programs directly affecting the day to day operations of this industry. I know that the industry recognizes the necessity for working within the framework of these national objectives; The industry has^{already} invested substantial amounts of its own funds in developing important techniques for reducing air and water pollution created by mining operations.

My Administration will fully support our national objectives in the field of air and water pollution. It will do so with full recognition of the need for maintaining a healthy viable mining industry. ^{To this end} ~~In this field~~, I believe that the Federal government must work in partnership with industry and labor and with the States and local communities. There must be a balancing of interests. We cannot achieve our very vital goals in the field of air and water^f pollution at the expense of any one particular group. ^Particularly is this so in the case of the mining industry whose

products are so vital to fuel our nation's ^{Industrial} needs.

In the field of reclamation, my Administration will again work in partnership with the states and local communities and the industries. We must see to it that the scars on our countryside created by vast mining operations are eliminated. ~~But~~ ^{we} must do so in full recognition of local needs, local requirements, differing conditions from area to area and the multiplicity ^{of uses} to which reclaimed land can be put. ^Q To encourage a healthy, ^{ever growing} ~~growing~~ mining industry, Federal policies must also take into account the enormous capital required by the industry and the huge risks which the industry must take. Our nation's tax laws should ^{through special depletion allowances} continue as they do now to provide for these risks and for the peculiar nature of mining operations.

During this Administration, we ^{the copper} ~~have witnessed~~ the most ^{unlucky} ~~crippling~~ work stoppage ^{in its} ~~in the industry's~~ history. A stoppage which injured our position in world commerce, ~~in the commercial~~.

~~market~~ and which ^{added to} ~~costed~~ our balance of payments deficit an

addition ^d one-half billion dollars. I do not believe that the

Federal government ^{should} ~~can~~ be a partisan on either side in a labor-

management dispute. ^{The Task of} The Federal government ^{is to} ~~must~~ create a healthy

climate in which industry and labor can work together - in which

both industry and labor ~~xxxxxx~~ recognizes ^{overriding} their responsibilities

to the national interest. We can ill-afford to suffer the loss

to our national economy that results from such protracted and such

bitter disputes.

Finally, my Administration will be pledged to a national stockpile policy which fully reflects - and exclusively reflects - national security considerations. Our critical minerals stockpile should not be used, as it has been during the past Administration,

as a resource for raising additional revenues for the Federal

Treasury ^{should it be used as} ~~as~~ a ^{sword} sort of ^{Damocles} " " over the heads of industry

and labor. Our materials stockpile must be geared to the emergency

needs of the country in time of national crisis.

America needs a strong viable mining industry - our economy

and our defenses depend upon it. In its administration of policies

affecting national resources, ~~the~~ ^{My} Federal administration ~~must be~~ ^{will}

be constantly mindful ^{and concerned with} ~~of~~ the vital role of this industry.

450 Park Avenue
New York, New York
October 7, 1968

Mr. Chris Dobbins, President
American Mining Congress
Riviera Hotel
Las Vegas, Nevada

On the occasion of this year's Mining Show, may I convey through you my greetings and good wishes to all who are engaged in the work of the American Mining Industry.

The Mining Industry occupies a vital and significant role in our nation's economy, providing the raw materials so essential to our manufacturing and industrial capability. Mining moreover creates employment for upwards of one-half million people, and is the base for the economies of the vast areas of the Southwest and the Rocky Mountain states.

Growing national concern over air and water pollution, land reclamation, and beautification has increasingly involved the mining industry in a variety of federal programs. The industry, I know, recognizes its responsibility to the public, and the necessity of working within the framework of our vital national objectives with respect to air and water pollution and land reclamation. I am aware, for example, that the industry has invested substantial amounts of its own funds in developing important techniques for pollution abatement.

My Administration will pursue our national objectives in pollution with full recognition of the necessity of maintaining a healthy viable mining industry. To this end, I believe, that the Federal government should work in partnership with the states and local communities and with industry and labor. Only in this way can there be a balancing of interests. We can and will achieve our vital goals

without undo hardship on any one individual group.

In the field of reclamation, my administration will also work in partnership with the states and local communities and industries. We must successfully reclaim land disturbed by mining operations. We must do so in recognition of local needs, local requirements, from area to area and the multiplicity of uses to which reclaimed land can be put.

To encourage a healthy, ever growing mining industry, enormous capital is required by the industry and huge risks must be taken. We must maintain the provisions contained in our present tax laws including depletion allowances which take into account these risks and the peculiar nature of mining operations.

During the past year, the copper industry experienced the most crippling work stoppage in its history, a stoppage which injured our position in world commerce, and which added to our balance of payments deficit an additional one-half billion dollars. I do not believe that the Federal government should be a partisan on either side in a labor-management dispute. The task of the Federal government is to create a healthy climate in which industry and labor can work together - in which both industry and labor recognize their overriding responsibilities to the national interest. We can ill-afford to suffer the loss to our national economy that results from such protracted and such bitter disputes.

Finally, my administration will be pledged to a national stockpile policy which fully reflects - and exclusively reflects - national security considerations. Our critical minerals stockpile should not be used, as it has been during the

past administration to raise additional funds for the Treasury or as a weapon of the Federal government to achieve its goals with industry and labor.

In all of its policies, the next Administration must be mindful of the need to maintain a strong and viable mining industry, one which can meet all of the national security requirements of our nation and one which can openly and successfully compete in world markets.

Richard M. Nixon

Draft October 1, 1968

TELEGRAM

Mr. Cris Dobbins, President
American Mining Congress
Riviera Hotel
Las Vegas, Nevada

On the occasion of this year's Mining Show, may I convey through you my greetings and good wishes to all who are engaged in the work of the American mining industry.

Our Nation's economy depends heavily on the unique and vital contribution made by mining -- in all its segments. Our national security also is keyed importantly to the supply of metals, coal, industrial and agricultural minerals which this industry produces.

This industry not only supplies the products on which our economy and our defenses are so dependent. It creates and maintains the jobs on which literally hundreds of thousands of mining employees and their families rely. These are factors which must be central to the thinking of any government program or policy affecting mining.

It is my purpose, and it will be the purpose of my Administration, in whatever necessary governmental programs we undertake, to draw upon the mining industry's experience, skills

and demonstrated dedication to the public good. We will welcome the industry's help. And I pledge the cooperation and the understanding of my Administration in all these endeavors.

Mining has virtually no choice in locating its facilities. It must seek out its products and then mine them where they are found. To discover a valuable mineral deposit and then establish a modern mining facility is a venture calling for great skills, for much capital outlay, and for enormous risks. All this, in my view, clearly warrants the maintenance of suitable tax incentives, including the depletion allowance.

Additionally, in moving toward desirable environmental quality goals, such as the abatement of pollution and the reclamation of mined lands, my Administration will recognize the need for a careful balancing of interests for the benefit of all Americans. Environmental maintenance must be a partnership undertaking, not one dictated from Washington. Regional, State and local conditions will vary. My Administration will therefore work in close cooperation with State and local governments, and with your industry in meeting these problems.

I pledge to you that my Administration, in all its policies -- including those in such areas as labor-management relations, government stockpiling, foreign trade, public lands --

will take into account the particular problems of mining, our Nation's special dependence on this industry, and the overriding public need to maintain a viable and expanding domestic mining industry fully capable of competing in the world market place.

Richard M. Nixon

Blair copy to AQ SURTON
Ed McCabe } Riviera
Hotel

STATEMENT BY RICHARD NIXON
ON MINING INDUSTRY POLICIES

WJ

The American mining industry occupies a peculiarly significant role in the economy of our nation:

It provides the raw materials so essential to our manufacturing and industrial capability;

The industry's production has an important impact on our Nation's balance of payments;

Mining is the economic base for the total economies of vast areas of the Southwest and the Rocky Mountain States;

It provides and creates employment for upwards of one-half million people;

Finally, the development of a healthy viable mining industry has ~~an~~ direct impact on our national security.

In recent years, the mining industry has become increasingly involved in a variety of Federal Programs. Growing national concern over air and water pollution, land reclamation and beautification of the countryside have led to the establishment of Federal programs directly affecting the day to day operations of this industry. I know that the industry recognizes the necessity ^{of} working within the framework of ^{appropriate} ~~such~~ national objectives; the industry has invested substantial amounts of its own funds in developing important techniques for reducing air and water pollution created by mining operations.

My administration will fully support our national objectives in the field of air and water pollution. It will do so with full recognition of the need for maintaining a healthy viable mining industry.

To this end, I believe that the Federal government must work in partnership with industry and labor and with the States and local communities. There must be a balancing of interests. We cannot achieve our very vital goals in the field of air and water pollution ^{without penalizing} ~~at the expense of any one particular group. Particularly~~ ~~is this so in the case of the mining industry whose products are~~ ~~so vital to fuel our nation's industrial needs.~~

In the field of reclamation, my administration will again work in partnership with the states and local communities and the industries. We must see to it that the scars on our countryside created by vast mining operations are eliminated. We must do so in full recognition of local needs, local requirements, differing conditions from area to area and the multiplicity of uses to which reclaimed land can be put.

To encourage a healthy, ever growing mining industry, Federal policies must also take into account the enormous capital required by the industry and the huge risks which the industry must take. Our nation's tax laws should continue as they do now through special depletion allowances to provide for these risks and for the peculiar nature of mining operations.

During this Administration, the copper industry experienced the most crippling work stoppage in its history, a stoppage which injured our position in world commerce, and which added to our balance of payments deficit an additional one-half billion dollars. I do not believe that the Federal government should be a partisan on either side in a labor-management dispute. The task of the

Federal government is to create a healthy climate in which industry and labor can work together - in which both industry and labor recognize their overriding responsibilities to the national interest. We can ill-afford to suffer the loss to our national economy that results from such protracted and such bitter disputes.

Finally, my administration will be pledged to a national stockpile policy which fully reflects - and exclusively reflects - national security considerations. Our critical minerals stockpile should not be used, as it has been during the past administration, as a resource for raising additional revenues for the Federal Treasury nor should it be used as a "sword of Damocles" over the heads of industry and labor. Our materials stockpile must be geared to the emergency needs of the country in time of national crisis. .

STATEMENT BY RICHARD M. NIXON
450 Park Avenue
New York, New York
October 5, 1968

THE IMPORTANCE OF MINING INDUSTRY POLICIES TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY
AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

The American mining industry occupies a peculiarly significant role in the economy of our nation:

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In recent years, the mining industry has become increasingly involved in a variety of Federal Programs. Growing national concern over air and water pollution, land reclamation and beautification of the countryside have led to the establishment of Federal programs directly affecting the day to day operations of this industry. I know that the industry recognizes the necessity for working towards the accomplishment of our vital national objectives in these areas. The industry has already invested substantial amounts of its own funds in developing important techniques for pollution abatement.

My administration will pursue our national objectives in pollution abatement with full recognition of the need for maintaining a healthy viable mining industry.

To this end, I believe that the Federal government must work in partnership with industry and labor and with the States and local communities. There must be a balancing of interests. We can and will achieve our pollution abatement vital goals without penalizing any one particular group.

In the field of reclamation, my administration will again work in partnership with the states and local communities and the industries involved. Reclamation of land disturbed by mining operations must be accomplished. We must do so, however, in full recognition of local needs, local requirements, differing conditions from area to area and the multiplicity of uses to which reclaimed land can be put.

To encourage a healthy, ever growing mining industry, Federal policies must also take into account the enormous capital required by the industry and the huge risks which the industry must take. We must maintain the recognition contained in our present tax laws including the special depletion allowances for these risks and for the peculiar nature of mining operations.

The copper industry experienced the most crippling work stoppage in its history, a stoppage which injured our position in world commerce, and which added an additional one-half billion dollars to our balance of payments deficit. I do not believe that the Federal government should be a partisan on either side in a labor-management dispute. The task of the Federal government is to create a healthy climate in which industry and labor can work together -- in which both

industry and labor recognize their overriding responsibilities to the national interest. We can ill-afford to suffer the loss to our national economy that results from such protracted and such bitter disputes.

Finally, my administration will be pledged to a national stockpile policy which fully reflects - and exclusively reflects - national security considerations. Our critical minerals stockpile should not be used to raise additional funds for the Treasury or as a weapon of the federal government to achieve its goals with industry and labor.

In all of its policies, the next Administration must be mindful of the need to maintain a strong and viable mining industry, one which can meet all of the national security requirements of our nation and one which can openly compete and successfully compete in world markets.

JG WASH .

38

TO: ALAN GREENSPAN
FROM: CHUCK COLSON

THE FOLLOWING IS THE RE-EDITED VERSION OF THE MINING PAPER.

450 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
OCTOBER 7, 1968

MR. CHRIS DOBBINS, PRESIDENT
AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS
RIVIERA HOTEL
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

ON THE OCCASION OF THIS YEAR'S MINING SHOW, MAY I CONVEY THROUGH YOU MY GREETINGS AND GOOD WISHES TO ALL WHO ARE ENGAGED IN THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN MINING INDUSTRY.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OCCUPIES A VITAL AND SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN OUR NATION'S ECONOMY, PROVIDING THE RAW MATERIALS SO ESSENTIAL TO OUR MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CAPABILITY. MINING MOREOVER CREATES EMPLOYMENT FOR UPWARDS OF ONE-HALF MILLION PEOPLE, AND IS THE BASE FOR THE ECONOMIES OF THE VAST AREAS OF THE SOUTHWEST AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES.

GROWING NATIONAL CONCERN OVER AIR AND WATER POLLUTION AND LAND RECLAMATION HAS INCREASINGLY INVOLVED THE MINING INDUSTRY IN A VARIETY OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS. MOREOVER, THE INDUSTRY HAS INVESTED SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF ITS OWN FUNDS IN DEVELOPING IMPORTANT TECHNIQUES FOR POLLUTION ABATEMENT.

MY ADMINISTRATION WILL PURSUE OUR NATIONAL OBJECTIVES IN POLLUTION CONTROL WITH FULL RECOGNITION OF THE NECESSITY OF MAINTAINING A HEALTHY MINING INDUSTRY. TO THIS END, I BELIEVE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD WORK IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE STATES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND WITH INDUSTRY AND LABOR. ONLY IN THIS WAY CAN THERE BE A PROPER BALANCING OF THE VARIED CONCERNS.

IN RECLAMATION, ALSO THERE MUST BE PARTNERSHIP WITH THE STATES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND INDUSTRIES. IN RECLAIMING LANDS DISTURBED BY MINING OPERATIONS, THERE MUST BE RECOGNITION OF LOCAL NEEDS, LOCAL REQUIREMENTS FROM AREA TO AREA, AND THE MULTIPLICITY OF USES TO WHICH RECLAIMED LAND CAN BE PUT.

DURING THE PAST YEAR THE COPPER INDUSTRY EXPERIENCED THE MOST CRIPPLING WORK STOPPAGE IN ITS HISTORY, A STOPPAGE WHICH INJURED OUR POSITION IN WORLD COMMERCE, AND WHICH ADDED TO OUR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT AN ADDITIONAL HALF-BILLION DOLLARS. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT BE A PARTISAN IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES. ITS TASK IS TO CREATE A HEALTHY CLIMATE IN WHICH INDUSTRY AND LABOR CAN WORK TOGETHER -- IN WHICH BOTH INDUSTRY AND LABOR CAN THEMSELVES RESOLVE THEIR DISAGREEMENTS IN HARMONY WITH THEIR OVERRIDING RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE NATIONAL INTEREST.

FINALLY A NIXON ADMINISTRATION WILL BE COMMITTED TO A NATIONAL STOCKPILE POLICY WHICH FULLY AND EXCLUSIVELY REFLECTS NATIONAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS. OUR CRITICAL MINERALS STOCKPILE SHOULD NOT BE USED TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THE TREASURY OR AS A FEDERAL WEAPON AGAINST INDUSTRY OR LABOR.

IN ALL OF ITS POLICIES, THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION MUST BE MINDFUL OF THE NEED TO MAINTAIN A STRONG MINING INDUSTRY, WHICH CAN MEET THE SECURITY REQUIREMENTS OF OUR NATION AND SUCCESSFULLY COMPETE IN WORLD MARKETS.

RICHARD M. NIXON

END.

DELIVER IMMEDIATELY TO TOM COLE OR ALAN GREENSPAN.

*The following is the re-edited version
of the mining paper.*

JGT WASH
TO: ALAN GREENSPAN
FROM: CHUCK COLSON

BRYCE HARLOW HAS APPROVED THIS IN THIS FORM AS FOLLOWS*

WE MUST BE ABLE TO TELEGRAM THIS MONDAY TO THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS. PRESS SHOULD BE FOR RELEASE MONDAY. ALL OF OUR COVER LETTERS TRANSMITTING COPIES OF THIS WILL BE PREPARED AND READY TO GO IN THE MAIL MONDAY NIGHT. THIS ONE IS HOT AND IMPORTANT. MUST HAVE LEAXXX CLEARANCE FOR MONDAY.

M

450 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
OCTOBER 7, 1968

MR. CHRIS DOBBINS, PRESIDENT
AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS
RIVIERA HOTEL
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

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TO ENCOURAGE HEALTHY GROWTH OF THE MINING INDUSTRY, ENORMOUS CAPITAL IS REQUIRED AND HIGH RISKS MUST BE TAKEN. THERE IS NO PRESENT ALTERNATIVE, IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST, TO THE DEPLETION ALLOWANCES WHICH ARE SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THESE IMMENSE RISKS, HEAVY COSTS, AND THE PECULIAR NATURE OF MINING OPERATIONS.

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RICHARD M. NIXON

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DELIVER IMMEDIATELY TO TOM COLE OR ALAN GRESNENSPAN

TO TOM COLE

MANPOWER AND BROADCASTING STATEMENTS BEING PUT ON TAPE -- COMING SOONEST.

450 Park Avenue
New York, New York
October 7, 1968

Mr. Chris Dobbins, President
American Mining Congress
Riviera Hotel
Las Vegas, Nevada

On the occasion of this year's Mining Show, may I convey through you my greetings and good wishes to all who are engaged in the work of the American Mining Industry.

The Mining Industry occupies a vital and significant role in our nation's economy, providing the raw materials so essential to our manufacturing and industrial capability. Mining moreover creates employment for upwards of one-half million people, and is the base for the economies of the vast areas of the Southwest and the Rocky Mountain states.

Growing national concern over air and water pollution, land reclamation, and beautification has increasingly involved the mining industry in a variety of federal programs. ^{the industry} ~~The industry, I know,~~ recognizes its responsibility ~~to the public,~~ and the necessity of working within the framework of our vital national objectives with respect to air and water pollution and land reclamation. I ~~am~~ aware, for example, ~~that~~ the industry has invested substantial amounts of its own funds in developing important techniques for pollution abatement.

My Administration will pursue our national objectives in pollution ^{control} with full recognition of the necessity of maintaining a healthy ~~vital~~ mining industry. To this end, I believe, that the Federal government should work in partnership with the states and local communities and with industry and labor. Only in this way can ^{there} ~~there~~ be a balancing of interests. ~~We can and will achieve our vital goals~~

proper *the varied concerns*

~~without undue hardship on any one individual group.~~

In the ~~field~~ of reclamation, ~~my Administration will~~ ^{there must be} also work in partnership with the states and local communities and industries. ~~We must~~ ⁱⁿ ~~successfully~~ ^{by} reclaim land ~~disturbed by~~ ^{by} mining operations. ~~We must do so in~~ ^{there must be} recognition of local needs, local requirements, ~~from area to area,~~ ^{from area to area,} and the multiplicity of uses to which reclaimed land can be put.

To encourage a healthy, ~~and~~ ^{growth of the} growing mining industry, enormous capital is required by the industry and huge risks must be taken. ~~We must maintain~~ ^{there for no} the provisions contained in our present tax laws including depletion allowances which ~~take into account these risks and the peculiar nature of mining operations.~~ ^{are specifically designed to} ~~take into account these risks and the peculiar nature of mining operations.~~ ^{heavy costs}

~~During the past year,~~ ^{During the} the copper industry experienced the most crippling work stoppage in its history, a stoppage which injured our position in world commerce, and which added to our balance of payments deficit an additional ~~one~~ half-billion dollars. ~~I do not believe that~~ ^{not} the Federal government should be a partisan ~~on either side~~ ^{its} in a labor-management dispute, ~~the~~ ^{its} task of the Federal government is to create a healthy climate in which industry and labor can work together - in which ~~both industry and labor~~ ^{can themselves resolve their disagreements in harmony with} recognize their overriding responsibilities to the national interest. We can ill-afford to suffer the loss to our national economy that results from such protracted and such bitter disputes.

Finally, ^{a Nixon} ~~my~~ Administration will be ~~pledged~~ ^{committed} to a national stockpile policy which fully ~~reflects~~ and exclusively reflects national security considerations. Our critical minerals stockpile should not be ~~used~~ ^{abused}, as it has been during the

past ~~Administration~~ to raise ~~additional~~ funds for the Treasury or as a weapon of the ~~Federal government~~ to achieve ^{opposed} its goals with industry ^{or} and labor. ^{found}

In all of its policies, the next Administration must be mindful of the need to maintain a strong ~~and viable~~ mining industry, ~~one~~ which can ^{meet} ~~meet all~~ of the ~~national~~ security requirements of our nation and ~~one~~ which can ~~openly and~~ successfully compete in world markets.

Richard M. Nixon

Forest Products Newsletter



Published by NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION*

1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

216-LL-39

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1968

LUMBER PRICES, PRODUCTION

The Board of Directors of the National Association of Home Builders, meeting this week in Atlantic City, N.J., adopted a resolution calling on the President's Council of Economic Advisers and the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability to study lumber industry pricing patterns and federal forest management and timber export policies with a view to maximizing lumber and plywood availability. The NAHB resolution was praised by NFPA Executive Vice President M. B. Doyle, who stated that NAHB and NFPA have worked together closely during the past months in efforts to relieve export pressures on the timber supply in the West. The major factor forcing up lumber and plywood prices, Doyle said, is the rate at which timber from western federal lands has been sold for export. He noted that exports currently are running at upwards of the rate of 2.4 billion board feet annually, compared with the total log export volume of 1.6 billion board feet in 1967.

Study Other Cost Factors

In commending the NAHB resolution, Doyle urged that if the President's Council of Economic Advisers and Cabinet Committee on Price Stability study industry pricing patterns and their influence on housing costs, it also study other housing cost factors such as labor, land, and mortgage costs which are the major elements in housing cost increases. He noted that current prices for western Douglas Fir have increased only 17 per cent since 1956, while lumber and plywood producers have absorbed log cost increases of upwards of 100 per cent, labor cost increases of 43 per cent, and concurrent increases in equipment and shipping costs.

Supply- Demand Pressures

Doyle emphasized that lumber prices in 1968 "clearly reflect supply and demand pressures," pointing out that the forest products industry presents an almost classic example of an industry in pure competition since prices are established in day-to-day free market bargaining between buyer and seller, by production costs, and by the price trends of competing materials. He stressed that the industry cannot administer prices like the automobile, steel, aluminum and other more concentrated industries, and reported the industry's concern over the effect recent price trends will have on the competitive position of forest products in the building materials market.

Federal Policy

However, he emphasized that the federal government, as the largest supplier of timber to the lumber manufacturing industry, selling hundreds of times more timber than any other supplier, is the log price

* Formerly NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

setter and the major beneficiary of rising timber prices. He said the industry "has consistently urged federal land-managing agencies to increase timber production from national forest and other federal lands through more efficient timber management methods and increased investment in timber access roads, thinnings, genetic improvements, fire, insect and disease control, and fertilization." He noted that it was unfortunate that federal timber managing agencies now are undergoing budget cuts which will restrict their ability to increase timber production with the result there will be "needless and artificial timber supply shortages."

**LOG
EXPORTS**

The President, Tuesday, signed the 1968 Foreign Aid Act which contains the Morse Amendment limiting the export of logs from western federal lands to 350 million board feet annually for three years. The limitation applies to exports of federal timber west of the 100th meridian, beginning in 1969. In signing the bill, the President said: "This provision affects our trade with Japan. The United States Government assures the Government of Japan that we will give full consideration -- bearing in mind United States domestic requirements -- to Japan's desire to have the law administered in a manner least harmful to our trade relations."

**NFPA FALL
MEETING**

Record attendance at the NFPA Fall Meeting already has been registered for the association's first international meeting in Vancouver, B. C., Canada, Oct. 20-23. In addition to an excellent response from U. S. industry leaders, across-the-border members of the Canadian Wood Council have been enthusiastic in making plans to remain in Vancouver following the CWC meeting which will precede the NFPA meeting.

**Mock
Senate
Hearing**

NFPA President James D. Bronson will officially open the NFPA Fall Meeting at the Bayshore Inn, Oct. 21. The Opening Session will feature a simulated hearing of a Committee of the United States Senate on forestry and regulatory matters. Roles of committee members and witnesses appearing before the committee will be portrayed by industry leaders and staff executives of NFPA and its federated member associations.

**Special
Conferences**

A Congress on Technology, Engineering and Marketing and a Legislative Action and Public Affairs Seminar will be held immediately prior to the Fall Meeting. Both conferences will take place Oct. 18-19. Interest in the Congress and Seminar programs by industry technical and public affairs specialists indicates record attendance at both events.

FEDERAL
TIMBER
MANAGEMENT
HEARINGS

Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) will announce Oct. 14 that his Senate Small Business Subcommittee will open its study of federal timber management Nov. 26. Witnesses from the home building and forest products industries and appropriate federal agencies will be invited to testify. Hearing topic will be "What are the estimated wood needs of the future, and how will they be met." Senator Morse said subsequent hearings will detail (1) the advances in timber cultivation which are known and available; (2) competing uses for public land and their compatibility with intensive timber cultivation; (3) public timber marketing practices; (4) financial obstacles to higher yield from public forests, and (5) whether changes in timber management and funding are desirable.

Federal
Timber
Production

Senator Morse said that the nation's home builders are alarmed to find that with a housing boom in the making, lumber is in short supply and its price rising, adding: "It is in short supply because our mills in the Northwest have not been able to increase production as they usually do in response to high demand for lumber." He cited Japanese log purchases as "a major factor" and noted that the three-year limitation on federal timber exports contained in the Foreign Aid Act "should be our opportunity to look into ways of increasing production of public timber."

WHITE
HOUSE
DODGES

Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Special Assistant to the President, this week acknowledged receipt of the NFPA telegram protesting President Johnson's criticism of timber harvesting as a "hungry and hasty and selfish act of destruction" when he signed four recreation and beautification bills last week. Califano cited the President's proclamation of National Forest Products Week as evidence of White House recognition of the important role of sound timber harvesting in the national economy. In reply, M. B. Doyle pointed out that leading wire services and newspapers had used the President's remarks about "chain saws" and "destruction" to the detriment of the industry. He expressed the industry's inability to "understand the ambivalence of the Administration's position."

National
Interest

Doyle said: "Either the forest resource, as the proclamation says, plays an essential role 'in stimulating the advancement of our rural economy and the continued growth and prosperity of the entire Nation' or, as the President's remarks indicated, the forest resource must be spared from ... 'destruction.'" Concluding, Doyle said: "We strongly believe ... it is the responsibility of the Administration never to suggest, under any circumstances, that timber harvesting is inimical to the national interest. I would respectfully urge that the President offer for public understanding a clarification of what

appears to many to be diametrically opposed positions on the basis of last week's two statements."

**TIMBER SALE
CONTRACT
REVISIONS**

The Chairman of the industry's Federal Timber Purchasers Committee, Faye Stewart, wrote Agriculture Secretary Freeman last week that three major unresolved issues in the industry-Forest Service 14-month review and revision of the Timber Sale Contract form should be brought to his attention. Stewart pointed out that the three issues are departures from traditional Forest Service-purchaser procedures and involve payment bonds, purchaser's fire liability, and purchaser's road construction obligations. He stated they are all proposals put forward by the Forest Service which have met with the "unanimous opposition of all segments of the forest industry as represented by the Federal Timber Purchasers Committee." He called on the Secretary to use his offices "to retain and preserve the bilateral spirit of the contract." He said that if implemented, the proposed Forest Service policies would substantially alter this spirit.

**SAFETY-
HEALTH
REGULATIONS**

The Labor Department has scheduled a hearing Nov. 6, in Washington, D. C., on a proposed revision of safety and health standards applicable to federal supply contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Act. The proposals, published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** Sept. 20, cover such areas as occupational noise exposure, exposure to harmful gases, vapors, fumes, dusts, and mists; material handling and storage; safety guards on machinery; traffic safety; and records of injuries. Requests to testify should be made 10 days in advance of the hearings. Address communications to the Director, Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. 20212.

**FIRE
INSURANCE**

An error in determining the fire insurance rate for heavy timber construction for a chain of restaurants was clarified recently by NFPA's Fire Insurance Department, enabling the owner to proceed with future planned construction. A representative of a lumber firm contacted NFPA for assistance with the insurance problem. NFPA consulted with the local rating bureau, confirmed the error by an insurance broker, and assured the architect that the proper insurance rate was significantly lower than expected.

**AFI ANNUAL
MEETING**

Theme of the American Forest Institute's first Annual Meeting, Oct. 29-30, at Washington, D. C.'s Mayflower Hotel, is "Communications in Action." It reflects the increasing recognition of the need for expanded communications. Contact AFI, 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006, for details.

1. Organization: Forest Products Industry
2. Membership and Representation: 18 Lumbermen and wood products organizations
3. Representative:
 - (a) Presentation: Mort Doyle ✓
Executive Vice President
 - (b) Washington: 1619 mass Ave. N.W. 20036
332-1050
Mr. Baker - w. 11. 27. 1970
4. Key Issues Presented: Multiple use concept for public forest lands , emphasize private land management.
5. Platform Position: "Federal laws applicable to public lands and retailed resources will be updating and a public use. We will enlarge such rates to insure their multiple use as economic resources and recreational national areas.

Statement
of the
FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY
before the
PLATFORM COMMITTEE
Republican Party Convention
Miami, Florida
July 30, 1968

I am Mortimer B. Doyle, Executive Vice President of the National Forest Products Association, a federation of 18 lumber and wood products organizations throughout the United States. While we are headquartered in Washington, D. C., we represent the national legislative, technical, resource, and public information interests of regional wood product manufacturing organizations in the continental United States and Alaska. On public issues such as I will discuss today I am authorized as well to speak in behalf of the American Plywood Association which, while not a formal member of our federation, subscribes to our policy positions on legislative and resource matters.

As a preface to recommending specific planks for the platform of the Republican Party to enable the United States to realize the maximum benefits from its forest resources, it is important to establish the general parameters of our industry and national interests.

The growing of trees to fulfill our people's material, spiritual, recreational and esthetic needs requires the use of land. Competing demands for land impose restraints upon the growing, harvesting and replenishment of our forests in perpetuity. A fundamental concern of the nation must, therefore, be the assignment of relative values to the rational use of our fixed national land base.

Realization of public and private aspirations with respect to the forests of America requires therefore:

That we maintain and increase, where possible, our forest resources so that America will always have an ample supply of fiber and wood to meet all the needs of our people;

That all federal timber not found to be surplus to domestic needs be retained for the use of our own people and for the sustenance and advancement of dependent communities and industries;

That our national inheritance of properly managed and replenished forest lands be sustained by the application of adequate protection and conservation of such lands from the ravages of fire and disease;

That to the extent possible and practicable all forest lands of America, public and private, be utilized under the national policy of multiple use so that the natural productivity of such lands is not denied to the national inventory of resources; and

That all our citizens be guaranteed the opportunity to make the maximum use of our forest lands for a variety of healthful pursuits while, in the true spirit of conservation, wise use, the forests will continue to be harvested and replenished as a perpetual resource.

The National Forest Products Association endorses the Lands, Forest Development planks of the 1964 Republican Party Platform and urges their retention and augmentation.

We recommend that the Platform Committee adopt the following Lands, Forest Development plank in the current platform:

---- continuing review of public land laws and policies to assure maximum opportunity for all beneficial uses of the public lands, including forests, mineral and grazing resources, and scholarly development of a National Land Use Policy study assessing the relative values of the entire United States land base as a guide to statutory adoption of a National Land Use Policy;

---- support of sustained yield management of our forests and expanded research for control of forest insects, disease, and forest fires;

---- examine the productivity in goods, services, and dependent community prosperity of the administration of public lands.

With respect to this plank it is essential to point out that the federal government presently administers hundreds of billions of dollars worth of land and resources under a management system which is not producing returns comparable to those which would be realized under private management.

Present levels of management and development investment on public lands are not based upon maximizing returns. All aspects of federal timber land management should be subjected to a thorough review to determine the levels of input to return the best cost-benefit ratio.

---- enforce administrative compliance with existing federal statutes governing federal timber, such as those which require that the needs of domestic users be met before export is permitted, and those regarding federal timber sales, which, at present, are administered in such a way as to impose unnecessary instability on timber-dependent communities where employment opportunities would improve and thus reduce rural-urban imbalance if raw material resource availability were stabilized.

In conclusion I cannot emphasize too strongly that the forest products industries, operating in all fifty of the states, want to provide an attractive opportunity for stable employment, continuing support of the rural economy, and fulfillment of both the material and recreational needs of all our people but these opportunities cannot be realized unless the national government creates a policy and statutory environment which will enable maximum realization of the endless cycle of timber planting, growing, harvesting, conversion and replenishment.

Thank you.

NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS  **ASSOCIATION**

General Offices:

1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
Area Code 202. 332-1050

October 11, 1968

Mr. Bert Rein
Key Issues Committee
Room 412
Capitol Hill Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rein:

Herewith is a four-page statement along the lines you requested. I
hope it is helpful.

Sincerely,



Henry Bahr
Vice President and
General Manager

Enclosure

Formerly NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

I am pleased that the Republican Party's 1968 Platform concurs with expert professional non-partisan recommendations calling for the development of a national land use policy and in affirming support for sustained-yield management and more intensive research to control forest fires, insects and diseases.

Our Party's natural resources plank recommends an updating of federal laws applicable to public lands and the formulation of a public land use policy. It states that public lands will be managed "to insure their multiple use as economic resources and recreational areas" and vigorously supports "improved forestry practices, including protection and improvement of watershed lands. . . ." It affirms support for the creation of additional national parks, wilderness areas, monuments and outdoor recreation areas "at appropriate sites," as well as "their continuing improvement to make them of maximum utility and enjoyment to the public." It also emphasizes the need to foster population redistribution to relieve pressure on the cities by improving opportunities in rural areas, where forestry is so significant.

I can firmly promise you that no Republican President will ever assert that timber harvesting is a "hungry and hasty and selfish act of destruction" or suggest that the forest products industry, by planting, growing, harvesting and converting our American forest resources, is engaged in exploiting our national wealth, damaging our environment, and debasing the quality and beauty of American life as President Johnson has done. For, unlike the present Democratic occupant of the White House, Republicans know that the forest

products industry practices more sound conservation in the public interest through multiple use of forest lands than any other element in American society. Millions of men, women, and children in all fifty states derive their fundamental livelihoods from reforestation, timber management, timber harvesting and manufacture, distribution and use of the thousands of products provided by wood.

Republicans know that the forest products industries, operating in all fifty of the states, want to provide an attractive opportunity for stable employment, continuing support of the rural economy, and fulfillment of both the material and recreational needs of all our people. We are aware that these opportunities cannot be realized unless the national government creates a policy and statutory environment which will enable maximum realization of the endless cycle of timber planting, growing, harvesting, conversion, and replenishment.

In recent months, we have seen the prices of basic materials necessary to the home building industry increase dramatically. Republicans are aware that if this trend is permitted to continue it will be hard to meet the national goals for housing for low and moderate income families.

The construction industry and the basic industries which supply the necessary materials for its efficient operation normally provide employment for millions. It is vitally important that this industry prosper and grow if our country is to enjoy a thriving economy with a high level of employment.

Aware of the forest products industry's concern over recent supply and demand pressures and the effect on the competitive position of the forest

products industry in the building materials market, when elected President, I will propose programs concerned with housing cost factors, including lumber and plywood industry pricing patterns, with a view to assuring lumber and plywood availability. I will further propose that the Executive Departments study all aspects of the current forestry policy so that we can increase the efficiency of forest production and expand the production of lumber.

A Republican Administration will give high priority to examination of policy dealing with our nation's federal lands -- the lands directly managed by the federal government -- these lands will be made a model of land management, so they produce a maximum of the products and services desired by the American people.

A fundamental concern of our nation must be the assignment of relative values to the rational use of our fixed land base. We must maintain and increase our forest resources so that our country will always have an ample supply of fiber and wood to meet all the needs of our people.

I am in agreement with the statutes that provide that federal timber, which is not surplus to domestic needs, should be retained for use of our own people and for the sustenance and advancement of forest-dependent communities and industries.

Our government should encourage using the maximum amount of all forest lands -- both public and private -- under a national policy of multiple use so that productivity of such lands is not denied to the national inventory of resources.

Measures should be taken to assure that forests will continue to be harvested and replenished as a perpetual resource.

A Republican President will examine the productivity in goods, services, and dependent community prosperity of the administration of public lands.

Republicans support a continuing review of public land laws and policies to assure maximum opportunity for all beneficial uses of the public lands, including forests, mineral and grazing resources, and scholarly development of a National Land Use Policy study assessing the present and potential values of the land base in the national interest as a guide to adoption of a firm national policy based upon sound criteria.

Republicans promise to initiate programs that will guarantee our citizens an opportunity to make full use of our forest lands for a variety of healthful pursuits while, in the true spirit of conservation, also permitting continued wise use of the forests to produce a maximum of products and services as a perpetual resource.

RICHARD M. NIXON
P. O. BOX 1968
TIMES SQUARE STATION
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036

July, 1968

Statement by former Vice President
Richard M. Nixon on the
Equal Rights for Women Amendment

Forty-eight years ago, American women were given the Constitutional right to vote. Today it is accepted as a matter of course that men and women have an equal electoral franchise in this country and that American men and women will have an equal voice in choosing a new President, a Congress and state and local governing officials and bodies.

But the task of achieving Constitutional equality between the sexes still is not completed. All Republican National Conventions since 1940 have supported the long-time movement for such equality.

It is my hope that there will be widespread support for the Equal Rights for Women Amendment to our Constitution, which would add equality between the sexes to the freedoms and liberties guaranteed to all Americans.



Richard Nixon

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DAY LETTER	<input type="checkbox"/>
NIGHT LETTER	<input type="checkbox"/>

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

TELEGRAM

R. W. MCFALL
PRESIDENT

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MISS ALICE PAUL
NATL WOMENS PARTY
144 CONSTITUTION AVE WASH DC

THE EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN AMENDMENT REFLECTS THE VIEW THAT I HAVE CONSISTENTLY TAKEN
ON THIS VITAL ISSUE AND IT DESERVES WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT OF ALL AMERICANS.

IN RECENT YEARS WE HAVE MADE A GREAT DEAL OF PROGRESS TOWARD THE GOAL OF EQUALITY
BETWEEN THE SEXES BUT WE NEED A CONTINUING CONCERTED EFFORT TO MAKE THIS PRINCIPLE
A REALITY....TO THIS END I PLEDGE MY SUPPORT.

SPIRO T. AGNEW

(320)

96 (R2-65)

BR

1. Organization: American Library Ass'n.
2. Membership and Representation: 39,000
3. Representative:
 - (a) Presentation: Edmund Low, Professor Univ. of Mich. ✓
 - (b) Washington: 200 C. St. S.E.
RI 7-4440 MI 4-1111 will return
all
4. Key Issues Presented: Recognition of importance of libraries and need for funds--no specification of source.
5. Platform Position: No particular position but pro-education casting.

Statement of the American Library Association
To the
Republican National Convention
Committee on Resolutions
Recommending a Plank on Libraries

Presented by Edmon Low,
Professor of Library Science, University of Michigan
July 29, 1968

The American Library Association, an educational non-profit organization of 39,000 members, devoted since 1879⁶ to the development of libraries for all the people of the United States, urges that the Republican National Convention include in its 1968 Platform a plank for the continued and increased support of libraries.

Libraries offer to the young and old alike the opportunity for self-development, inspiration, and the companionship of the learning of the ages. To the library turn the teacher and the student, the scientist and technologist, the businessman and the working man, the housewife and the child, the civic leader and the average citizen. Each is welcomed and assisted in his efforts to educate himself, keep abreast of public issues, appreciate the arts and other forms of culture, solve the problems of everyday life, or in the case of boys and girls, to become acquainted with and to read the literature of healthy enjoyment and knowledge. In the higher levels of science, technology, and economics, the procedure may involve the use of electronic devices for the collection, classification, storage and retrieval of the information.

Like other educational agencies, libraries generally are supported and controlled primarily by local communities, institutions of higher education, or by the States. Yet, so vital are the services of the library -- in the schools, colleges, universities, research institutions, public libraries,

and government agencies -- that the continued educational, economic, scientific, and cultural progress of the Nation depends in large part upon the quality and extensiveness of library services and facilities.

The Republican Party has for many years directed its attention to the goal of making adequate library service available to all the citizens of all ages, all levels of education, and all stages of economic well-being. It was a Republican President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, who signed into law the Library Services Act of 1956 (the first Federal grant to the States for aid to public libraries). In this Congress, as in previous Congresses, Republicans in the House and in the Senate have been in the forefront in sponsoring and supporting legislation for school, college and public libraries. Despite the advances made, however, much still remains to be done in remedying the deficiencies in school, college, university, research and public libraries.

As surveys of the Nation show, the situation of libraries taken as a whole is deplorable. To take only a few examples:

School libraries show glaring deficiencies. At the elementary level approximately 36,000 public schools with some 8 million pupils have no school libraries. Increasing enrollments are placing additional burdens on school libraries. For example, from the fall of 1965 to the fall of 1967 the number of pupils in the elementary and secondary schools grew from about 43,500,000 to 45,400,000, a growth of 1.9 million children to be served. Expenditures for library materials are still far below nationally recognized school library standards.

In the case of colleges and universities, their libraries are still below the national standards established

to meet the requirements of modern instruction in this advanced age. Of the four-year colleges, 50 percent fail to meet the standards for books and 82 percent of the two-year colleges are below minimum requirements, according to the latest available figures.

The tremendous increases in enrollments are also throwing a heavy burden on the financial operations of institutions of higher education. The number of students increased from 4,800,332 in the fall of 1963 to 6,963,687 in the fall of 1966. By the fall of 1972, a percentage increase of 25 percent is projected, to about 8.6 million.

Although the appropriate percentage of expenditures for the college libraries to the total general operating institutional budget is set at 5 percent, the average expenditure for libraries is now only around 3.5 percent.

Public libraries, although improved by the law which a Republican President signed in 1956, still show distressing gaps. Fourteen million persons were without any access to local service in 1967 and many millions more had only inadequate services, especially the disadvantaged segments of the population.

The book shortage of these libraries is estimated at 100 million volumes, that is, the difference between what public libraries need to give adequate service and what they actually have. The operating expenditure gap, the difference between their actual income and what they ought to spend to give adequate service, is \$1.1 billion.

These examples of deficiencies given on school, college, and public libraries are just a few of the distressing facts that could be presented to show the crucial need for the inclusion of a library plank in the 1968 platform.

The American Library Association, therefore, recommends for consideration by the Committee on Resolutions the following plank for the 1968

Republican Platform:

Continued educational, economic, scientific, and cultural progress of the Nation depends in large part upon the quality and extensiveness of library services and facilities.

The Republican Party has for many years directed its attention to the goal of making adequate library service available to all citizens of all ages.

Despite this Party's support for library legislation in Congress millions of Americans still lack essential library services and facilities. Therefore, we pledge renewed efforts to assure adequate library services for all Americans.

* * *

PAPER PREPARED FOR
REPUBLICAN PARTY KEY ISSUES COMMITTEE
ON
EXECUTIVE BRANCH POLICIES TOWARD LIBRARY PROGRAMS

The American Library Association is a non-profit, educational organization which, for almost 100 years, has worked to further the development of school, college, university, research and public libraries as essential bulwarks to education. These efforts have inevitably kept it in constant contact with the United States Office of Education, which, by coincidence, issued its monumental report on libraries in the United States in 1876, the same year the Association was founded. Since then, increasing attention has been given by the Congress, study commissions and surveys, to the role of libraries in extending service to all citizens of the United States. In spite of this recognition and growing library support at all levels of government, however, the USOE has not placed library activities at an effective level within its total organizational structure.

In our opinion, the present arrangement which fragments and diffuses library services among a number of separate divisions and bureaus is highly unsatisfactory. The Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities, for example, is under the Bureau of Adult, Vocational and Library Programs, which administers the Library Services and Construction Act, as well as the college library resources and library training sections of Title II of the Higher Education Act. Grant programs dealing with college library construction and those devoted to library research, statistics and school library resources are assigned to other bureaus, some of which do not have a single trained librarian to give professional library direction. Still other programs with library involvements are scattered throughout the USOE, and no formal arrangement has been made for their coordination.

To achieve maximum efficiency and coordination of library services, all library activities should be consolidated in one high-level unit, and placed under

a single administrator with a strong library background who reports directly to the Commissioner of Education. Not only would such centralization further the individual and interlibrary interests of public, school, college, university, research and state libraries, but also would create a base for activity in the area of education for librarianship, library manpower, and other interests which cut across the spectrum of library services.

The following problem areas, brought to the attention of the American Library Association by heads of state library agencies, college administrators, and school officials, are symptomatic of weaknesses inherent in the present USOE organizational pattern for the administration of library programs:

1. Regular statistics on the resources, costs, and services of all types of libraries are essential to program evaluation and informed decision-making. There has been an almost complete breakdown in the collection, interpretation and publication of library statistics by the Office of Education. For example, its latest published statistics for public libraries cover the year 1962; for school libraries, 1962-63; and for college libraries, 1963-64.

2. Guidelines and other essential materials relating to new or amended Federal programs for libraries have not been released quickly enough by USOE to be of optimum use and benefit to state and local administrators.

3. Delays in the release of funds to the states or institutions by USOE have impeded systematic, careful planning and utilization of the federal monies for the purposes intended, especially where matching funds are required.

4. The Advisory Committee on Libraries, to the U.S. Commissioner of Education, inaugurated under President Eisenhower, has been discontinued in recent years. This Committee provided a highly useful means for maintaining contact between library representatives and top level staff of the U.S. Office of Education.

The American Library Association is firmly of the opinion that adequately stocked and staffed libraries are essential to our national progress, whether it be

in science, business, technology, culture, general understanding, or other facets of human life. Only a high degree of cooperation among all types of libraries will insure the maximum return from the limited funds available, and intensive research into new and sophisticated methods of storing and retrieving information is urgently needed for our technological society.

The U.S. Office of Education has an obvious and central role to play in all these concerns; in further delineating needs, providing leadership where appropriate and fostering creative and productive response to change. We are convinced that it can only do so if all its library programs are consolidated, accorded a high level within the organizational structure, and administered by someone of broad library experience and understanding who reports directly to the Commissioner of Education.

* * *

Roger H. McDonough, President
American Library Association

September 16, 1968

Statement of the American Library Association
To the
Republican National Convention
Committee on Resolutions
Recommending a Plank on Libraries

Presented by Edmon Low,
Professor of Library Science, University of Michigan
July 29, 1968

The American Library Association, an educational non-profit organization of 39,000 members, devoted since 1876 to the development of libraries for all the people of the United States, urges that the Republican National Convention include in its 1968 Platform a plank for the continued and increased support of libraries.

Libraries offer to the young and old alike the opportunity for self-development, inspiration, and the companionship of the learning of the ages. To the library turn the teacher and the student, the scientist and technologist, the businessman and the working man, the housewife and the child, the civic leader and the average citizen. Each is welcomed and assisted in his efforts to educate himself, keep abreast of public issues, appreciate the arts and other forms of culture, solve the problems of everyday life, or in the case of boys and girls, to become acquainted with and to read the literature of healthy enjoyment and knowledge. In the higher levels of science, technology, and economics, the procedure may involve the use of electronic devices for the collection, classification, storage and retrieval of the information.

Like other educational agencies, libraries generally are supported and controlled primarily by local communities, institutions of higher education, or by the States. Yet, so vital are the services of the library -- in the schools, colleges, universities, research institutions, public libraries,

and government agencies -- that the continued educational, economic, scientific, and cultural progress of the Nation depends in large part upon the quality and extensiveness of library services and facilities.

The Republican Party has for many years directed its attention to the goal of making adequate library service available to all the citizens of all ages, all levels of education, and all stages of economic well-being. It was a Republican President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, who signed into law the Library Services Act of 1956 (the first Federal grant to the States for aid to public libraries). In this Congress, as in previous Congresses, Republicans in the House and in the Senate have been in the forefront in sponsoring and supporting legislation for school, college and public libraries. Despite the advances made, however, much still remains to be done in remedying the deficiencies in school, college, university, research and public libraries.

As surveys of the Nation show, the situation of libraries taken as a whole is deplorable. To take only a few examples:

School libraries show glaring deficiencies. At the elementary level approximately 36,000 public schools with some 8 million pupils have no school libraries. Increasing enrollments are placing additional burdens on school libraries. For example, from the fall of 1965 to the fall of 1967 the number of pupils in the elementary and secondary schools grew from about 43,500,000 to 45,400,000, a growth of 1.9 million children to be served. Expenditures for library materials are still far below nationally recognized school library standards.

In the case of colleges and universities, their libraries are still below the national standards established

to meet the requirements of modern instruction in this advanced age. Of the four-year colleges, 50 percent fail to meet the standards for books and 82 percent of the two-year colleges are below minimum requirements, according to the latest available figures.

The tremendous increases in enrollments are also throwing a heavy burden on the financial operations of institutions of higher education. The number of students increased from 4,800,332 in the fall of 1963 to 6,963,687 in the fall of 1966. By the fall of 1972, a percentage increase of 25 percent is projected, to about 8.6 million.

Although the appropriate percentage of expenditures for the college libraries to the total general operating institutional budget is set at 5 percent, the average expenditure for libraries is now only around 3.5 percent.

Public libraries, although improved by the law which a Republican President signed in 1956, still show distressing gaps. Fourteen million persons were without any access to local service in 1967 and many millions more had only inadequate services, especially the disadvantaged segments of the population.

The book shortage of these libraries is estimated at 100 million volumes, that is, the difference between what public libraries need to give adequate service and what they actually have. The operating expenditure gap, the difference between their actual income and what they ought to spend to give adequate service, is \$1.1 billion.

These examples of deficiencies given on school, college, and public libraries are just a few of the distressing facts that could be presented to show the crucial need for the inclusion of a library plank in the 1968 platform.

The American Library Association, therefore, recommends for consideration by the Committee on Resolutions the following plank for the 1968

Republican Platform:

Continued educational, economic, scientific, and cultural progress of the Nation depends in large part upon the quality and extensiveness of library services and facilities.

The Republican Party has for many years directed its attention to the goal of making adequate library service available to all citizens of all ages.

Despite this Party's support for library legislation in Congress millions of Americans still lack essential library services and facilities. Therefore, we pledge renewed efforts to assure adequate library services for all Americans.

* * *

LEADERSHIP IN LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

America's school, university, research and public libraries and the dedicated people who staff them constitute a vital educational resource. They are the repositories of the American culture.

Our nation's libraries fulfill at least two vital roles. First, they are vital centers for research and study, particularly in technical and scientific fields. Secondly, they assist many millions of Americans with increasing leisure time to learn the pleasures of reading, to improve their own store of knowledge, and to appreciate the humanities and sciences.

The Federal Government has an important role to play in assisting local library authorities in introduction of new and more efficient methods of storing and retrieving information, and in the coordinated use of library facilities.

The Eisenhower Administration pioneered legislation to meet our nation's library needs. In 1956, the Library Services Act provided the first federal assistance to local public libraries. The Eisenhower Administration also created the Advisory Committee on Libraries to the United States Commissioner on Education. This committee encouraged a fruitful exchange of ideas between working librarians and top level staff of the Office of Education.

I regret to say that the promise of the Eisenhower era has, in the last few years, all but disappeared in a morass of bureaucratic confusion and complexity.

Library service functions have been fragmented and diffused throughout the Office of Education and are sometimes administered without the expertise of professional library personnel. For example, the Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities is under the Bureau of Adult, Vocational and Library Programs. Grant programs dealing with college library construction and those devoted to library research, statistics and school library resources, however, are assigned to other bureaus, some of which do not have a single trained librarian to give professional direction.

As a consequence, coordination between operating libraries and the Office of Education has seriously deteriorated. The Advisory Committee of Libraries has been ignored and has lapsed out of business, further isolating library matters from the Office of Education. At the same time, guidelines and other materials relating to new or amended federal programs for libraries have been seriously delayed in publication. Uncertainties in the release of funds have prevented planning by local authorities especially where matching funds are provided on a local level. Library statistics and other planning

information distributed by the Office of Education are badly out of date. The latest published statistics on public libraries cover 1962. The school libraries, 1962-63, and for college libraries, 1963-64.

A Nixon Administration will move decisively to rescue our library programs from their bureaucratic doldrums and to reassert the proper federal role in library services assistance.

Communication between working library professionals and the Office of Education will be restored by re-establishing the Advisory Committee on Libraries. I will direct the appropriate federal officials to update and circulate vital statistics and guidelines promptly to make available to local authorities information about the latest techniques in data storage and retrieval. A first priority of my administration will be a thorough and long overdue study of the Executive Department by an independent commission patterned on the Hoover Commission. I will direct that commission to consider the problems of coordination of library services within the Office of Education.

In a world where knowledge is the key to leadership, a modern, progressive library system is a vital national asset.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ADDRESSES

Mr. Roger H. McDonough, President
American Library Association
185 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Miss Germaine Krettick, Washington Director
American Library Association
200 C Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. David Clift, Executive Secretary
American Library Association
50 East Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

RICHARD M. NIXON

October 22, 1968

To: Mr. Roger H. McDonough

My attached statement on Leadership
in Library Development which was released
today may be of interest to you and to
your membership.

October 22, 1968

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RN/fk

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TO ALAN GREENSPAN
FROM CHUCK COLSON

SUGGEST THAT IT IS TIME TO PUT THIS IN THE MILL.

CWC

LEADERSHIP IN LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

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END.

JGT WASH
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FROM CHUCK COLSON

SUGGEST THAT IT IS TIME TO PUT THIS IN THE MILL.

CWC

LEADERSHIP IN LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

AMERICA'S SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, RESEARCH AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND THE DEDICATED PEOPLE WHO STAFF THEM CONSTITUTE A VITAL EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE. THEY ARE THE REPOSITORIES OF THE AMERICAN CULTURE.

OUR NATION'S LIBRARIES FULFILL AT LEAST TWO VITAL ROLES. FIRST, THEY ARE VITAL CENTERS FOR RESEARCH AND STUDY, PARTICULARLY IN TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC FIELDS. SECONDLY, THEY ASSIST MANY MILLIONS OF AMERICANS WITH INCREASING LEISURE TIME TO LEARN THE PLEASURES OF READING, TO IMPROVE THEIR OWN STORE OF KNOWLEDGE, AND TO APPRECIATE THE HUMANITIES AND SCIENCES.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS AN IMPORTANT ROLE TO PLAY IN ASSISTING LOCAL LIBRARY AUTHORITIES IN INTRODUCTION OF NEW AND MORE EFFICIENT METHODS OF STORING AND RETRIEVING INFORMATION, AND IN THE COORDINATED USE OF LIBRARY FACILITIES.

THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION PIONEERED LEGISLATION TO MEET OUR NATION'S LIBRARY NEEDS. IN 1956, THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT PROVIDED THE FIRST FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES. THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION ALSO CREATED THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LIBRARIES TO THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER ON EDUCATION. THIS COMMITTEE ENCOURAGED A FRUITFUL EXCHANGE OF IDEAS BETWEEN WORKING LIBRARIANS AND TOP LEVEL STAFF OF THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

I REGRET TO SAY THAT THE PROMISE OF THE EISENHOWER ERA HAS, IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, ALL BUT DISAPPEARED IN A MORASS OF BUREAUCRATIC CONFUSION AND COMPLEXITY.

LIBRARY SERVICE FUNCTIONS HAVE BEEN FRAGMENTED AND DIFFUSED THROUGHOUT THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND ARE SOMETIMES ADMINISTERED WITHOUT THE EXPERTISE OF PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY PERSONNEL. FOR EXAMPLE, THE DIVISION OF LIBRARY SERVICES AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IS UNDER THE BUREAU OF ADULT, VOCATIONAL AND LIBRARY PROGRAMS. GRANT PROGRAMS DEALING WITH COLLEGE LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION AND THOSE DEVOTED TO LIBRARY RESEARCH, STATISTICS AND SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES HOWEVER ARE ASSIGNED TO OTHER BUREAUS, SOME OF WHICH DO NOT HAVE A SINGLE TRAINED LIBRARIAN TO GIVE PROFESSIONAL DIRECTION.

AS A CONSEQUENCE, COORDINATION BETWEEN OPERATING LIBRARIES AND THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION HAS SERIOUSLY DETERIORATED. THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF LIBRARIES HAS BEEN IGNORED AND HAS LAPSED OUT OF BUSINESS, FURTHER ISOLATING LIBRARY MATTERS FROM THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION. AT THE SAME TIME, GUIDELINES AND OTHER MATERIALS RELATING TO NEW OR AMENDED FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR LIBRARIES HAVE BEEN SERIOUSLY DELAYED IN PUBLICATION. UNCERTAINTIES IN THE RELEASE OF FUNDS HAVE PREVENTED PLANNING BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES ESPECIALLY WHERE MATCHING FUNDS ARE PROVIDED ON A LOCAL LEVEL. LIBRARY STATISTICS AND OTHER PLANNING INFORMATION DISTRIBUTED BY THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION ARE BADLY OUT OF DATE. THE LATEST PUBLISHED STATISTICS ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES COVER 1962. FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES, 1962-63, AND FOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES, 1963-64.

A NIXON ADMINISTRATION WILL MOVE DECISIVELY TO RESCUE OUR LIBRARY PROGRAMS FROM THEIR BUREAUCRATIC DOLDRUMS AND TO REASSERT PROPER FEDERAL LEADERSHIP IN LIBRARY SERVICES ASSISTANCE.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN WORKING LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS AND THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION WILL BE RESTORED BY RE-ESTABLISHING THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LIBRARIES. I WILL DIRECT THE APPROPRIATE FEDERAL OFFICIALS TO UPDATE AND CIRCULATE VITAL STATISTICS AND GUIDELINES PROMPTLY TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE LATEST TECHNIQUES IN DATA STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL. A FIRST PRIORITY OF MY ADMINISTRATION WILL BE A THOROUGH, AND LONG OVERDUE, STUDY OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT BY AN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION PATTERNED ON THE HOOVER COMMISSION. I WILL DIRECT THAT COMMISSION TO CONSIDER THE PROBLEMS OF COORDINATION OF LIBRARY SERVICES WITHIN THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

IN A WORLD WHERE KNOWLEDGE IS THE KEY TO LEADERSHIP, A MODERN, PROGRESSIVE LIBRARY SYSTEM IS A VITAL NATIONAL ASSET.

END.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

50 EAST HURON STREET · CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611 · (312) 944-6780



October 30, 1968

Mr. Richard M. Nixon
Nixon Agnew Key Issues Committee
301 First Street, N.E.
Suite 415
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Nixon:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your statement on Leadership in Library Development which was released on October 22. I have been in touch with our headquarters office in Chicago, and we have made arrangements to make the statement available to the library press and the library associations in the various states.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Germaine Krettek'.

Germaine Krettek, Director
ALA Washington Office

GK/bp



MID-AMERICA DAIRYMEN, INC.

P. O. BOX 1837 S. S. STATION • SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI 65805 • AREA CODE 417 862-7071

October 3, 1968

Mr. Charles W. Colson
Gadsby & Hannah
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Chuck:

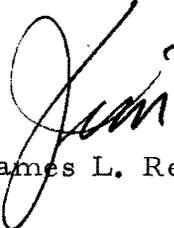
Enclosed herewith is the list of what I would consider the top leadership of dairy farmers in the United States today.

This list will probably cover 90 percent of the milk production of the nation.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

MID-AMERICA DAIRYMEN, INC.



James L. Reeves

JLR:bs

Encl.

P.S. If you need anything else, please do not fail to call on us.

JLR

John S. Adams, General Manager
New England Milk Producers' Association
68 Devonshire Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

Burdette L. Fisher, General Manager
Kyana Milk Producers, Inc.
P. O. Box 18118
Louisville, Kentucky 40218

W. T. Crouch, President
Milk Producers, Inc.
Route 3, Box 426
Arlington, Texas 76010

Glenn Lake, President
National Milk Producers Federation
30 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

E. M. Norton, Secretary
National Milk Producers Federation
30 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

Ralph C. Charbeneau, President
National Dairy Council
111 North Canal Street
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M. J. Framberger, General Manager
American Dairy Association
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

W. D. Knox, Editor
Hoard's Dairyman
Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin 53538

W. C. Eckles, General Manager
Pure Milk Products Coop
500 North Park Avenue
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin 54935

A. L. McWilliams
Pure Milk Association
343 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

D. Paul Alagia, Jr., General Manager
Dairymen, Inc.
650 Baxter Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky 40204

D. H. Henry, General Manager
Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc.
2215 Kennedy Street, N. E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55413

E. E. Pedersen, President
Consolidated Dairy Products Company
635 Elliott Avenue West
Seattle, Washington 98119

Lyman D. McKee, General Manager
Madison Milk Producers Cooperative Dairy
1707 South Park Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53713

William A. Powell, President
Mid-America Dairymen, Inc.
Route 1
Princeton, Missouri 64673

Avery A. Vose, President
Pure Milk Association
343 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Bryan D. Rossi, General Manager
Rochester Dairy Coop.
700 S. E. First Avenue
Rochester, Minnesota 55901

George N. Pederson, General Manager
Twin City Milk Producers Association
2424 Territorial Road
St. Paul, Minnesota 55114

Lester W. Martin, President
Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.
100 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

John A. Moser, President
Kyana Milk Producers Association
3941 Buechel Bank Road
Louisville, Kentucky 40218

Willard J. Grant
Nebraska-Iowa Coop. Milk Association
319 N. 72nd Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68114

Senate Completes Tax Bill Amendments And Apparently Will Pass Measure Today

A tax-bill provision was added by the Senate authorizing the President to limit imports from countries that restrict entry of U.S. products. The Senate late last night disposed of the last amendments, and apparently will pass the bill today.

(Story on Page 7)

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON—Tired and short-fused Senators disposed of the last of more than 100 amendments to the tax bill late last night, and apparently will pass the measure sometime today.

It then will go to a conference with the House, where it is likely to be thoroughly modified.

The Senators, some in evening clothes, stood and cheered at 10:10 last night on reaching the point in the bill's consideration when further amendments couldn't be offered.

Floor debate on the measure, which has passed the 80-hour mark, will continue today—centering on an expected motion to strip the bill of most of the costly amendments that were added on the floor.

That move presumably will fail and the bill itself then will be voted.

Earlier yesterday, after debating the issue for several hours, the Senate voted 65 to 30 for a proposal of Sen. Cotton (R., N.H.) aimed at restricting the flow of foreign goods to the U.S. PICK UP: THE Senate also voted 69 xxx

The Senate also voted 69 to 24 to ease the Senate Finance Committee's proposed higher taxation of the real-estate industry.

Then the Senate took two hours and seven roll-call votes to decide how it wanted to change the tax treatment of so-called intangible drilling costs of the oil industry. The final decision was to tax the industry more heavily than at present, but more lightly than had been recommended by the Finance Committee.

The Cotton amendment would authorize the President to limit the importation of goods from countries that restrict the entry of U.S. products. The President could remove the restrictions whenever the country involved lifted its restrictions.

Sen. Cotton argued that the U.S. has become a "dumping ground" for foreign goods, hurting U.S. manufacturers of shoes, textiles, and electronic products. Supporters of the amendment criticized trade policies of Japan, saying it is increasing its exports to the U.S. while maintaining strong import barriers.

Opponents contended that the proposal, if implemented, would severely damage U.S. exports by prompting foreign nations to retaliate with restriction.

As of yesterday morning, a Finance Committee staff tabulation showed that Senate floor action on the committee's bill would cost the Treasury an extra \$3.3 billion in calendar 1970, an extra \$4.8 billion in 1971, and ultimately would cost about \$3 billion a year more than the committee's bill.

The staff estimated that the Senate bill, as it stands, would produce a net revenue gain in the current fiscal year of about \$1.8 billion but would cause a net revenue loss of \$1.2 billion in the year that starts July 1.

None of these tabulations reflect the Senate's decision to add to the bill about \$6 billion a year of increases in Social Security retirement benefits, which would be paid from a trust fund rather than from general revenues. Nor do they reflect yesterday's floor votes, which are estimated to have dropped at least \$100 million more annual revenue from the committee's bill.

The 69-to-24 vote to loosen the committee bill's proposed restrictions on real estate depreciation practices will reduce the bill's estimated revenue gain by an estimated \$90 million a year.

The committee bill provided that used residential housing acquired after last July 24 would be limited to depreciation on a straight-line basis. The amendment, advanced by Sens. Tower (R., Texas) and Sparkman (D., Ala.), would allow faster depreciation rates if the property were more than 20 years old.

The amendment also provides that the full excess of accelerated over straight-line depreciation on new and used residential housing could be recaptured as ordinary income only if the property were sold within the first five years it was held by the taxpayer. Thereafter, the amount subject to recapture would decline by one percentage point for each additional month the property was held.

On all other real estate, the amendment would allow recapture of the excess depreciation only if the property were sold within the first 10 years. Thereafter, the amount would decline on the same sliding-scale basis.

The fight on oil taxation centered on an amendment of Sen. Dole (R., Kan.) to make the bill's minimum income-tax plan inapplicable to certain drilling and development costs.

These "intangible" costs are capital expenses that the oil industry is permitted to deduct on a current basis, although other industries normally would amortize them.

On the first of the seven roll calls on the issue, the Senate defeated the Dole amendment 47 to 44. But after much maneuvering his amendment was approved—with the significant modification that it would exempt only those companies whose annual gross income is less than \$3 million.

While the Senate was thrashing out the tax bill, the Treasury announced that Secretary Kennedy will return from Europe early so that he can be here while House and Senate conferees determine the bill's final shape. Mr. Kennedy had attended a ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels last week and then had been visiting several European capitals for talks with foreign fi-

BIG '69 DROP SEEN IN STEEL IMPORTS

Europeans Held Unable to
Fill Voluntary Quotas

By ROBERT WALKER

Shipments of European steel into the United States will drop so sharply this year that voluntary restrictions on such exports by the producers will be rendered meaningless — the Western European mills will be unable to fill even the quotas to which they agreed early in 1969.

Leslie Storyk, president of the American Institute for Imported Steel, projected this decline for imports in an interview here yesterday and, later, in a speech to the annual meeting of the group, which includes more than 50 American concerns that sell foreign steel for consumption in this country.

500,000 Tons Short

However, Mr. Storyk, executive vice president of Fehr Bros., Inc., denied recent suggestions by the American steel industry that reduced import pressure had been caused by heavy shipments of Western European steel to the Soviet Union. He said the cause was enormous demand in Britain, the European Economic Community and the rest of Western Europe.

The Common Market steel producers, who volunteered to cut exports to the United States this year by more than 20 per cent—to about five million tons—will fall at least 500,000 tons short of this reduced quota, Mr. Storyk added.

Britain did not join the quota agreement, but her steel shipments to the United States this year will nevertheless be down

Continued on Page 92, Column 1

Big Dip Seen in Steel Imports; Europeans Not Filling Quotas

Continued From Page 77

35 per cent from the 1968 tonnage, he estimated.

He said the European companies "continue to have a strong desire to serve their established customers in the United States market, despite the fact that the current tremendous demands upon them from their own national markets makes this difficult."

He added that "conditions are expected to change in 1970, allowing the Europeans to resume more normal deliveries to the United States."

On the question of Soviet buying of steel, he disputed recent observations by John P. Roche, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute and chief spokesman for the United States industry.

After visits to the Soviet Union and Western Europe, Mr. Roche had reported that potential consumption by Soviet industry this year would fall about 27 million tons short of production, and that the Russians were trying to fill some of the gap by heavy foreign buying.

Mr. Storyk said shipments by Common Market steel producers to the Soviet Union in the first nine months of 1968 had been about 290,000 tons and had actually fallen to about 280,000 tons in the first nine months of this year. Both fig-

ures would be insignificant—a few days' consumption by Soviet industry at the most.

Mr. Storyk conceded that these were only shipments registered as going directly to the Soviet Union, and that the ultimate destination of steel shipped to other Communist-bloc countries could not always be determined. He said some Japanese and even some American steel could be finding its way to the Russians.

But he insisted that the European producers who supplied the American importers would know whether large quantities of their steel were going to the Russians, and that they denied this was happening.