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FROM THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSMAN BOB DOLE
244 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Congressman Bob Dole, in his regular Newsletter to constituents stated: "Now that Congress has approved and the President has signed legislation authorizing an increase to $308 billion in the size of the national debt, the question is when another boost in the debt ceiling will be required. My prediction is next year. The government ended its last fiscal year nearly $7 billion in the red. Federal expenditures continue to mount and the Administration's rosy forecasts of booming business conditions and sharply higher tax collections are not materializing. As a result, the deficit for the current fiscal year which began July 1 is now forecast at some $4 billion to $7 billion by private economists.

"At the beginning of 1961, the per capita share of the national debt owed by every man, woman and child in America stood at $1,602.70. Compare this with prosperous, booming West Germany where the per capita debt is only $128.20 or with Italy where it amounts to $202.01 as each person's share. Debt-wise, the United States, which "won" World War II, is in a precarious position while the defeated Nations enjoy unprecedented prosperity and solvency. Moreover, the United States continues to bear a major share of the cost of assistance programs to the under-developed countries of the world, and we are doing it with borrowed money. It seems to me that Japan and the Western European Nations, which have full employment, favorable trade balances and strong currencies, should play a larger role in the global assistance programs which have cost American taxpayers an estimated $100 billion since the end of World War II."

Dole also made reference to the Common Market by stating: "Kansas may seem far removed from Europe's Common Market but the economic decisions now being made by the six nations in this powerful trade bloc have tremendously important implications for American farmers and for wheat producers especially. There is a strong possibility that the United States will be pushed out of the lucrative European wheat markets which have been built up over recent years.

"Great Britain, as a condition for joining with the six Western European countries which now comprise the Common Market, is insisting upon preferential treatment for agricultural products originating in Canada, Australia and New Zealand, its Commonwealth allies. France, which has surpluses of wheat and livestock products it hopes to dispose of in other Common Market countries, opposes equal trade opportunities for the Commonwealth countries. This deadlock over agricultural imports has thus far kept Great Britain from joining the Common Market but negotiations continue and the expectation is that an agreement will be reached later this year. In any case, the question is whether France or Canada and Australia shall in the future supply the wheat which is needed in such Common Market countries as Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. It seems certain that import duties will be set at such levels as to exclude U.S. wheat producers from most of their present dollar markets in Europe.

"It seems to me that the Administration and the Department of Agriculture particularly have been less than candid in explaining to American farmers the possible effects of the Common Market agreements. At a time when the President is seeking authority to reduce our tariffs on a wide range of foreign goods, further barriers against U.S. farm exports are in the process of being erected in Western Europe. The Administration appears to be fighting harder to reduce our import duties than it is to keep other nations from raising theirs. Kansas farmers are being told by some people that the Common Market means larger [illegible] from the United States. The exact reverse is true."