NEWS RELEASE FROM OFFICE OF
CONGRESSMAN BOB DOLZ, FIRST DISTRICT,
KANSAS (R)
OIL AND GAS IN KANSAS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 6, 1963

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Foreman, for alerting the House to the dangers inherent in the secret Cabinet Committee report on the Oil Import Program. There is no question whatever that if the philosophy set forth in this document is followed the domestic fuels industries will be exposed to increased harmful competition from cheap foreign oil.

Kansas was blessed with large reserves of all fuels - oil, natural gas and coal. The men who have had the foresight and initiative to develop these wast amounts of natural resources are entitled to the protection which the Oil Import Program provides.

All but 8 of the 58 counties in the First District have producing oil or gas wells. In Kansas the total value of production from oil and gas wells amounted to almost one half billion dollars in 1961. This activity and related industries provided employment for 28,800 persons.

Eastern Kansas has recoverable coal reserves estimated at 10 billion tons. Production has been limited in recent years but there exists in these rich coal deposits the potential for another large and profitable industrial activity for our state.

Thus, it is readily obvious that the First District has a big stake in the Oil Import Program.

The producers of oil and coal in Kansas are concerned, and rightfully so, about the future of the program. They are aware that within this Administration there is an inherent hostility to the program. Top officials in this Administration make no secret of the fact they believe controls on imports of oil should be removed, and this foreign oil be permitted to enter the country

and compete with our domestic oil and coal for markets.

Oll production in Kansas is severely limited at the present time and

centage of total crude petroleum produced in the United States by Kansas steadily fallen since 1952--from 5.0% to 4.3% in 1961. Average production in barrels daily has fallen from 327,500 in 1959 to 307,050 in 1962. While production has continued to fall, producers, in face of rising consumer demands, have been faced with fluctuating prices of crude oil. Average value in 1952 was \$2.53, in 1958 the price was \$3.01 and in 1963, it is \$2.91.

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domestic coal, but it also is rapidly taking away a market for domestic residual oil, which amounts to about 10 per cent of refinery runs.

Administration may very well consider the domestic oil and coal industries expendable in the interests of foreign policy, but the men and women of Kansas, who have such a big stake in strong and expanding oil and coal industries, disagree strongly with this point of view.

I trust that we have, by speaking out here today, let the Administration know that the Oil Import Program is in the best interests of the Nation, its economy and its security, and we will not stand idly by and permit this vital program be scuttled, either openly *** or through secret documents.

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OIL AND GAS IN KANSAS

(all figures are for Kansas except where noted)

90 counties produce oil and/or gas

50 counties produce oil and/or gas in First District (Those not producing are Greeley, Smith, Jewell, Mitchell, Cloud, Ottawa, Lincoln, Republic)

5,025,000 acres have proved productive of oil or gas

22% of total land area is productive or leased for 1963

\$7,291,267,000 is the value for all time to Jan. 1, 1963, at wells of crude oil produced. (\$425,884,000 is the estimated value of petroleum production in Kansas in 1962)

\$2.91 is the average field price of crude oil per barrel in 1962 (same as in 1959)

In relation to other mineral products Crude Petroleum is first in value Natural Gas is second Cement is third

Crude Petroleum comprises 85.9% of total value of all minerals 30.1% of total state taxes is received from Fuels and Vehicles taxes

Kansas is fourth in total wells drilled of oil and gas for all time to 1/1/63

Kansas is fifth in estimated number of employees engaged in crude oil and natural gas production (13,800 individuals) This does not include refining process, pipeline transportation, gas companies and systems and gasoline service stations. If those were included, Kansas would have an estimated total of 28,800 individuals, but would be minth in the Nation in total employees.

Following are national figures published by department of the Interior, Mar. 11, 1963:

1,913,631 barrels of crude and unfinished oil, finished petroleum products and residual fuel oil were imported daily into the U.S. and Puerto Rico in the last half of 1962.