

BOB DOLE
1ST DISTRICT, KANSAS

243 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
AREA CODE 202
225-2715

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

DISTRICT OFFICE:
210 FEDERAL BUILDING
HUTCHINSON, KANSAS 67501

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COUNTIES:		
BARBER	HODGEMAN	RAWL
BARTON	JEWELL	RENO
CHEYENNE	KEARNY	REPU
CLARK	KINGMAN	RICE
CLOUD	KIOWA	ROCK
COMANCHE	LANE	RUSH
DECATUR	LINCOLN	RUSS
EDWARDS	LOGAN	SALI
ELLIS	MEADE	SCOT
ELLSWORTH	MITCHELL	SEWA
FINNEY	MORTON	SHER
FORD	NESS	SHER
GOVE	NORTON	SMIT
GRAHAM	OSBORNE	STAF
GRANT	OTTAWA	STAN
GRAY	PAWNEE	STEV
GREELEY	PHILLIPS	THOM
HAMILTON	PRATT	TREG
HARPER		WALL
HASKEL		WICH

WASHINGTON, D. C.
OCTOBER 22, 1966

FOR RELEASE MONDAY
OCTOBER 24, 1966

Congressman Bob Dole (R-Kans) today issued a report on the misuse of U.S.-owned foreign currencies. His statement is included in a report prepared by the House Government Operations Committee, on which he serves.

The United States has acquired billions of dollars in foreign currency over the years in exchange for agricultural products and other forms of economic assistance given to other countries. As of June 30, 1966, the United States owned \$2.3 billion in foreign currencies. While this foreign currency is rarely convertible into dollars, it can be spent in the country of origin to defray U. S. expenses and to advance the economic and social development of the country. It can also be loaned to U. S. and foreign private businesses located within the country.

Dole indicated, however, that the United States frequently "has been deficient in the utilization of its supplies of foreign currency."

In some countries, the United States has failed to reserve sufficient supplies of foreign currencies for U. S. uses. As a result, it has had to spend valuable dollars, thereby contributing to our balance-of-payments deficit and gold loss.

Dole also pointed out that the value of our foreign currency supplies in many countries has been severely depleted through devaluation. At the same time, the U. S. has failed to be sufficiently aggressive in developing programs (like loans to private businesses) for the spending of these currencies. Because we have failed to protect ourselves against devaluation of foreign currency, between 1961 and 1964 our holdings of foreign currencies under the Development Loan Program declined by over \$350 million.

"Increased efforts must be made," according to Dole, "to avoid spending dollars in those countries where the U. S. holds supplies of these currencies. In addition, since this money belongs to us, greater efforts must be made to protect the value of the currency against devaluation. To do otherwise will add to our balance-of-payments deficit and our loss of gold."

Earlier this year Congressman Dole offered an amendment to the "Food For Peace" bill which was accepted, permitting use of foreign currencies to defray expenses of his "farmer-to-farmer" program. As an example, this would permit the use of U. S.-owned foreign currencies, in India and numerous other countries, to train farmers and to otherwise expand and improve agricultural technology.