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# THE FEDERAL PAPERWORK JUNGLE

PART 1 OF 5—ALBANY, N.Y.

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HEARING  
BEFORE THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
S AND GOVERNMENT STATISTICS  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON  
OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE  
USE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS  
SECOND SESSION

MAY 1, 1964

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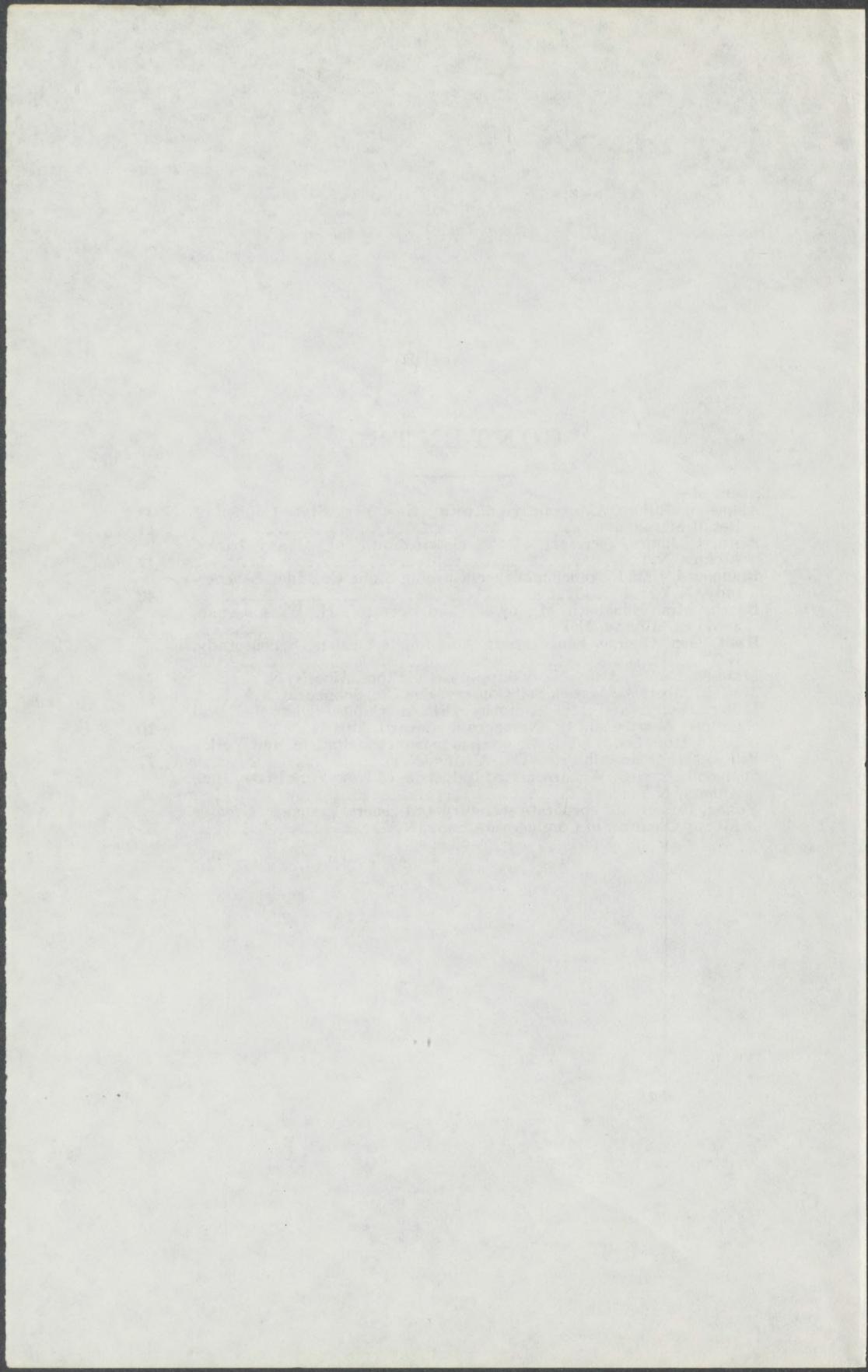
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## THE FEDERAL PAPERWORK JUNGLE

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FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1964

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CENSUS AND GOVERNMENT STATISTICS  
OF THE POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE,  
*Albany, N.Y.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in court room No. 1, fourth floor, U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Building, Albany, N.Y., Hon. Arnold Olsen of Montana (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. OLSEN. This subcommittee will come to order.

Our subcommittee has come to this fine city of Albany to hold hearings on the subject of Federal paperwork. We chose Albany to open our hearings on this subject at the suggestion of our colleague, Congressman Lee O'Brien, of New York's 29th District, who is with us today, and who will be our first witness. Our hearings will continue next Friday, May 8, in Chicago, and then return to Washington, where we open on May 19 and expect to continue on there with hearings for several weeks.

Before calling our first witness this morning, I want to introduce our esteemed minority representative, Congressman August E. Johansen, of Michigan.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. OLSEN. I should like to take a few minutes to explain what these hearings are all about and what we hope to accomplish by them. Let's face it, we are tackling an enormous problem—that of Government reports and paperwork—and we have no delusions about what we are getting into. You may remember that back in 1955 the Hoover Commission estimated the cost of the Federal Government's paperwork at \$4 billion a year. Of this amount, \$2.8 billion goes for collecting, compiling, analyzing, and publishing reports of all kinds. The remainder, \$1.2 billion, goes for copying, filing, recording, and storing of these reports. Some \$30 million was used for records disposal and destruction.

Now, this \$4 billion figure applied to Federal costs alone. It did not include State and local government paperwork costs. Nor does it include what it costs the public to keep all of these records and to fill in all of these questionnaires. It has been estimated that it can cost a business firm 10 times what it costs the Government to handle a questionnaire, especially if the firm's books and accounts do not readily supply the required information. Is it any wonder then that when a request for voluntary information is sent out by a Federal, State, or local government agency, it often winds up in the wastebasket. Or, is it any wonder that the compulsory reports, like the

census, social security, income tax forms, et cetera, are running into increasing public resistance all the time. And, right away, let me say that the average citizen wants to obey the laws, but the Federal agencies in Washington—and some State and local government agencies, as well—are making it increasingly difficult for all of us to be law-abiding citizens.

In a speech on the floor of the House of Representatives last February, in discussing the Internal Revenue Service, I said that many of us are disappointed with recent developments in the tax collection mechanism. We expected and we had a right to expect that electronic data processing or EDP, for short, would greatly reduce the paperwork flow, and also result in substantial manpower savings. Instead, we find that the Internal Revenue Service has increased its employment by 13,000 since 1960, and its paperwork load is now over 500 million forms a year. Moreover, the cost of collecting \$100 in taxes has risen more than 30 percent since 1960. So now we begin to see what all the shouting is about and why this subcommittee is conducting these hearings.

The Internal Revenue Service is not the only agency which appears to have gone overboard in the sea of paper. Our staff has listed some 20 other Federal agencies which are also deeply involved in this paperwork game. The activities of these agencies cover everything from the clearance of vessels in and out of our ports to the economic problems of the Blackfeet and Flathead Indians in my district in Montana. Our subcommittee recently published a report with a 40-page list of studies and surveys sponsored by the Federal agencies including everything from how to guess your weight to the size of frozen french-fried potatoes and whether they should be straight cut or crinkled.

Now, beginning on May 19 in Washington, we plan to call in the key Federal agencies responsible for generating most of this paperwork. We will ask them to tell us what controls or clearance procedures they use in the agency to hold down the paperwork and explain to us why these controls are not more effective. We will want to know how it is that some of these empire builders and paper pushers in the agencies always seem to come out on top and, if necessary, we will draft remedial legislation to stop some of these abuses. In summary, I can tell you that this subcommittee means business and it looks like a "long, hot summer" in Washington.

Of course, they are all long and hot.

I want to say again that we are here at the invitation and suggestion of Congressman O'Brien. He has worked long and hard on the subject of the paperwork problems that are pushed upon the citizen. He has been very enthusiastic for a long time now in our work and has helped us with it. We are delighted that he would have us come to Albany, the capital city of the State which is the center of commerce of the world, and it is a place where we would be able to hear from the ordinary-sized business instead of going to a much larger city and being engulfed by just the giant businesses.

We want to hear from the rank-and-file citizens and the business people of this size city. We thank you again, Mr. O'Brien, for having us here.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I want to associate myself with what you said, and particularly to express my esteem for our very fine and able colleague, Congressman O'Brien, and testify to that esteem in the presence of his constituents in this district.

I also associate myself most emphatically with the purposes of this subcommittee and with the urgent need of bringing under control, and we hope curbing, some of the competencies in this area of paperwork.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you, Mr. Johansen.

Now, will you proceed, Mr. O'Brien?

**STATEMENT OF HON. LEO W. O'BRIEN, REPRESENTATIVE IN THE  
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE 29TH DISTRICT,  
STATE OF NEW YORK**

Mr. O'BRIEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Johansen, for your kind words, but particularly for coming to this particular area. I know that the people of this area are most grateful, not only for the honor of your presence, but because they feel very strongly on this subject.

I think your wisdom is very sound in coming to a smaller city. As you said, in New York City you would be engulfed. Here, we who represent the district are aware of the identity of the people as well as of their problems.

And we do have in this area a cross section of practically every field of endeavor which is being engulfed by this paper blizzard, with the possible exception, as far as the witnesses today are concerned, of agriculture. But we have some of that, too, as I find out each year when the farm bill is before us in Washington.

I think that perhaps you have experienced this more than I, that there is a feeling of futility on the part of many businessmen when a committee of Congress says we are going to do something about paperwork. They have come to assume that, like Topsy, it is just going to grow and grow.

I have attempted to assure my friends in this area that this committee, as you expressed it so well, means business. I think that we all realize that this is not an antigovernment community because we are in the midst of a large State government. We know that government has to have certain information, some information that helps business, some information that is required to enforce our laws. But I think what they resent more than anything else, if their complaints to me are to be a barometer of that, is the duplication of effort.

I would think if your distinguished committee could accomplish nothing more than to force some of the agencies of the Federal Government by statute or direction, and agencies of other government by pressure from the body politic and from what we do in Washington, to share some of their paper secrets instead of each city on its own

mountain of paper, never reading it I guess, and never sharing it.

We have had an example in this State of where a little sharing of this paper wealth can be advantageous. It used to be that when you prepared your Federal income tax then you thought, "Good heavens, I have to do that all over again for the State." But they have worked out an agreement here where, after the laborious job of filling out your Federal forms, in a very few minutes, if you are an ordinary taxpayer, you can fill out the State form. That will be covered in a statement later on by the president of the head of the State tax commission here.

But there is an example. If that and that alone were done by each of the 50 States, just think of the number of tons of pressure that would be lifted from the backs of not only businessmen but taxpayers generally.

So I say that if we have got to have paperwork, let's share the wealth and let's let the right hand know once in a while what the left hand is doing.

I would like to say with your permission, Mr. Chairman, not directly to you but to the people who are here today, that we in Congress happen to know that this is not just a 1-day visit to Albany, to be followed by a 1-day visit to Chicago, and perhaps later on to one other city. But that this will supply the cement for the bricks that you have already established in your dealings with the Federal agencies down there, and that they might be surprised very well a year from now or 2 years from now to find out that some very major reforms affecting every one of these people, large and small, have been accomplished by this very able committee.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. O'Brien. Do you have any questions?

Mr. JOHANSEN. No questions, except I want to commend the gentleman on the very, very fine statement, and a very fine summation of exactly what our interests and hopes and purposes are.

Mr. OLSEN. In that regard I want to say that I am reminded by your remarks that the efforts of this committee have already been rewarded by activities in many agencies. The principal one is the Inter-

state Commerce Commission, where they have eliminated many thousands of reports at the suggestion and because of the efforts of this committee in regard to their business.

Mr. O'Brien, if you are through being a witness, we would like to have you join us as part of our committee and receive the remainder of these witnesses.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Thank you very much. Your kindness runneth over.

Mr. OLSEN. The next witness is Gen. George Hunt, of the Schenectady Automobile Dealers.

**STATEMENT OF GEN. GEORGE HUNT, SCHENECTADY AUTOMOBILE DEALERS, SCHENECTADY, N.Y.**

Mr. HUNT. May I read a statement?

Mr. OLSEN. You certainly may. Proceed as you will. We are delighted to have you here cooperating with us.

Mr. HUNT. Thank you very much. May I say, gentlemen, that I do not represent any particular group. I speak only for myself as a small businessman. I realize that many reports from business people at the retail level are necessary in the operation of the Government.

My complaint is to the number and the increasing frequency that some reports are required. To be more specific, form 941 is a report that must be filed quarterly and has to do with Federal withholding taxes and social security. This requires 15 man-hours overtime per quarter. I refer, of course, to our own small business.

Form 940 is a Federal unemployment tax report which must be filed annually and requires some 3 man-hours of overtime.

Form W-2 is a report of employee earnings. This must be filed annually and requires some 20 to 25 man-hours of overtime work.

The reports mentioned so far are all necessary and we do not complain of the cost or the effort of supplying such information. The main point of contention in our case is a report required by the Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. This report requires daily compiling of all our sales of new cars, used cars, parts and accessories at retail and at wholesale, sales of services, financing charges, and any sales tax collected.

(The report mentioned above follows:)

Form Approved: Budget Bureau No. 41-R2102

This inquiry is authorized by law and by law your report is **CONFIDENTIAL**. It will be used in summary statistics only.

FORM BUS-006-W  
(7-12-62)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**RETAIL TRADE REPORT**

**REPORT  
NO. 52**

Sales for the part-week  
Dec. 29 through  
Dec. 31, 1963

\$

(Omit cents)

Sales for the week  
Dec. 29, 1963 through  
Jan. 4, 1964

\$

(Omit cents)

WORK SHEET	
Sales for the establishment identified on the cover--1963	
DATE	AMOUNT
SUN., DEC. 29	\$
MON., DEC. 30	\$
TUE., DEC. 31	\$
a. Subtotal (DEC. 29-31)	\$
WED., JAN. 1	\$
THUR., JAN. 2	\$
FRI., JAN. 3	\$
SAT., JAN. 4	\$
b. Subtotal (JAN. 1-4)	\$
c. TOTAL (a + b) (DEC. 29-JAN. 4)	\$
REPORT NO. 52 SUBMITTED	DATE

Mail the entire pad to the CENSUS REGIONAL OFFICE along with this completed report.

Mr. HUNT. Originally this report was required annually. Then monthly. Now it is required weekly. And to furnish the information weekly, we must compile a daily worksheet.

This places a considerable burden on our small office staff.

We can understand why a monthly report might be of value. We do not believe that weekly trends can be of great importance. The additional work of compiling this information on a weekly basis in Washington must be tremendous.

We question if the result is worth the effort and the expense. My reason for contacting Congressman O'Brien was to request that more thought be given to the necessity and the value of reports required by various governmental agencies before they are requested.

This committee is only concerned with Government reports. But we are also faced with a heavy similar demand from the State of New York and the combination has created a heavy burden.

Thank you.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Hunt.

I think you point up one item to me, that the citizen doesn't know and the businessmen don't know which of the reports are actually required to be filled out and which are just voluntary. We get the idea that they are all required and that we have no election as to how often they are to be made.

The weekly report I think is a voluntary report. We could just as well elect to only comply with it once a month, or once a quarter. But that isn't made clear to the citizen, is it?

Mr. HUNT. Congressman, if I might say in the notification we had from the Bureau of the Census, it said in one part, and I am very sorry I didn't bring the letter, this report is authorized by law. Not being a lawyer, that I won't say frightens me but I would say I think I had better do it.

Mr. OLSEN. I can understand that. Then it is confused with the fact that on some of the forms it says that this form is required by law and people get the idea that they have to meticulously take care of every single one.

Mr. HUNT. In a small organization as ours it is a question of either hiring more help or working overtime, and it is costly. It is a burden. It really is. Not just this report but some of the other reports.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Corcoran, do we have a copy of that?

Mr. CORCORAN. I do not have a copy with me, Mr. Chairman, but I know the report.

Mr. HUNT. The census report I referred to?

Mr. CORCORAN. The weekly sales report.

Mr. HUNT. This book is sent to us by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. This we have to keep up daily. There aren't many lines but you have to look at an awful lot of places to get the figures daily. And this is returned weekly. At the end of the year, on the last form, it states that we will send—"Mail the entire pad to the Census regional office along with the completed report" at the end of the year.

Mr. JOHANSEN. May I interrupt, right at this point, to ask about the language you used. You say, "We have to do it." I understand technically it is voluntary. But if you elect to cooperate, then you have to do these things in order to fulfill your cooperative intention. Is that right?

Mr. HUNT. That is right, Congressman, except when, at least when I receive a letter saying this report is authorized by law, I feel that I am required to do it, that I must do it. Perhaps it is the phraseology of the letter that I misinterpreted. That is the way it sounded to me.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Can the witness say whether he has any knowledge as to the use of this data that is thus collected?

Mr. HUNT. I can only assume that the Department of Commerce is establishing trends in the retail automobile business in this particular case.

Mr. OLSEN. Wouldn't the General feel that if this is a voluntary thing, then the best that Census can claim is that they are getting a fragmentary report? I hesitate to say this, but some bureaucrat will think I am advocating it be made compulsory, which I want the record to show that I am not. But if it is a voluntary thing, then isn't it by nature fragmentary?

Mr. HUNT. Yes, I would agree with you. Not only fragmentary but I don't believe that weekly trends establish very much of anything. Monthly might. Quarterly would be even better.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Can you indicate for the record over what period of time this thing moved from an annual report to a monthly and then to a weekly? How long did it take the bureaucracy to do that?

Mr. HUNT. May I ask my office manager one question?

Mr. OLSEN. Surely.

Would the gentleman identify himself for the record?

Mr. MARONEY. I am Edward Maroney, office manager for Mohawk Chevrolet Co., Inc.

I would say approximately as far as the change, about 6 years ago it was on an annual reporting basis. Then about, I would say, 4 years ago, they went to a monthly basis on this particular report, and they also at that time had another report in the Census Department based on the amount of your accounts receivable at the end of each month. And if you wrote a financial paper, how much installment contracts you would have out.

Mr. JOHANSEN. This was completely new and separate?

Mr. MARONEY. That is right, sir. Then they still required the annual summary, even with this monthly report on sales that we filled out each month and sent to Boston, they still at the end of the year required another report that I believe was sent to Jeffersonville, Ind.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Required or requested?

Mr. MARONEY. I don't say that.

Mr. JOHANSEN. In other words if you were compiling voluntarily, in order to comply you provided it. I think the hesitation of the witness illustrates the confusion, Mr. Chairman, in the minds of the public.

Mr. OLSEN. I think you are correct.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Which is critical certainly not of the witness but of the system.

Mr. OLSEN. Let me say at this point, without objection, a copy of that form will be inserted in the record at the place where Mr. Hunt first referred to it, so we will have the record clear.

For the clarification of the witness, and not in any way critical of the witness, let me say that unless the forms of the Bureau of the

Census recite a penalty for failure to comply, unless those words are there, it actually isn't required by law.

It is a situation where this service is provided by the Bureau of the Census to industry and is only accurate if the industry cooperates.

Mr. MARONEY. That is right.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Johansen pointed out that these fragmentary reports can't be too valuable because they don't cover the entire industry. If they pick out Schenectady, and certainly I am not being picked on so much, and if they don't get it from Albany, Troy, or Utica, it doesn't mean much.

Mr. JOHANSEN. May I ask if your industry or any of your industry associations collect data of this type on a voluntary basis?

Mr. HUNT. For the census?

Mr. JOHANSEN. No, for the industry?

Mr. HUNT. We file a monthly statement and we file 10-day reports as to our sales, with General Motors Corp. in our case.

Mr. JOHANSEN. The reason for asking that is whether there is by private enterprise a collection of data which could at the central point of collection then be turned over to the Government?

Mr. HUNT. I think you have a good point, there, Congressman.

Mr. JOHANSEN. And thereby avoid duplication in this instance between private enterprise and Government.

Mr. HUNT. Also the various automobile dealer associations throughout the United States would have a lot of that information.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Exactly the type of thing I had in mind.

Mr. MARONEY. I think, Congressman, on that question, there is an association in Washington—the National Automobile Dealers Association—which requests compiling every quarter merely of your sales in number. There is no notation as to the name of the dealership or anything of that nature—the sales, your various expenses, how much you have been paying out in wages, and your costs of sales. They use that as a basis for sending back the dealership every quarter a trend of dealerships of that size.

Mr. JOHANSEN. It would be interesting, Mr. Chairman, to determine whether NADA had promoted this activity by the Census Bureau.

Mr. OLSEN. I think we will find that that is the fact when we get back to Washington and the Bureau of the Census testifies. I think your National Automobile Dealers Association probably requested that this be done.

Let me say, too, because you mentioned the fact that your NADA doesn't require the name of the dealership, there isn't any more confidential organization than the Bureau of the Census. I must say that. They have been protecting the confidentiality of reports absolutely.

Do you have anything further?

Mr. HUNT. No, sir.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. O'Brien?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I want to thank General Hunt because I know of the inconvenience involved in his coming here this morning. He cut short a trip that is very important to him.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that we have here a rather striking example of where the law-abiding citizen, anxious to do the right thing, perhaps overanxious, not a large corporation where the legal department would probably get the form and say you don't have to answer if you don't

want to, but here it read "Authorized by law." As far as he is concerned that is the law.

Mr. JOHANSEN. That is an ominous phrase.

Mr. O'BRIEN. I don't know why the Census Bureau has to do this sort of thing. Why couldn't they say it is voluntary. That is a common English word.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Authorized by law, but voluntary.

Mr. O'BRIEN. I think perhaps we are discovering this morning that in addition to the mandate of mountains that they are creating some mountains allegedly voluntary that the public doesn't know are voluntary.

Mr. OLSEN. That is a correct observation. Thank you very much, Mr. Hunt, for coming here and helping us.

Mr. HUNT. Thank you, gentlemen, very much. Thank you, Congressmen. I appreciate it very much.

Mr. OLSEN. The next witnesses is Mr. Henry Miller and Mrs. Dorothy DiPace of the Capital District Retail Grocers Association.

Will you please step forward and proceed in your own fashion?

**STATEMENT OF HENRY MILLER AND MRS. DOROTHY DiPACE,  
CAPITAL DISTRICT RETAIL GROCERS ASSOCIATION, ALBANY,  
N. Y.**

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I don't have a prepared statement.

Mr. OLSEN. That is all right. We will hear you any way you want to testify.

Mr. MILLER. I am not representing the association, as such. We do our own paperwork. This is the Grocers Association. I don't think our paperwork is as heavy now as some of the other industries, but the only thought that I have in mind this morning would be that instead of requiring quarterly reports, they could be converted to an annual basis.

I am thinking of the withholding taxes and all the other social security matters. I think it would save the Government a lot of money, time, and effort, if they got the information at the end of the year. I can't see the magic of the quarterly report as opposed to the weekly or monthly.

If you had one report to make out at the end of the year, it would simplify our job, and certainly the Government's. I am not suggesting that the payments not be made on the same basis as they are now. But the preparation of the entire report could be made annually and it would reduce our paperwork quite a bit.

Mr. OLSEN. You have made a very interesting and correct observation, Mr. Miller. We have already had some contact with the Internal Revenue Service to the effect that form 941 should be annual. We will be talking with them further in Washington this month and next month.

Mr. MILLER. That is the only observation I have at this time.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you very much. Any questions, Mr. Johansen?

Mr. JOHANSEN. I have none.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. O'Brien?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I have none.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Miller.

The next witness is Mr. Clifford Allanson.

STATEMENT OF CLIFFORD A. ALLANSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF  
THE NEW YORK STATE COUNCIL OF RETAIL MERCHANTS

Mr. ALLANSON. My name is Clifford A. Allanson. I am executive director of the New York State Council of Retail Merchants, a voluntary membership association of retail stores, with members operating approximately 5,000 stores in some 400 communities in New York State.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Do you have any objection to stating how many members you have?

Mr. ALLANSON. I wouldn't have any objection except I am never quite sure. This varies from day to day. The dues checks which I receive cover as near an estimate as possible as I gave you in terms of numbers of stores. The numbers of dues checks would be a little less than half of that number, individual checks.

Mr. JOHANSEN. The memberships are stores rather than individuals?

Mr. ALLANSON. The memberships are stores, or groups of stores. I am not going to make a detailed statement to the committee this morning because we are just engaging in a study in depth in cooperation with the committee that has been appointed by Governor Rockefeller from among the State agencies and which will include this entire subject matter of paperwork and of inspections and duplications at both the State and Federal levels.

Rather than attempt to give you a partial statement of this sort, when we expect to have a comprehensive report in a matter of a month to 6 weeks—and I am quite sure your committee will still be involved in this subject for a longer period than that—we will supply you a complete copy of our reports as soon as they become available, which I trust will be helpful.

I would like to comment on a couple of items. One is that I think in this matter of becoming involved in paperwork, you also necessarily become involved in the problems of interlocking and overlapping programs between Federal and State jurisdictions.

I would suggest, for example, the work of the Federal Trade Commission, which is steadily broadened and which reaches into many areas, and, specifically, we have this matter of advertising with relation to fraud, misstatements, and so on, where we have, by State law and by Federal law, many of our stores subject to both jurisdictions.

There is no way of determining in advance what is considered legal, but after an advertisement has been inserted, the store advertising may very well be attacked by either State, or Federal jurisdictions, or both.

You run into similar problems in this matter of wage jurisdictions because under present laws many of our stores, basically the stores of a million dollars or more in volume are under Federal jurisdiction.

Other stores are under State jurisdiction. Actually, at the present time, some of our larger institutions have a number of areas of employment which are under State jurisdiction, although, in total, they are Federal jurisdiction.

They also, of course, have branch stores which may be under State jurisdiction as opposed to an overall determination under Federal jurisdiction.

I think that you will find, both in the matter of reports and inspections, that there is need for some study of this matter.

A third one that is of particular prominence is in that matter of the National Labor Relations Board where a great many firms can't determine in whose jurisdiction they come under, who they must report to, and what they may become involved in.

The previous speaker commented on this matter, and you commented on the matter of whether the report is required or is not required. To the average citizen and the average businessman, this is very difficult of determination.

I had the privilege of being consultant to the Office of Price Administration during its existence in Washington on behalf of the smaller retail portion of the industry, retailing generally, and at that particular time, as I am sure you know, there was a tremendous mass of reporting. This was required. It was under the law. They had full authority to require it.

It became so burdensome, so complex, that I think the majority of the smaller businessmen filed almost all communications from that Administration in the most convenient wastebasket. The actual percentage of returns became minimal.

However, as we contacted and talked with these smaller businessmen, and with the large businessmen, they find it impossible to determine, on the basis of the request for information, whether they are required to supply that or not.

And, very often, an innocent looking form requiring a great deal of work which they decide they don't have to supply, they receive recurring notices and demands and suddenly find out that under the law they can be compelled to do so and are compelled to supply the information.

This is also a factor when it comes to the matter of followup on reports and on inspections. It requires a great deal of temerity today for the average businessman, particularly the small businessman, to tell anyone who walks into his place from government that he isn't going to do what they tell him to, or supply the information they demand.

Government authority has assumed a very high status as far as the average businessman is concerned, because they don't dare go against it for fear of further pressures, and I wouldn't say intimidation, but certainly further interference with his business.

And I think that you gentlemen are starting on a field where you will find your explorations going in depth somewhat more than the mere question of which reports are required and which reports are not required, which reports are necessary to government functioning and which can be eliminated.

That is all I have to say, gentlemen. I would be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Johansen?

Mr. JOHANSEN. I certainly commend you, Mr. Allanson, for that statement. Aside from the cost, aside from the burden, I am more disturbed by the comment you make of the fear of government or the apprehension of government.

I don't think it is a healthy attitude. I don't think it is good for the proper relationship between the citizen and what we used to euphemistically refer to as the citizens' public servants.

I think this aspect and just the matter of a little clarity as to what is clearly required and mandatory and what is optional, could go a long way toward relieving this problem.

It seems to me we ought to be able to muster enough English language in Washington to make understandable without a Philadelphia lawyer—I guess it is permissible to use that phrase in Albany—to interpret it. I think you have touched on an important side issue which is not a minor issue.

Mr. ALLANSON. I am deeply concerned over this because I encounter it daily in the flow of correspondence and the relationship with government. This is an attitude which is developing or which has developed, and I quite agree with you in the seriousness of it and the fact that it is highly unfortunate.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I think we need respect for government, but to have it, we ought to deserve it, and it ought to be on a basis that the average citizen can understand.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. O'Brien?

Mr. O'BRIEN. Just one brief question. Mr. Allanson, you said you were going to file a report with the State?

Mr. ALLANSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'BRIEN. And that you would file copies with this committee. Will that touch on the subject mentioned by General Hunt? He has a small business. He knows exactly how much it is costing him in overtime, and so forth, in number of hours, number of employees.

Will you cover that in your report on the cost, number of employees required, and the amount of duplication?

Mr. ALLANSON. Yes. We intend to find out in as much detail as possible the exact reports required, let us say, during the past year from any agency of government, Federal, State, and local, and to get as near a computation or estimate of the cost of supplying those reports regardless of the size of the firm, running all the way from our largest retail institutions operating in New York State right down to the "pop" and "mom" store.

I would like to mention this, that it has gotten to the point where the small store no longer dares make out its own reports in most instances.

They usually must employ either an accountant or attorney, or both, in order to feel confident that they are not getting into trouble with the Government.

Mr. O'BRIEN. I know in that connection—I won't mention any names—I know one small store owner in Albany who can't afford to hire a boy to sweep out or relieve him, maybe, at noontime, who has to employ an accountant.

Mr. ALLANSON. This is not unusual.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest that we have an understanding with Mr. Corcoran, the staff director of the subcommittee, that when this report is received, it be reviewed to determine on the basis of length whether it ought to be incorporated into our files, or if not too burdensome in our hearing itself, in our record.

Mr. CORCORAN. May I point out that the President also is requiring the Federal agencies to make a similar study? We think that Mr. Olsen's February 8 speech started a lot of activity in this area.

Mr. ALLANSON. There is one virtue in the type of study we propose to make compared to the one from Government. Our retailers have no fear of expressing them freely to us.

Mr. OLSEN. The investigation Mr. Corcoran has spoken of is one that the President is requiring the Government agencies to do on their own, to examine every one of their questionnaires and every question, and to cull out and eliminate all unnecessary questionnaires and all unnecessary questions.

I might at this time say, too, that this area of voluntary reporting and the accuracy of it is going to be investigated.

If the Bureau of the Census is getting only scattered and low percentage returns on reporting, then the value is greatly damaged. Perhaps many of the voluntary reporting systems now being participated in should be abandoned entirely because of being so inaccurate and a waste of time.

Mr. ALLANSON. I think you will find this true in some instances. For example, on the report of the flow of sales volume as presently reported and as has been reported in the past by the Federal Reserve bank.

I am not critical. These have been the best sources of information available to us. But I think if you will explore some of these reports, you will find them so fragmentary as to not be indicative to the degree that they are presented.

Mr. OLSEN. We are really going to go into it very deeply with the Bureau of the Census concerning the business inventory and the business census practices. But I think in all defense of the Bureau of the Census, the demand upon them has come from the manufacturers.

They have made the demand for this service of obtaining the flow of merchandise, reports from retailers and wholesalers. I don't think that was inspired by the Bureau of the Census.

Mr. ALLANSON. I am not critical of the Bureau, Congressman. As a matter of fact, I think an accurate report, as accurate as they can achieve in this whole flow of sales volume, is of tremendous importance to retailers as well as to manufacturers.

I would like to see it more accurate. I merely mention it as a fact that in some cases these reports do become fragmentary.

Mr. OLSEN. Certainly. In that regard, it might be interesting for you and for everyone to know that of all the paperwork in the Federal service, the experts estimate for us that only a very small percentage of it is generated by the Bureau of the Census.

I think about half of the paperwork is State and city, and of the remaining half, I think it is only about 2 or 4 percent that is the Bureau of the Census.

Mr. Corcoran reminds me that of the other half, 80 percent is regulatory and 20 percent is other, and in that 20 percent is the 4 percent which is the Bureau of the Census. But we are still talking about an awful lot of paperwork.

Mr. ALLANSON. As we move on with our own study, if the committee or if any member of the committee has any suggestions for specifics which they would like us to place emphasis on, please feel that your comments will be most helpful.

Mr. OLSEN. Your survey will be throughout the State of New York?

Mr. ALLANSON. Throughout the State of New York but confined to retail only.

Mr. OLSEN. That is a big job.

Mr. ALLANSON. A pretty good-sized job.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Do I understand this is a State government survey?

Mr. ALLANSON. No. This is a private survey which we will make and be in contact with members of the retail industry. It will be done in cooperation with a State committee which has been appointed and which consists of heads or subheads of various departments of government.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I think, Mr. Chairman, in view of the generous comment and, if I understand correctly the invitation of Mr. Allanson, I think it might be most helpful for Mr. Corcoran to chat, possibly, on some occasion with some of their staff people as to their mutual benefit, if that is not being presumptuous on my part.

Mr. ALLANSON. Not in the slightest. I should be glad to cooperate to whatever extent I can.

Mr. OLSEN. I understand Mr. Corcoran wants to do so. Mr. Corcoran will be contacting you, Mr. Allanson.

Mr. ALLANSON. Thank you. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. OLSEN. Our next witness is Mrs. Booth.

**STATEMENT OF MRS. ELIZABETH M. BOOTH, OWNER AND OPERATOR OF H. W. ANTEMAN, JEWELERS, ALBANY, N.Y.**

Mr. OLSEN. Will you give your full name and business to the clerk, please?

Mrs. BOOTH. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Booth, owner and operator of a retail jewelery store.

Mr. OLSEN. What is the name of your store?

Mrs. BOOTH. H. W. Anteman, Jewelers, which has existed in Albany since 1856. I am the third generation. And over that period of years, from owning and operating our own mechanical shop and having a tremendous inventory, we have come down to me, the third generation. But in the 1920's the depression and everything, and then labor laws have changed, we had to let our employees go and operate with an outside-owned shop. That is mechanics.

Later on it just became, as I say, this bookwork and paperwork, and employee situation. The turnover in the jewelry business is very slow. In fact I have pieces in my inventory that were there 40 years ago and that my grandfather made.

So it is a constant situation where you have to be prepared to answer the request of your customer, and very often they don't want anything you have. You have to either invest in more inventory or get on memorandum from some other shop what you need. All of this is bookwork, bookwork, bookwork. And I have to employ constantly an outside accountant to monthly review what I have accomplished, and at the end of the year when tax time comes to review it again.

This costs me a monthly payment also at the end of the year of between \$200 or \$300 to review the whole thing and get it straight, and I don't trust myself to do it. I was investigated once, and the way they investigated was amazing. They said, "Give me all of your invoices for the year 1956." Well, this represented a whole file. I never throw anything away, fortunately. But it represented tons of

paper. I turned it over. They said this is ridiculous, a small business like this simply couldn't have this much paperwork. I said there it is, and that is what you asked me for. Now what you are to do with it I don't know.

The investigation was that I had an employee that had put over from one period to another, asked for time to make a report at a future date, and that upset them and upset me, too, and they came to investigate about that.

As I say, they were absolutely flabbergasted and amazed at the amount of paperwork, reports, and detail that I had to handle for them to get the information they were looking for.

I have been doubly dilligent since then to keep a more comprehensive line on everything we do.

It has also inspired me to cut down, cut down a great deal, because, well, I don't know. You are not going to go overboard for that when you have to pay for investigations and things like that.

It is costly. It is costly to do business. And sometimes I feel like the captain of a ship of state, still hanging on and hoping it won't sink.

I closed up for 2 years and came back by popular request that my shop be opened again. I went to California to retire, and 2 years ago I came back because I met people on the street, "I have a whole handful of repairs to do and I wouldn't let anyone handle them but you." This confidence calls for you to come back and do your best. Also I belong to the business and professional women's clubs, and Zonta, International. There are two groups of women that are sincerely and honestly trying to make business more honest, and, of course, it is for the women of the country.

I find this is not only in my business, it is in every women's business, the woman who keeps the lingerie shop, the woman who has another type of shop is up against it, too.

Mr. OLSEN. Are you concerned mostly with the Internal Revenue Service reports? Is it the tax agency?

Mrs. BOOTH. I have eliminated all the employer's reports and everything by letting the employees go. I feel that I have contributed to unemployment also because I had a bookkeeper, stenographer, and at one point she did nothing but string pearls and all the bookwork that went with that. Really her salary didn't warrant it. She had a minimum salary.

Mr. OLSEN. How many hours do you think you in your present business are engaged in bookwork?

Mrs. BOOTH. The accountant I employed to come in once a month usually spends from 3 to 5 hours going over what we have done before. Then at the end of the year she takes the books and things home with her, and does the tax reports. I don't know really how much actual time she spends on that.

Mr. OLSEN. There is an extraordinary amount of reporting in the jewelry business?

Mrs. BOOTH. Yes, there is, because of the detail and the many, many objects you have to have, especially in your repairing.

Mr. OLSEN. Could you supply us by mail or otherwise, samples of the forms that you have to complete in your jewelry business?

Mrs. BOOTH. Yes.

Mr. OLSEN. We would appreciate that.

Mrs. BOOTH. I will do that.

Mr. OLSEN. Do you have any questions?

Mr. JOHANSEN. Just one question, and I apologize for returning late. To what agency of Government do you have to make the most of these reports which are peculiar to the jewelry business? What agency of the Government, other than Internal Revenue?

Mrs. BOOTH. The Internal Revenue, which collects the excise tax each month and the income tax.

Mr. JOHANSEN. It is principally in the excise and income tax field?

Mrs. BOOTH. Yes.

Mr. OLSEN. I understand that you are keeping track of inventories to pay excise tax to Internal Revenue, a rather large chore for the jewelry business?

Mrs. BOOTH. Yes, it is. Absolutely it is.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. O'Brien?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I would like to make an observation. Apparently you let all of your employees go except your accountant; is that right?

Mrs. BOOTH. That's right.

Mr. O'BRIEN. So now you are working for the accountant.

Mrs. BOOTH. Now I am working for the accountant, right.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Booth. We appreciate your being here.

Mrs. BOOTH. I think I represent a great many citizens who feel the same way. It is un-American not to have individual businesses.

Mr. OLSEN. I agree with you. Thank you very much.

Mr. James Bennett.

#### STATEMENT OF JAMES BENNETT, SECRETARY OF THE CLEARING- HOUSE OF ALBANY BANKS

Mr. BENNETT. My name is James Bennett. I am secretary of the clearinghouse of Albany banks.

Not to be critical, but to be informative, I have no prepared statement. I have eliminated some paperwork for you. As you know most of our work is service, and I guess the public is expecting us to do a lot of services which they think should be gratis but they are quite costly to the banks.

Out of patriotic duty we have issued bonds, cashed bonds throughout the years. It is true we do get a return from the Treasury tax loan account, things like that. But we understand there are rumors people want us to pay interest on those nowadays.

The last big chore you gave us, which is over and above what most fellows have talked about so far, is the form 1099, which we had to send to Internal Revenue. Two of our banks kept the cost figures on these and it ran a little over \$64,000 to get social security numbers, prepare these statements, and send them out.

(Form 1099 follows:)

Copy A  
For Internal Revenue Service

U.S. INFORMATION RETURN FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1963

FORM 1099  
U.S. Treasury Department  
Internal Revenue Service

SCHEDULE B. (see instructions)

SCHEDULE A. (see instructions)

1. Dividends (\$10 or more)	2. Interest (\$10 or more)	3. Patronage dividends and certain other distributions by cooperatives (\$10 or more)	4. Salaries, fees, commissions, prizes, awards, or other compensation. Do not include amount reported on Form W-2	5. Rents and royalties (\$600 or more aggregate amount of above items)	6. Annuities, pensions, and other fixed or determinable income	7. Foreign items (\$600 or more)
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

**TO WHOM PAID** Type or print name, address, and social security number. If other than an individual, give employer identification number. If account is for multiple payees with different surnames, underscore (or otherwise designate by a unique symbol) the surname to whom the identifying number belongs.

**BY WHOM PAID** (Name, address, and identifying number

(OVER)

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COPY A, FORM 1099**

1. Prepare this form in triplicate for each payee in accordance with the instructions on return Form 1096.
2. Fill in the name, address, and social security number of the payee (employer identification number, if other than an individual) and your name, address, and identifying number.
3. Forward Copy A with Form 1096, on or before February 28, 1964, to the Director, Internal Revenue Service Center, at any one of the following addresses, in accordance with the instructions on return Form 1096:
  - (1) 1400 East 95th Street, Kansas City 31, Missouri.
  - (2) 7 Lake Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts.
  - (3) Building 230, Utah General Depot, Ogden, Utah.
  - (4) 4800 Buford Highway, Chamblee, Georgia.
  - (5) 1200 Gimbel Building, 35 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.
  - (6) 222 East Central Parkway, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
  - (7) 3651 South Interregional Highway, Austin 41, Texas.
4. If an amount is reported in Schedule A of this form for 1963, Copy C must be furnished to the payee after December 31, 1963, and on or before January 31, 1964. However, if the final dividend or the final payment of an amount described in § 1.6044-3, for the calendar year is paid during the last quarter of the year, the statement may be furnished with such dividend or such payment. If the final interest payment for the calendar year is paid during the last quarter of the year, the statement may be furnished with such payment or at the time the payment is posted to a passbook.
5. In the case of amounts reported in Schedule B of this form, Copy C should be furnished to the payee whose income is being reported to assist him in preparing his income tax return.

(OVER)

FORM 1099  
U.S. Treasury Department  
Internal Revenue Service

U.S. INFORMATION RETURN FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1963

Copy B  
For Payer's Record

SCHEDULE A. (see instructions)

1. Dividends (\$10 or more)	\$
2. Interest (\$10 or more)	\$
3. Patronage dividends and certain other distributions by cooperatives (\$10 or more)	\$

SCHEDULE B. (see instructions)

4. Salaries, fees, commissions, prizes, awards, or other compensation. Do not include amount reported on Form W-2	\$
5. Rents and royalties (\$600 or more aggregate amount of above items)	\$
6. Annuities, pensions, and other fixed or determinable income	\$
7. Foreign items (\$600 or more)	\$

TO WHOM PAID

Type or print name, address, and social security number. If other than an individual, give employer identification number. If account is for multiple payees with different surnames, underscore (or otherwise designate by a unique symbol) the surname to whom the identifying number belongs.

BY WHOM PAID (Name, address, and identifying number)

Copy C  
For Payee

**U.S. INFORMATION RETURN FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1963**

FORM 1099  
U.S. Treasury Department  
Internal Revenue Service

**SCHEDULE A. (see instructions)**

**SCHEDULE B. (see instructions)**

1. Dividends (\$10 or more)	2. Interest (\$10 or more)	3. Patronage dividends and certain other distributions by cooperatives (\$10 or more)	4. Salaries, fees, commissions, prizes, awards, or other compensation. Do not include amount reported on Form W-2	5. Rents and royalties (\$600 or more aggregate amount of above items)	6. Annuities, pensions, and other fixed or determinable income	7. Foreign items (\$600 or more)
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

**TO WHOM PAID** Type or print name, address, and social security number. If other than an individual, give employer identification number. If account is for multiple payees with different surnames, underscore (or otherwise designate by a unique symbol) the surname to whom the identifying number belongs.

**BY WHOM PAID** (Name, address, and identifying number)

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COPY C, FORM 1099****INCOME TAX RETURN REQUIREMENTS**

An income tax return must be filed by the payee on or before April 15, 1964, with the District Director of Internal Revenue for the district in which the payee lives if the total income reported on this form, when added to his income from all other sources, amounts to \$600 or more (or more if he is 65 years of age or over).

**AN INCOME TAX RETURN FORM MAY BE OBTAINED FROM ANY DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE**

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1963-O-692136

Mr. BENNETT. I am not complaining about this so much as we are afraid, as your letter states, that this may grow and get worse. As Mr. O'Brien said, the State more or less follows the Internal Revenue in their tax work. They are probably going to ask for this next. So it is going to add another report to this already voluminous form we have.

Mr. OLSEN. Excuse me. For the record, form 1099 is the required form by which you report the interest earnings on deposits in the bank?

Mr. BENNETT. That's right.

Mr. OLSEN. And this is provided in the most recent tax bill?

Mr. BENNETT. That's right.

When I look at the size of the box we send out to Internal Revenue, I wonder what it must be like there when they get it from the banks all over the country. I doubt if they can handle the volume.

Mr. OLSEN. For the record again, at the point where the witness first referred to form 1099, we will insert the form in the record, so that people reading the record will know what we are talking about.

I rather believe you have hit on the reason why the Internal Revenue Service has had to go to electronic processing. It is only by putting the information on electronic tape that they can possibly handle the volume.

Mr. BENNETT. These are not compatible to electronic data. If that is what they wanted they should have supplied a card of that style and it would have been very easy to finish punching the holes in it for a computer.

Mr. OLSEN. Get ready. That is next.

I don't know what is next. I shouldn't joke about it.

You can be sure that the Internal Revenue Service is going to have a lengthy session before our committee in Washington. I know they are rather anxious about it. I made a rather short talk in the House of Representatives, and in response to my criticism of the Internal Revenue Service I got a four-page single-spaced letter back from the Director of the Internal Revenue Service. We will hear a lot from them. That is why we want to hear from you folks.

Mr. BENNETT. If you want the cost figures, I would have to go back to the banks and get their permission to submit them. We talked about it more or less informally as we are now.

Mr. OLSEN. This is satisfactory. How many banks are involved in that figure?

Mr. BENNETT. Just the five commercial banks met and only two had cost figures. The rest of us more or less did it in spare time. Some of the spare time could have been used in more productive work if we didn't have that to do.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. O'BRIEN. I have a question which doesn't bear directly on the volume of paperwork. I am quite intrigued. Has it been your experience with the banks that a great many people who now have their interest reported, regard that as a new tax rather than the collection of one that was always due?

Mr. BENNETT. We have had people even close out their accounts and say they would put it in a savings box.

Mr. O'BRIEN. I know there was some of that. It was reflected in our mail when the matter was being considered, that we were voting a new tax instead of the collection of an old one. I wonder if that had been your experience.

Mr. BENNETT. This is just a guess. Maybe the reason they did it, in past years they had not reported it and if they do not give a report this time you can't go back and check what they had in the past. This wasn't in great volume. It did happen.

We tried to explain to some of these people, there is a tax and you are going to cut out all of this interest. That makes no difference, they were going to take that money.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am trying to refresh my recollection. Is there a minimum of interest below which it is not necessary under the new law to report it?

Mr. BENNETT. That's correct. \$10 per annum.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Of interest?

Mr. BENNETT. Of interest. Very few people don't get that much nowadays.

Mr. OLSEN. Do you report all of the interest paid, or do you just report that interest on those accounts over \$10 per annum?

Mr. BENNETT. Only over the \$10.

Mr. OLSEN. You make that—

Mr. BENNETT. There are so few under it, I don't think we would have 1 percent under that figure.

Mr. JOHANSEN. The thing that I am concerned about is whether this minimum is realistic. In other words, whether they are relying on the salutary effect of the public knowledge that this is reported, that it will prompt these people to include it in their returns. I am wondering whether they almost don't reach the point of diminishing returns by going that low.

Here is a case in which you are having to make this report. It yields a tremendous volume of data. How much of this data is productive in terms of enforcement of tax and in collection of additional revenue. I think that may be a point we will want to pursue with the Internal Revenue people.

Mr. OLSEN. I think that point is well taken.

Mr. BENNETT. We realize that this first cost to us, this \$64,000 figure, is probably the largest one, because we had to request social security. In future years it will be much lower. When you figure this is just two banks in the city, there must be a fantastic amount of money spent just sending these forms to the people and to Internal Revenue. No bank has squawked about it yet. The point we are getting at is up to now we are not kicking. But we would not like to see it increased any more.

Mr. OLSEN. In that regard there was the observation made to me by Congressman Vaughan Gary, of Virginia. His point was that there is such a thing as being a little too meticulous in enforcement, and it is with respect to collection of tax on interest earned on accounts that he made the same observation as you did. I want to inform

the witness that we will make this inquiry of the Internal Revenue Service as our inquiry proceeds.

Mr. BENNETT. We have another thing which is unusual in our business. Internal Revenue will put levies, taxes on accounts, on depositors, when they find they have deposits in the bank, to pay delinquent taxes or for other reasons. Naturally when this is done it doesn't make our customer very happy toward us.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I didn't catch what it was they do.

Mr. BENNETT. They put a levy on a person's account.

As I say, this doesn't make our customer very happy toward us. He feels more or less that we are to blame for it.

Mr. OLSEN. The customer is going to have to understand that it is like any other levy. If it were an attachment from the justice of the peace, they wouldn't like it then either.

Mr. JOHANSEN. It is no more logical to blame the bank for that than to blame an employer for a garnishment proceeding. Logic doesn't always govern these matters.

Mr. OLSEN. Do you have anything further, Mr. Bennett?

Mr. BENNETT. That's all.

Mr. OLSEN. I appreciate very much your taking the time to come here and helping us with this information. Thank you very much.

Is there anyone else who would like to testify this morning on this subject? Hearing no one, we will be in recess until 2:30 this afternoon.

(Whereupon, the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 2:30 p.m.)

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. OLSEN. The committee will come to order. Mr. Spangenberg, Associated Industries of New York State.

#### STATEMENT OF C. W. SPANGENBERGER, MEMBER RELATIONS EXECUTIVE, ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES OF NEW YORK STATE, INC.

Mr. SPANGENBERGER. I am C. W. Spangenberg of Associated Industries of New York State, Inc.

Mr. OLSEN. We are glad to have you here. Thank you for coming. Proceed with your statement as you will.

Mr. SPANGENBERGER. Associated Industries of New York State, Inc., is a statewide membership organization. Our membership is representative of employers of all types throughout the State. It comprises firms from the smallest to the largest who together employ the major portion of the State's labor force.

First we would like to thank Chairman Arnold Olsen of the Subcommittee on Census and Government Statistics, House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, for the opportunity afforded our members and ourselves to attend this hearing. We fully endorse your efforts to curtail, simplify, and eliminate the heavy burden of excessive paperwork imposed by Government on business, especially on small business.

In preparation for this hearing we conducted a canvass of our members. Our report today includes the views of 30 smaller firms. We are highly gratified with the interest shown by our members and the response we received from this canvass.

Almost without exception we were told that the number of Federal reports required were time consuming, took the productive time of key people and caused genuine concern especially when many of our members felt that they were doing unnecessary work and that the information requested would never be used. Further, they questioned whether requests were always constructive or objective.

You might expect that a survey of this kind would produce a stock answer to the effect that Federal paperwork is a burden and a nuisance and should be greatly curtailed if not eliminated altogether.

This, however, was not the attitude of the businessmen we queried. Quite the contrary, they were objective, realizing that certain pertinent information about business is essential to the operation of Government.

Therefore, we offer the following suggestions and recommendations:

1. That the Manufacturers Census Report be streamlined. We further recommend elimination of duplication of questions such as are asked on forms MA-22Q and M22L.

Mr. OLSEN. At this point we will have those forms inserted into the record so it will supplement your statement.

Mr. JOHANSEN. They will be a direct reference to the statement the witness is making.

Mr. OLSEN. Right.

(Forms MA-22Q and M22L follow:)

Budget Bureau No. 41-R2156; Approval Expires December 31, 1965

<b>CONFIDENTIAL</b> - Response to this inquiry is required by Act of Congress (13 U.S.C.). The report you submit to the Census Bureau is confidential and may be seen only by sworn Census employees. It may not be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. Copies retained in your files are also immune from legal process.			
FORM <b>MA-22Q</b> <small>(11-6-62)</small>	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS	<i>(Please correct if name or address has changed)</i> Form MA-22Q	
<b>RUGS, CARPETS, AND CARPETING</b> 1962 - 1964		<b>(PLEASE RETURN THIS COPY)</b>	
<b>TO:</b> Bureau of the Census, Industry Division Washington 25, D.C.		Location of plant covered by this report <i>(If same as mailing address, write "Same.")</i>	
<b>EMPLOYER'S IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</b>	Identification Number used for this establishment on Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return (U.S. Treasury Department Form 941).	Location of plant covered by this report <i>(If same as mailing address, write "Same.")</i>	
<b>NOTE:</b> The industry totals compiled from data filed on this form will be published by the Bureau of the Census in Current Industrial Reports, Series M22Q, as soon as possible after all reports are received.			
<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>			
Please return one copy of this report within thirty days after receipt. An envelope which requires no postage is enclosed for your use. Your report will then be tabulated and returned to you for reporting your next year's data.			
A separate report should be filed for each plant operated by this company.		charges. For products transferred to sales branches and sales offices, report estimated commercial value, not cost of production.	
Additional schedules, if required, may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.		Section II	
Section I		Section III	
Report the quantities and selling value, f.o.b. plant, of your own goods shipped from the reporting establishment. Include products transferred to other divisions of your company such as sales offices, as well as products shipped to outside customers. Include shipments of products made for you on commission by others from your materials. Exclude products made by you on commission for others from their materials. Exclude products fabricated from carpeting or roll goods produced in another plant.		Report the pounds of yarn and fabric consumed in your manufacture of the specified types of carpets and rugs. Include your materials consumed by other plants producing products on commission for you.	
For value of shipments, report the net selling value, f.o.b. plant, of your total shipments of each product listed. The reported figures should represent values, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances and should not include freight		In classifying tufting machines by width, use as the basis for reporting, the tufting width of the machine or the maximum width which can be tufted, not the finished width of the goods, or the machine bed width.	
Custom carpet (multi-pass) machines refer to special machines (from table-top to wide frame machines) which tuft about a one-foot strip but are designed so that the backing can be run through the machine as many times as may be necessary to cover the width desired.		Remarks	
Name of person to contact regarding this report		Address	Telephone No.
<b>CERTIFICATION</b> - This report is substantially accurate and has been prepared in accordance with instructions.			
1962	Signature of authorized official	Title	Date
1963	Signature of authorized official	Date	1964
1964	Signature of authorized official	Date	Date

Section 1 - SHIPMENTS AND INTERPLANT TRANSFERS OF RUGS, CARPETS, AND CARPETING								
(Report quantity in thousands of square yards and value in thousands of dollars.)								
Product (Omit products fabricated from roll goods made in another plant.)	Line Number	Product code	1962		1963		1964	
			Quantity (a)	Value f.o.b. plant (b)	Quantity (c)	Value f.o.b. plant (d)	Quantity (e)	Value f.o.b. plant (f)
Woven carpets and rugs (wool, cotton and man-made fibers):								
Axminster . . . . .	1	2271001						
Wilson . . . . .	2	2271005						
Velvet . . . . .	3	2271005						
Other woven (Chester, etc.) . . . . .	4	2271007						
Tufted carpets and rugs:								
Bathmats, throw rugs, and others 6"x6" or smaller . . . . .	5	2272001						
Roll goods and rugs larger than 4"x6" except automobile and aircraft carpeting . . . . .	6	2272005						
Automobile and aircraft carpeting . . . . .	7	2272005						
Knitted carpets and rugs . . . . .	8	2279010						
Other carpets and rugs:								
Braided . . . . .	9	2279041						
Hooked . . . . .	10	2279073						
Other textile rugs (woven paper yarn, coconut fiber, etc.) . . . . .	11	2279075						
<b>TOTAL SHIPMENTS (Sum of Lines 1-11) . . . . .</b>	12	9999999						

Section II - YARNS AND FABRICS CONSUMED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SPECIFIED TYPES OF CARPETS AND RUGS

(Report all figures in thousands of pounds)

Yarn or fabric (Blends of two or more fibers should be classified according to the weight of the major fiber in the blend)	Consumed for																
	1962				1963				1964								
	Woven carpets carpeting	Knitted carpets carpeting	Tufted bedrooms, bathrooms, other rugs and carpets smaller than 4'x6' and aircraft carpeting	Tufted mobile and aircraft carpeting	All other carpets and rugs	Woven carpets carpeting	Knitted carpets carpeting	Tufted bedrooms, bathrooms, other rugs and carpets smaller than 4'x6' and aircraft carpeting	Tufted mobile and aircraft carpeting	All other carpets and rugs	Woven carpets carpeting	Knitted carpets carpeting	Tufted bedrooms, bathrooms, other rugs and carpets smaller than 4'x6' and aircraft carpeting	Tufted mobile and aircraft carpeting	All other carpets and rugs		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
Line Number																	
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
9																	
10																	
11																	
12																	
13																	
14																	
15																	

\_\_\_\_\_ % spun for 1964

\_\_\_\_\_ % spun for 1963

\_\_\_\_\_ % spun for 1962

Please continue form on the next page

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Section III - WEAVING, TUFTING, KNITTING, AND CARPET BRAIDING MACHINERY IN PLACE, END OF YEAR													
Type of equipment	Line No.	End of 1962				End of 1963				End of 1964			
		Amminster (a)	Jacquard (b)	Velvet (c)	Other (d)	Amminster (e)	Jacquard (f)	Velvet (a)	Other (b)	Amminster (i)	Jacquard (j)	Velvet (b)	Other (l)
Weaving looms by width:													
27 inches .....	1												
3 feet - under 9 feet .....	2												
9 feet .....	3												
9½ feet to 12 feet .....	4												
15 feet .....	5												
Over 15 feet .....	6												
Number of machines, end of 1962													
Tufting machines by width:													
36 inches and under .....	7												
37 inches to 45 inches .....	8												
46 inches to 59 inches .....	9												
60 inches to 65 inches .....	10												
66 inches to 81 inches .....	11												
9 feet .....	12												
12 feet .....	13												
15 feet .....	14												
Over 15 feet .....	15												
Custom carpet (multi-pass) tufting machines .....	16												
Carpet braiding machines .....	17												
Carpet knitting machines .....	18												
Number of machines, end of 1963													
Number of machines, end of 1964													

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Yarn or Fabric <i>(Blends of two or more fibers should be classified according to the weight of the wool or fiber in the blend.)</i>		Section II - YARNS AND FABRICS CONSUMED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SPECIFIED TUFTED TEXTILE PRODUCTS <i>(Report all figures in thousands of pounds)</i>											
		July 1, December 31, 1961		January 1, June 30, 1962		July 1, December 31, 1962		January 1, June 30, 1963		July 1, December 31, 1963			
Line Number	Consumed for	Consumed for		Consumed for		Consumed for		Consumed for		Consumed for		Consumed for	
		Tufted carpeting	Other tufted products	Scatter rugs, berbers and mats (4' x 6' or smaller)	Rugs and carpets (larger than 4' x 6')	Other tufted products	Scatter rugs, berbers and mats (4' x 6' or smaller)	Rugs and carpets (larger than 4' x 6')	Other tufted products	Scatter rugs, berbers and mats (4' x 6' or smaller)	Rugs and carpets (larger than 4' x 6')	Other tufted products	Scatter rugs, berbers and mats (4' x 6' or smaller)
1	Cotton tufting yarns	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
2	Rayon and/or acetate tufting yarns												
3	Wool and chiefly wool tufting yarns												
4	Nylon tufting yarns, filament												
5	Nylon tufting yarns, spun												
6	Acrylic and modacrylic tufting yarns												
7	Other tufting yarns (revere line)												
8	Cotton backing for rugs and carpets												
9	Jute backing for rugs and carpets												
10	Other backing for rugs and carpets												
11	Cotton fabrics for bedspreads, covers, and miscellaneous tufted products												
12	Other fabrics (revere line)												
13	<b>TOTAL YARN AND FABRIC CONSUMPTION</b>												
14	Of the total yarn and fabric consumed in all tufted products, approximately what percentage was spun at this plant?												
Remarks		Name of person to contact regarding this report _____ % Address _____ Telephone No. _____ %											
CERTIFICATION - The undersigned company and the official executing this certification on its behalf hereby certify that the information contained in this report is substantially accurate and has been prepared in accordance with the instructions applicable thereto.		Name of company _____ Address _____ Signature of authorized official _____ Title _____ Date _____											

Mr. SPANGENBERGER. Highly objectionable are questions seeking information of a security or competitive nature despite assurances that such information will not be divulged by the agency requesting it. Multiplant companies which do not operate on a plant profit basis, are not set up to provide information relative to separate plants—yet they are asked to furnish it on this basis.

Mr. JOHANSEN. May I interrupt and have you insert a word of explanation as to what you mean by multiplant companies, and the reason. I think it is obvious perhaps to us but it might be helpful in the record, the reason why you are not set up to provide information relative to separate plants.

Mr. SPANGENBERGER. In the survey we made we found that many companies who had more than one plant in more than one location or, for that matter, in the same location but who kept their accounting records and financial reports on a consolidated basis rather than on an individual plant basis were required because of the manufacturers' census form to make out separate reports for each branch plant.

They found this to be a very expensive and burdensome chore which consumed many man-hours. Furthermore, they, themselves, have no further necessity for the information which they had compiled which readily points out the extraordinary obligation these companies are subjected to.

Mr. JOHANSEN. In other words that would be an operation they would have no reason to do whatever except to comply with this request?

Mr. SPANGENBERGER. That's correct.

Mr. OLSEN. I think that is very important.

Mr. SPANGENBERGER. 2. Discontinuance of reports under the Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act when a company plan is administered by an approved insurance carrier.

3. Discontinuance of the practice of requesting companies to file interim financial reports as requested by the Federal Trade Commission Division of Financial Statistics.

4. Consideration of a regular scheduling of report requirements so as to avoid repetition and duplication of effort.

5. Clear identification of report forms that are mandatory.

6. Many companies receive forms to be filled out which do not apply to their industry or individual business. Therefore, we recommend that this practice be corrected and that forms be sent on classified industry basis.

7. A reduction in the amount of detailed information requested in the Interstate Commerce Commission annual report.

Attached is a list of the U.S. Government report forms which one small company is required to fill out. It is conservatively estimated by them that 100 man-hours are required to prepare these reports. These do not include the numerous State and local government reports required.

(See p. 36 for list referred to.)

Mr. JOHANSEN. May I ask, Mr. Chairman, that the summary referred to be incorporated in the record of the hearings at the end of this statement.

Mr. OLSEN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SPANGENBERGER. It is attached, Mr. Congressman.

We find that the paperwork which the Government demands of business is especially costly and oppressive for the small businessman who is struggling to make a profit. One small businessman reported to us, "We have to work into the night to fill out these forms when we should give the time to making a profit."

Mr. Chairman, I again thank you on behalf of our association and its members for the privilege of being here, and we congratulate you in your efforts to update, modernize, and eliminate many of the reports which business is now burdened with and which are expensive to them. We sincerely hope that your efforts will be successful in reducing this unnecessary paperwork. Thank you.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you.

In item 6 you refer to the standard industrial classification.

Mr. SPANGENBERGER. We were told by several of our members, to put it one way, that he might be in the dry goods business, for instance, or in the manufacture of boiler tubes or something of that nature, and he would get a report which may apply to the tugboat industry. Finally it went in the wastepaper basket. Before it got to that point it took people's time in the organization to go over it, talk it over with the accounting department, and so on and so forth.

Mr. OLSEN. We have run into that before. We agree with you that there must be a standard classification so that people get the correct form and not be bothered with the wrong one.

Mr. JOHANSEN?

Mr. JOHANSEN. First of all I want to compliment this witness on coming up here with specific recommendations. This is the sort of thing that is very helpful to the committee in its effort to do the thing that I know from your testimony you want to see done.

Just for the record, and as a matter of interest, maybe my colleagues on the subcommittee can confirm this, it is my impression that item 2, Mr. Chairman and Congressman O'Brien, would require legislative action, this discontinuance of reports under the Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act when a company plan is administered by an approved insurance carrier. My recollection is that that requirement may be statutory. I think the point is well worth weighing.

Mr. OLSEN. I think it came up earlier. We questioned as a matter of fact why Joe's Bar and Grill would have to make industrial accident reports when as a matter of fact it wasn't within their peculiar knowledge. Their insurance carrier took care of all of that.

Mr. JOHANSEN. And the same principle would seem to apply to the welfare and pension plan referred to here.

Mr. OLSEN. I would think so.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I think your recommendation is something that the Congress ought to give consideration to certainly.

Mr. OLSEN. We are going to call in the Bureau of Labor Management reports on that very subject that Mr. JOHANSEN has referred to, with references to your talk.

Do you have any questions, Mr. O'Brien?

Mr. O'BRIEN. No; except to compliment the witness. I think what he has done here is quite important. We have had several witnesses from small establishments. They made it very clear that the paper

boys were buzzing around their ears but they were not in position, because of the narrow limitations of their activities, to make specific recommendations. I think that is where you have performed a very valuable service for those small people as well as the larger people you represent.

Mr. SPANGENBERGER. Thank you very much.

Mr. OLSEN. I wonder if you don't find among your people that they have to hire accountants to complete the forms for them.

Mr. SPANGENBERGER. We did find that in many instances, especially with our smaller firms.

Mr. OLSEN. The smaller firms don't have an accountant with great skill, so they have to go hire one.

Mr. SPANGENBERGER. That's correct.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. SPANGENBERGER. Thank you.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Robert M. Young.

#### STATEMENT OF ROBERT M. YOUNG, CORPORATE SECRETARY AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE GREATER ALBANY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Johansen, and Mr. O'Brien, my name is Robert M. Young. I am corporate secretary and general manager of the Greater Albany Chamber of Commerce and I appear as a representative of the chamber. The chamber has a business and professional membership of more than 1,700.

We are grateful for the opportunity to appear before your committee to discuss the impact of reports and other paperwork on the business firms in this area.

On finding that they could not appear personally, two members of the chamber and the commissioner of taxation and finance of the State of New York have asked me to present a statement prepared by them and ask that they be entered into the records of this proceeding.

The first statement was prepared by Noel S. Bennett, Jr., president of Barber & Bennett, Inc., Arch and Church Streets, Albany, N.Y. Barber & Bennett manufacture animal and poultry feeds and deal in grains and field seeds.

The firm employs approximately 60 persons. Mr. Bennett confined his statement to Federal reports and prepared an itemized list giving the form number, the name of the report, the times prepared, and the hours spent in preparation.

In his letter of transmittal, he said:

BARBER & BENNETT, INC.,  
Albany, N.Y., April 29, 1964.

GREATER ALBANY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
(Attention: Mr. Robert M. Young, General Manager).

DEAR MR. YOUNG: In response to your recent letter in regard to the hearing to be conducted by the congressional committee, we have compiled the enclosed list of the forms which we are required to prepare, and the number of man-hours it takes to prepare them.

The time estimated as shown we consider to be very conservative at 100 man-hours per year. Actually we feel the time is much longer.

## U.S. Government reports

Form No.	Name of report and description	Time of report	Hours spent
CB-59E-1	Census reports, 4 reports consisting of 4 pages each.	Yearly-----	6 hours.
CB-50E-1	Employers annual Federal unemployment tax return, compute amount of tax going to Government.	-----do-----	2 hours.
1086-1099	U.S. annual information return, report all dividends and amounts payable to individuals that is not included on form W-2.	-----do-----	2 hours.
BLS 1418	United States and New York State Department of Labor work injuries report, report of total work force, total yearly work-hours, deaths, disabilities, etc.	-----do-----	1½ hours.
450	Federal deposit slips, report of taxes withheld for previous month. Computation of social security and Federal withholding taxes.	8 times per year...	Few minutes each time.
941	Quarterly social security and Federal withholding taxes, total all payroll records for quarter, report total quarterly earnings for each individual, compute tax and social security liability.	4 times per year...	6 hours each time.
W-2	Withholding tax statements, type individuals name, social security number, address, report total wages earned; social security tax withheld, income tax withheld; sick pay compensation. Type employers name, address, etc., on each statement. Total all earning cards, balance and prove to yearly salary accounts.	Yearly-----	16 to 20 hours.
W-3	Reconciliation of income tax withheld, total wages reported on forms W-2; total of income tax withheld by quarters; balance and prove to forms W-2.	-----do-----	2 hours.
2290	Federal use tax return on highway motor vehicles, list all vehicles used in business; segregate by weight and axle; compute tax on each.	-----do-----	2 hours.
2950	Statement in support of deduction for payment to employees pension plan, profit sharing, stock bonds, trust or annuity plan, and compensation under a deferred payment plan.	-----do-----	(1)

<sup>1</sup> The amount of work and research involved in this report is tremendous. It takes at least a week to compile the information, although the actual work-hours spent on it may only total 8 hours. The insurance company which handles the plan has to be contacted in order to get most of the information.

Roughly, the form asks for: Total number of employees in plan, total ineligible employees, length of service, number of employees eligible, total compensation paid. List of the 25 highest paid employees under the plan. Even after the report was finished our auditors reported that the Internal Revenue agent who requested the report was not sure, himself, if it was made out correctly.

Mr. Young. I would like to read two paragraphs of this report relative to form No. 2950 which is a statement in support of deduction for payment to employees' pension plan, profit sharing, stock bonds, trust or annuity plan, and compensation under a deferred payment plan.

Mr. Bennett said:

The amount of work and research involved in this report is tremendous. It takes at least a week to compile the information, although the actual work-hours spent on it may only total 8 hours. The insurance company which handles the plan has to be contacted in order to get most of the information.

Roughly the form asks for total number of employees in plan, total ineligible employees, length of service, number of employees eligible, and total compensation paid. List of the 25 highest paid employees under the plan. Even after the report was finished our auditors reported that the internal revenue agent who requested the report was not sure, himself, if it was made out correctly.

The second statement was prepared by James G. Reaser, assistant treasurer of the Albany Felt Co. The main plant and offices of the company are located in Albany. I would like to read the letter of transmittal.

Mr. JOHANSEN. May I interrupt at this point, Mr. Chairman, lest we forget it, and ask that the documents and correspondence referred to by the witness be incorporated in the record of the hearing?

Mr. OLSEN. It is so ordered.

Mr. YOUNG. The letter read:

ALBANY FELT Co.,  
MAIN PLANT AND OFFICES,  
*Albany, N.Y., April 29, 1964.*

Re hearing on Government paperwork.

GREATER ALBANY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
*Albany, N.Y.*

(Attention: Mr. Robert M. Young, General Manager).

GENTLEMEN: While unable to appear in person at the subcommittee hearing on Government reports and paperwork, we certainly would not want to pass up this opportunity to express our feelings on the subject.

We are a medium-sized industry with manufacturing operations in three States—New York, Maine, and South Carolina. The attached list shows the 52 different Government reports which we are required to furnish to various Federal and State agencies—6 on a monthly basis, 18 quarterly, 1 semiannually, and 27 annually or a total of 173 per year. Of course, some of these are obviously necessary, but some surely could be eliminated completely, while others could be simplified. Duplication of the same information to different Federal bureaus should not be necessary and an effort should be made to consolidate the reports in which the same statistics are now being furnished to both Federal and State agencies.

We appreciate this opportunity to add our protest to the many which we know the subcommittee will get and sincerely say that we too "look forward to some substantial relief from the paperwork burden. It is long overdue."

Very truly yours,

JAMES G. REASER,  
*Assistant Treasurer.*

## Government reports, Federal and State, as of May 1, 1964

Description	Form No.	Reporting period	Source
Department of Commerce monthly industry survey, sales, orders, and inventories.	BE-3	Monthly	U.S. Government.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, consumption of fibers in woolen spinning and production of top, nolls, and sales yarn.	M-220	do	Do.
U.S. Treasury Department, Federal depository receipt, income tax withheld.	450-A	do	State bank; U.S. Government.
Do.	450-AFS	do	Do.
New York State Department of Labor, confidential report of employment, payroll, and hours.	44R47.10	do	New York State.
State of Maine Bureau of Taxation, sales and use tax.	ST-7	do	Maine.
U.S. Department of Commerce, reports of company employment and taxable wages.	CBP-1	Quarterly	U.S. Government.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, broad fabric (except knit) woven, nonwoven and felts.	M-22T	do	Do.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, transactions with foreign subsidiary or affiliated corporations.	BE-577	do	Do.
Federal Trade Commission, Division of Financial Statistics, consolidated balance sheet and profit and loss statement.	FTC-MG29	do	Do.
U.S. Treasury Department, employers' quarterly Federal tax return.	941	do	Do.
U.S. Treasury Department, employers' quarterly Federal tax return.	941 FS	do	Do.
State of New York, Department of Taxation and Finance, truck mileage tax.	TMT 3.2	do	New York State.
New York State Department of Labor, unemployment insurance tax.	1A5	do	Do.
New York State Department of Labor, employers' industry and location report.	R.S6.1	do	Do.
New York State Income Tax Bureau, income tax withheld.	IT2101	do	Do.
New York State disability insurance tax (employers' mutual).	705-104	do	New York State.
State of California Board of Equalization, combined State and local sales and use tax.	S-401-P	do	California.
Maine Employment Security Commission, unemployment insurance tax.	C-1	do	Maine.
State of South Carolina Tax Commission, use tax.	St-7	do	South Carolina.
South Carolina Income Tax Division, quarterly non-resident withholding report.	WH1605	do	Do.
South Carolina Employment Security Commission, quarterly report of individual employees' wages stated gross and net taxable.	UCE-120	do	Do.
South Carolina Employment Security Commission, employers' contribution report.	UCE-101	do	Do.
U.S. Department of Commerce, inventory and sales expectations survey.	BE-500	Semiannual	U.S. Government.
U.S. Department of Commerce, annual survey of manufacturers.	MA 100	Annual	Do.
U.S. Department of Commerce, census of manufacturers.	MC-22A	do	Do.
U.S. Department of Commerce, census of manufacturers supplementary inquiries.	MC-D11	do	Do.
U.S. Department of Commerce, censuses of business manufacturers and mineral industries.	NC-K1	do	Do.
U.S. Department of Commerce, distribution of sales by class of customer.	NC-K4M	do	Do.
U.S. Department of Commerce, censuses of business, manufacturers, and mineral industries, report of company organization.	NC-X1A	do	Do.
U.S. Department of Commerce, international receipts and payments of royalties, licensing fees, rentals, etc.	BE-93	do	Do.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, transactions of primary foreign organizations with secondary foreign organizations.	BE-577S	do	Do.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, consolidated inventory of wool.	MA-22M	do	Do.
U.S. Treasury Department, report by individual employee of income tax withheld from wages.	W-2	do	Do.
U.S. Treasury Department, reconciliation of income tax withheld from wages.	W-3	do	Do.
U.S. Treasury Department, Federal unemployment tax.	940	do	Do.
Federal Trade Commission, nature of business schedule.	NB-57	do	Do.
U.S. Department of Commerce, annual survey of manufacturers expenditures, plant, and equipment.	MA 101	do	Do.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, survey of American business investments in foreign countries.	BE-10A	do	Do.

## Government reports, Federal and State, as of May 1, 1964—Continued

Description	Form No.	Reporting period	Source
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, report form for allied foreign organizations, financial statements and other information of foreign subsidiaries stated in foreign and U.S. currency.	BE-10B.....	do.....	U.S. Government.
New York State Income Tax Bureau, individual withholding statements.	IT2102.....	do.....	New York State.
New York State Income Tax Bureau, reconciliation of income tax withheld.	IT2103.....	do.....	Do.
New York State Income Tax Bureau, statement of wages earned by individual employees.	IT105.....	do.....	Do.
New York State Income Tax Bureau, reconciliation of form IT105.	IT106.....	do.....	Do.
State of Maine Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Research and Statistics.	DLIR and S9E.	do.....	Maine.
Maine Employment Security Commission, annual report of earnings by individual employees.	C-1.....	do.....	Do.
Maine Employment Security Commission, reconciliation of form C-1.	C-2.....	do.....	Do.
South Carolina Tax Commission, Income Tax Division, annual statement of individual employee income.	1202.....	do.....	South Carolina.
State of South Carolina annual information return, reconciliation of forms No. 1202.	1201.....	do.....	Do.
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.	BLS 2669 .....	do.....	Do.
U.S. Renegotiation Board, list of sales to U.S. Government and information for Renegotiation Act of 1961, as amended.	R. B. 1.....	do.....	U.S. Government.
New York State Income Tax Bureau, New York State information return.	IT2102.1.....	.....	New York State.
New York State Income Tax Bureau, employee's withholding exemption certificates.	IT2104.....	.....	Do.
U.S. Department of Commerce, plant and equipment, expenditures survey.	BE-452.....	Quarterly...	U.S. Government.

Mr. YOUNG. Detailed information on the form numbers, description, and reporting is included in the supporting papers.

The third statement was prepared by Joseph H. Murphy, commissioner of the Department of Taxation and Finance, State of New York. The commissioner asked me to advise the committee that a prior commitment made it impossible from him to appear personally.

For that reason he prepared a statement in the form of a letter to the Greater Albany Chamber of Commerce and asked me to read it into the record. Mr. Murphy's letter reads:

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION AND FINANCE,  
*Albany, April 30, 1964.*

Mr. ROBERT M. YOUNG,  
*General Manager,  
Greater Albany Chamber of Commerce,  
Albany, N.Y.*

DEAR MR. YOUNG: Thank you for your letter of April 21, 1964, and the opportunity to submit for your May 1 hearing on Federal paperwork requirements this brief summary of simplification efforts being carried forward in the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance.

In administering the tax laws of the State of New York, we have been increasingly aware of the burden of paperwork imposed on business and individuals by government—Federal, State, and local.

It has been our conscious and sustained effort, in these past few years, to ease and simplify our reporting and recordkeeping requirements for State taxes to the greatest possible extent.

While I am sure that far more needs to be done in this area—and we are continuing our studies and efforts to that end—we have, I think, made very real progress in New York in the past 5 years.

In the State personal income tax, for example, a major reduction in paperwork was made possible by the Wise-Calli constitutional amendment and subsequent legislation conforming New York law to Federal law. In planning for its administration, beginning with returns for 1960, the Department pursued the goal of easier tax reporting. Thus, the State personal income tax form IT-201 was reduced from a complex four-page document to the present simple two-page return. Equally important, in terms of reduced paperwork, was elimination of the need for taxpayers to keep separate personal and business records for New York State taxes and Federal taxes.

Consideration was also given to the needs of taxpayers in the lower income brackets. The short form income tax form IT-200 was greatly simplified from an 8½- by 11-inch sheet to a small card. The individual using this form may also be relieved of the effort to compute his tax by requesting the income tax bureau to do the work for him.

Enactment of income tax withholding placed certain responsibilities on business for reporting and paying taxes withheld from employees. The department, in developing plans for implementing the statute, made special efforts in forms design and procedures to hold to a minimum the paperwork required of employers. Employers are provided with a preaddressed card form for reporting taxes withheld. All that is required are entries for the amounts withheld and paid, signature, business title, and date. The end-of-the-year report is merely a summary of this information filed on a card form.

Prior to 1963, corporations reported income for franchise tax purposes on a four-page form of more than 150 items. Carrying forward department policy, technicians in our corporation tax bureau developed a new form which asks for only 36 items of information. The new form can be used by all except a small number of the larger corporations operating under article 9A of the tax law.

More recently, we improved the form used by banking institutions reporting income under articles 9B or 9C. This form was a formidable 31½- by 15½-inch, six-page report with an added single page insert measuring 10½ by 15½ inches, making a staggering total of 1,302 square inches of paperwork. To compound the difficulty, lines on the report were not spaced for typewriter preparation. For reporting 1963 income, the department was able to provide the banks with a four-page form measuring 8½ by 14 inches, suitable for efficient typewriter preparation.

All of these advances are the direct result of continuing study and effort directed to the problem of reducing the paperwork burden on New York State taxpayers. But the effort is not confined to paperwork alone. It has been extended into areas of audit activity. Field audit of business records is an essential part of tax administration. The department is currently working on plans for combining field audit of diesel and truck mileage taxes in cases where a business entity is subject to both taxes. A desirable objective would be to cover all field auditing requirements with a single visit by departmental employees. For technical reasons this is not possible at this time but continuing studies are being made toward this end.

Paperwork reduction must also consider those areas affected by lack of uniformity among units of a large organization. Our department has under constant review the large number of form letters and other documents sent to the public. One recent study disclosed 12 different letters being sent from various offices to the public requesting information. The result was elimination of 11 by substituting 1 letter which combined the best features of the 12.

Enactment of procedural amendments to the New York State income and corporation tax laws, largely conforming them to Federal law, represent another step in the direction of simplification. In this instance it offers the advantage to the public and to business of being able to meet tax requirements essentially under one basic set of rules.

A number of recent developments hold out good prospects for further simplification and reduced paperwork:

There was established last January by Governor Rockefeller a 21-member Interdepartmental Management Improvement Council which has as one of its principal objectives, simplified State forms and procedures. The council is working on a variety of assignments pointed to reducing paperwork.

There has recently been formalized an agreement between the Federal Government and New York State for exchange of information and other forms of cooperation which should further aid business and the general public in their problems of tax compliance.

Finally, a little more than a year ago, I appointed a tax advisory committee of some 14 representatives of business, industry, and the professions in New York for the purpose of aiding us in finding means of improving forms, regulations, and procedures to make tax compliance as easy as possible. The committee is making a fine contribution to this cause.

All of these efforts, on so many fronts, hopefully will help level off the mountains of paperwork and bring substantial relief to individuals as well as to business and industry. The benefits are worth all of the attention we can give the problem.

I appreciate the opportunity to report some of the pertinent developments in the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, and to assure you of our continuing interest in the problem. You may, if you wish, make this letter a part of the record of your hearing.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH H. MURPHY, *Commissioner.*

Mr. YOUNG. In closing, it is my belief that there are many business people in this area who are unaware that this hearing is being held today. We at the Greater Albany Chamber of Commerce would like permission to seek written statements from these people and deliver them to your office within the month.

Mr. OLSEN. It is so ordered. The record will remain open for that purpose.

Mr. YOUNG. In closing, I want to thank the committee for permitting me to appear and make statements for Barber & Bennett, the Albany Felt Co., and the commissioner of the Department of Taxation and Finance, State of New York.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Young. Also, we want to thank you for your splendid care and hospitality extended to the Members of Congress. I think it is wonderful the way you folks have taken care of us. We really appreciate it.

I hope you will take it to your chambers, naturally from this committee, our genuine thanks for helping arrange for this meeting, to arrange for witnesses, and every nice thing you have done. It has been a great service.

Mr. Johansen?

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with those words of appreciation. I have been waiting for some appropriate point in this hearing to make the observation that you have a great city and a great community here, not only in terms of modern and current enterprise, but in terms of great historic interest and association with this community.

As I mentioned to you last evening, I bring the greetings of Kinderhook, Mich., in my own third district, to the neighboring community of Kinderhook here on the Hudson River.

I have one question. I realize you may not be in a position to answer it, because you are proxy for Commissioner Murphy. I notice reference to the agreement between the Federal Government and New York State for exchange of information and other forms of cooperation relating principally, as I interpret it, to problems of reporting and so on in connection with tax compliance.

I wonder whether, in this field of Federal-State cooperation and collaboration to the end of eliminating duplication, thought is being given to extending that to other areas of paperwork beyond that of the tax field.

It seems to me that what you are pioneering in this State could profitably be extended to other areas of governmental paperwork.

Mr. YOUNG. I am sure I can't answer your question. I am not even sure that Commissioner Murphy can. I can say that I have participated and been a part of this growth between the State and the Federal income tax people here. We have had seminars and other meetings which brought about, we like to think, closer cooperation between the State and Federal Governments in the tax areas.

Commissioner Murphy, I am sure, was primarily concerned with taxes. He can find the answers.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I realize that. I don't want to burden him with the paperwork required to answer my question, either.

Mr. YOUNG. I think the committee they have formed at the government level probably can take this question on as a committee and come up with an answer for you.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I do think that the department of taxation and finance has set an example at least that could be profitably copied by other agencies of State government and by other States.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you.

Mr. O'Brien?

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Chairman, in the first place I am grateful for the opportunity of sitting up here with you people. And I am particularly grateful to have the opportunity, not so much to ask questions of the present witness, but to place in the record what the committee already knows, that the securing of witnesses and things of that sort for this meeting, largely responsible for that was Mr. Young.

I might point out it was under very great difficulties because it was necessary for him to go to Washington for the larger part of this week to meet with the chamber of commerce. He has made every facility available, and I think it pretty well typifies his cooperation when he says that—

we at the chamber of commerce would like permission to seek written statements from these people and deliver them to your office within the month.

In other words, they are going to go out and beat the bushes to help the committee in its work.

May I say one other thing, and I think that Mr. Young might bear me out. Sometimes people at the local level, the Federal agency, are not responsible at all for the amount of paperwork. It is usually directed from on high. I have observed here, at least recently in this area, a growing and rather astonishing degree of cooperation between the State and some of the Federal agencies. I refer particularly at this point because we are all concerned with it—we were until April 15—to Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, the local director of Internal Revenue. I think that he has sought every opportunity to cooperate with the State and I also happen to know Mr. Murphy, State commissioner of taxation and finance, and I know he is concerned about this problem. And if the Federal and State people working together here can accomplish one-tenth of the relief they have given the taxpayer through their joint approach, and to businessmen in other fields, it will be the great triumph of our generation. I think the good will is there.

Again, I want to say that I would describe our present witness as a good citizen.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. O'Brien.

Thank you, Mr. Young.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. OLSEN. The committee has received a letter with attachments from Mr. Earl E. Blanchard, office manager, Cushing Stone Co., Inc., Schenectady, N.Y. This material will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The material follows:)

CUSHING STONE CO., INC.,  
Schenectady, N.Y., May 1, 1964.

HON. ARNOLD OLSEN,  
House Post Office and Civil Service Committee,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

SIR: This morning, I attended your subcommittee meeting in Albany, N.Y., regarding paperwork required by the Government. I did not testify since I do not like public speaking, but I would like to bring to the attention of your subcommittee the views we hold regarding this subject.

As I understood your statement, it was your contention that 80 percent of the paperwork was initiated by the Internal Revenue Service, and the remaining 20 percent by other departments and bureaus, of which the Census Bureau initiated approximately 4 percent. Up to the present, I have no objections to the various Internal Revenue Service reports which, although numerous and detailed, are required for the reporting and paying of taxes. At least, in our own experience, we have been able to incorporate these reports along with our other office procedures without undue hardship.

However, it is to the other 20 percent, according to your estimate, that we do strongly object. And new reports are being initiated at a fairly rapid pace.

The corporation by which I am employed has several affiliates and within the last 2 years, we have been required or requested to complete the reports indicated on the attached list, by individual corporation and even by individual plant. I would like to call attention to the due dates shown. They fall within the period when pressure is the heaviest because of year-end closings, year-beginning openings, etc.

Let me state, frankly, that when I referred above to "required or requested," I did not mean to infer that we actually completed all of these reports. I, as office manager, have taken the responsibility of disposing of those reports which did not carry the "required" designation. With a small staff of only eight people, I could not, even at peak efficiency, maintain all of the required business and Government records and complete all of the various informational surveys requested.

As it was pointed out at the meeting, this morning, the information required by the various agencies cannot be of significant value since smaller organizations are not in a position to maintain complete cost records and statistical analyses as requested by these reports.

I did not get the impression that the testimony offered this morning was of great value, since information wasn't properly presented or sufficiently prepared but I feel that this is an area of great importance, not only to the corporate or partnership structure, but to the individual owner or operator as well. It is not only the work involved in the preparation, but the cost in man-hours diverted from other business activities.

Your opening statement indicated a clear understanding of this problem and a sincere desire to help alleviate the condition. I wish you much success in your efforts.

Sincerely,

EARL E. BLANCHARD, *Office Manager.*

## THE FEDERAL PAPERWORK JUNGLE

*Statistical reports required and/or requested*

## REQUIRED

Period	Form No.	Form name	Number of pages	Number of reports	Due date
Annual	MC-14A	Census Bureau: Census of Mineral Industries—Stone.	2	1	February 29.
Do	MC-14B	Census of Mineral Industries—Sand and Gravel.	2	2	Do.
Do	MC-32H	Census of Manufacturers—Ready-Mixed Concrete.	5	1	Do.
Do	MC-32G	Census of Manufacturers—Concrete Products.	6	1	Do.
Do	MA-100/MC-32H	Annual Survey of Manufacturers—Ready - Mixed Concrete.	5	1	30 days.
Do	MA-100/MC-29B	Annual Survey of Manufacturers—Asphalt and Tar Products.	6	2	Do.
Do	CB-75B	Census of Business—Auto and Truck Rental.	2	1	February 29.
Do	NC-X1B	Census of Business—Manufacturers and Mineral Industries.	2	2	January 31.
Do	TC-200-1	Census of Transportation	4	1	20 days.
Do		Bureau of Mines: Injuries and Employment in Quarries and Mills <sup>1</sup>	2	2	
Do		Injuries and Employment in Sand and Gravel <sup>1</sup>	2	2	
Do	NB	Federal Trade Commission: Nature of Business	2	1	7 days.
Quarter	MG-1	Division of Financial Statistics.	2	1	25 days.
Annual	D-3	Department of Labor: Welfare and/or Pension Plan Reports.	1	14	120 days.
Do		New York State: Labor and Management Improper Practices Reports.	2	6	5 months.

## REQUESTED

		Bureau of Mines: Limestone and Dolomite in Year.	2	2	
		Sand and Gravel in Year	2	2	
		Mine Information Supplement.	2	2	
	Federal and State	Bureau of Labor Statistics: Work Injuries Cooperative Survey.	2	3	

<sup>1</sup> Required in 1963 for 1962, requested otherwise.

Mr. OLSEN. Our next witness is Mr. Albert A. Masick, of the Masick Soil Conservation Co., Schoharie, N.Y. I want to thank you for coming. It is quite a distance. We will be happy to have you help us with our problem.

**STATEMENT OF ALBERT A. MASICK, MASICK SOIL CONSERVATION CO., SCHOHARIE, N.Y.**

Mr. MASICK. Mr. Chairman, I feel it is a privilege to appear before Members of Congress even to express a few words of opinion. For 25 years I have operated a business, a manufacturer of an agricultural lime—calcium carbonate. I am a graduate of the Agricultural and Technical Institute of the State University of New York at Cobleskill, specializing in this product. I have employed six men the year round including myself for the last 25 years, which doesn't seem much

to get excited about. But if you take this, like an industry of 2 or 3 years, that is equal to 150 or 200 people.

I feel that we are quite an important segment even with six employees. I appreciate the privilege of being here.

I am a member of Associated Industries and have been for a great many years. I am a member of the National Federation of Independent Businessmen and have communicated and expressed my views through the mandate ballot through my Congressman, Ernest Wharton, whom I think a great deal of in my district.

I have come to speak, Mr. Chairman, primarily on problems of the excessive paperwork connected with labor in my industry.

I work along with labor. This morning I was up at 5:30 and out in the quarry and had the plant going. As a result I was a few minutes late getting here. Along with working several hours a day in this work—I have my payroll records here—I have one man in the office. If this man happens to be sick for a few days or something, I have to replace him. In addition to all the other work of policy planning and production, which are the most important talents we have in small industry, any waste of my time or any small businessman on unnecessary paperwork is a waste of our national talent of policy planning and production.

When you make out payrolls, which I had done for a great many years before I had office help, and in figuring fractional hours, time and a half, and all these hocus-pocus formulas, for the six men's payroll—I grant you I don't do this every day of the week or every week, so maybe I am not as familiar with it as a person who does it every week, and it takes me a half day—that is a half day wasted from policy, planning, and production by making out payrolls.

When I started in business 25 years ago I used to go to the bank. I had five men. I received five \$20 bills and handed those five \$20 bills out and it was that simple.

In addition to this, I think it seems as if the Federal Government sets a precedent of a deviation from our Constitution and Bill of Rights which is that we are guilty until we prove ourselves innocent.

If there is something that one of these labor people in both the Federal and State don't know, they send us any kind of a bill on unemployment insurance. This has happened, and I will have to dig in for countless hours to prove that I am innocent. Instead of this, they should prove that I am guilty. It can be an oversight.

In other words, it seems as if the minute in any of these departments, especially in the labor department, if it is social security, unemployment insurance or anything else, if I get a letter in the mail that they question or they think \$50 is due, or something like that, or that it isn't correct, I have to go through all these records a countless number of hours, which I don't believe is right.

Perhaps this isn't such a problem where they have accountants and other people in offices. I recognize the Government has a difficult problem. But specifically at the end of the year, I was reading the report of Associated Industries introduced by Mr. Spangenberg, and the hours that he has listed on that are very conservative. I would say that the hours that I spend on each of those reports are almost double that. They are very conservative. And I am a member of this association.

That will conclude my testimony on the labor and salaries. If there are any questions I would like to answer them. But I would like to cover another subject if I have any time. Or I will be glad to sit down any time you gentlemen say so.

Mr. OLSEN. On that part of your testimony, do you have any questions, Mr. Johansen?

Mr. JOHANSEN. It is your feeling that the amount of information, for example, that you have to report is excessive because they are asking for unnecessary information?

Mr. MASICK. Yes, I think so.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Can you give us an example or two?

Mr. MASICK. For example, I don't know where it started. But with the powers of organized labor today, with a fellow like Hoffa, Meany, and so on, being able to come into Congress and being able to tell Congress to go to hell, that to me is the most shocking thing that I have ever heard of.

Those fellows are responsible for these abuses—well, in industry, a typical example, if we buy gasoline at the gas pump we pay 30 cents a gallon retail. If we buy it in the plant we buy it wholesale for 25 cents a gallon. This is the same with any other commodity. But when it comes to labor, where it seems the Government agency is involved, when a person works 8 hours and for some reason or other he has dragged his feet on his shift and you might have to have him another hour or two, he is worth half as much but you pay him time and half or twice as much. This to me is asinine and stupid. This adds to the burden of every single report we have to make.

The day for time and a half with the wages as they are today, or any premium overtime, is gone. There is no reason for it.

In other words, it is unfair to the other people who are working. If there are one or two persons who get the overtime, the people who don't get it are the fellows who have to sacrifice part of their wages.

I would venture to guess that probably, in my particular case, if time and a half or premium overtime was eliminated and all this kind of stuff would simplify bookkeeping, I could increase my wages by 50 cents an hour, by simplifying bookkeeping. It would be fairer to all the people and they could still have their 6-hour day or 8-hour day or whatever it is. If they work more hours they would get paid their full \$2 an hour or whatever the rate is. I think that the day for all this premium stuff is gone. There is no reason for it.

Organized unions, if they work overtime, or if they object or something, can put us out of business.

Gentlemen, that is all that I have.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you. I wonder, getting back to the question of records, Mr. Masick, can you give us an estimate of how many hours are required of your business to make out the Federal, State and local government reports?

Mr. MASICK. Yes. I would say this: I could work the year round—I do work the year round—but when the first of the year comes around, when January 1 rolls around, that the first 3 months of the year are lost in State and Government reports.

There is some business going on, mind you, but we cannot give our full attention and thought to policy, planning, and production. The men are out there working, supposedly the plant is going, the maintenance and repair is going on, but I know it isn't. It isn't going on the way it should if I was there. But I am giving my attention to what I consider at least twice as much unnecessary paperwork than is necessary in my industry, which is a product that sells for less than one-fourth of a cent a pound. That is the manufactured price at the plant is one-fourth of a cent a pound. With wages in the \$2 an hour bracket, electric power in the 3 cents a kilowatt-hour bracket, and I use \$4,000 worth of electric power a year—I even brought a photostated copy of my income tax report if you would like copies of these to clutter up your records. You are welcome to them.

Mr. OLSEN. We are pretty familiar with the income tax return forms. We wondered if there are any peculiar forms that you are required to complete that are different from other business, and if so, what are they.

Mr. MASICK. Yes. The ones that want the records of the accidents in quarries, which is a noble venture, I admit, the accidents and the dollar volume and tonnage and the cubic yards of waste material we remove, all these facts which we work at, and it is money over the bank, and we hope we don't have to think of it again but we have to on these reports.

There are at least 2 days spent in preparing these reports which, I think, go to Pittsburgh to the Bureau of Mines, which in our case, in an open pit quarry, I don't feel is at all necessary, I don't believe it has any significance or bearing to anything.

Mr. OLSEN. Would you furnish us with the forms or the names of the forms that you are required to make to the Bureau of Mines by reason of being in the quarrying business?

Mr. MASICK. I would be glad to mail you these reports or copies of them.

Mr. OLSEN. They don't have to be the completed form. If you would supply us with the examples and a very short note on what you think is unreasonable about them. We would like to know that. That would give us the basis for forming questions for the Bureau of Mines, because we are going to have them testify, too. We would like to hear from you on what you think is unnecessary in those forms.

I don't want to burden you with a lot of work. This is the only method we have. This is a strange business to us, too.

Mr. MASICK. I realize that.

Mr. OLSEN. You are more familiar with that business than we are. We would like to be armed with your complaint when we call the Bureau of Mines to testify. Please do that.

Mr. MASICK. Thank you.

(The information follows:)

MASICK SOIL CONSERVATION Co.,  
Schoharie, N.Y., May 14, 1964.

HON. ARNOLD OLSEN,  
Congress of the United States,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: With reference to our comments at Albany, N.Y., on May 1, 1964, on page 76 of the testimony of that date enclosed please find a few copies of reports I was referring to. A casual glance makes you wonder what we get so excited about, but there are these factors to consider.

1. We, as business people, are suspicious of any forms we have to fill out regarding our business operations because of its implications of possible anti-business legislation 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 years hence. We have seen this happen, especially in anything to do with the transportation of our products. The State of New York requires more reports and paperwork of truck miles traveled than Russia or Cuba.

2. A man's home is his castle, by the same token we regard our business as our castle, we have come to regard every demand of a State or Federal form to be filled in as an invasion. We regard it with suspicion. We know it will get into the hands of the all too powerful labor unions and used against us in many ways.

3. This business we are in is a digging and blasting operation. We dig hard, and we dig deep, and we are inclined to feel this way about any reports that we have to make, no matter how reasonable they might look.

May I again thank you and your committee for letting me express my unvarnished and unbrainwashed opinions. I think the hope of our Nation rests on dedicated statesmen like you.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT A. MASICK, *Sole Owner.*



The U. S. Bureau of Mines and your State Government are cooperating in collecting this information for the compilation of mineral statistics. Please return this form. ~~Do not send a copy for your files~~  
 If your individual report is sent directly to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, a copy will be made available to the State unless you object in writing. ~~Individual reports will be subject to open disclosure of your individual data.~~  
**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF MINES**

**BUREAU OF MINES**  
 4800 FURDELS AVE.  
 PITTSBURGH 13, PA.  
 Budget Bureau No. 42-R246.9.  
 Approval expires June 30, 1964.

**INDIVIDUAL COMPANY DATA—CONFIDENTIAL**

If permission to disclose is withheld by checking the box marked "No" in question immediately preceding the signature, the data furnished in this report will be treated in confidence by the Department of the Interior, except that they may be disclosed to defense agencies.

**LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE IN 1962**  
 (CRUSHED AND BROKEN STONE)

3093 Masick Soil Conservation Co., 4  
 N.Y. A. Arthur Masick S  
 30 P. O. Box 2041 6  
 048 Schoharie, New York  
 14220 (Schoharie)

*Copy*

Please make any change necessary for correct name and address.

Please reply to the following questions and return the schedule as promptly as possible in the enclosed envelope, which requires no postage. A separate report should be prepared for each mine, processing plant, quarry, pit, or claim that was in operation for production or development purposes during the calendar year. Additional blanks will be furnished upon request. Your cooperation is appreciated.

Even if you have nothing to report on this form for this commodity for the property covered by mailing address, please sign and return form. Also please answer relevant questions about this property on mine and quarry information supplement, referred to at end of this survey form.

1. Name of quarry or mill Same as above Location \_\_\_\_\_ (State) \_\_\_\_\_ (County) \_\_\_\_\_ (City or town)

2. SHIPMENTS DURING THE YEAR:  
 Report quantity of all stone shipped, whether produced for sale, for your own use, or for use on Government projects, and the selling price f.o.b. quarry or mill shipping point. State quantity, in unit of measure usually employed, in actual figures if possible; otherwise estimates will be acceptable.

Uses	SHIPMENTS	
	QUANTITY IN UNIT SPECIFIED (Omit fractions)	VALUE F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT
Check unit of measure. Short ton <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long ton <input type="checkbox"/> Cubic yard* <input type="checkbox"/> *If reported in cubic yards, give average weight of 1 cubic yard. _____ pounds.		
Riprap _____ (918)		\$ _____
Concrete, roadstone, and screenings (building, roads, paving, macadam, etc.) _____		
Railroad ballast _____ <i>40 70 98 90</i> (936)		
Agricultural purposes (mesh of stone sold <i>100 mesh 20 mesh</i> ) _____ (938)	<i>12 000</i>	<i>60 000.00</i>
Cement manufacture _____ (973)		
Lime manufacture _____ (974)		
Other uses (Specify) _____		
Total shipments _____ (979)	<i>12 000</i>	<i>\$ 60 000.00</i>

3. SHIPMENTS OF STONE FROM PLANT DURING THE YEAR, BY METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION:  
 Estimate if necessary. Total shipments in this section should equal total shipments reported in Section 2.

METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION	QUANTITY
Railroad _____ (31)	
Waterway _____ (32)	
Truck _____ (33)	<i>all truck</i>
Other methods (Specify) _____ (34)	
Total shipments _____ (39)	

Please reply to the questions on the back of this schedule

## 4. STONE FOR GOVERNMENT PROJECTS DURING THE YEAR:

Report here only that part of your production at this establishment that was produced for Government use. Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed.

ITEM	QUANTITY		VALUE F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT
	Short ton <input type="checkbox"/>	Long ton <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Cubic yard <input type="checkbox"/>		
	(Check which)		
(a) Stone produced and used by you as a general contractor or subcontractor on Federal, State, or local government projects. Give names and addresses of those for whom the contract work was performed.			
NAME	ADDRESS		
.....	.....		\$.....
(b) Stone sold under contract to Federal, State, or local governments. Give names and addresses of purchasers.			
NAME	ADDRESS		
.....	.....		

## 5. MISCELLANEOUS:

- (a) If this plant is a subsidiary, name controlling company .....
- (b) Indicate whether your plant is stationary  or portable
- (c) Check composition range of your stone: High calcium (95+ percent  $CaCO_3$ )  *Less than 270 mg Co<sub>3</sub>*  
 Low magnesium (5 to 25 percent  $MgCO_3$ )  High magnesium or dolomite (25 to 45 percent  $MgCO_3$ )
- (d) Did you produce at this establishment any limestone or dolomite not reported on this schedule? Yes  No   
 If yes, give use ....., quantity ....., and value \$.....
- (e) In addition to your production at this establishment, did you produce elsewhere any stone or other types of aggregates that have not been reported? Yes  No  If so, give locations of plants and types of aggregates produced, and request appropriate forms for reporting each plant separately .....
- (f) Please give names and addresses of any new stone producers in your vicinity .....
- None*
- (g) Reports containing final annual statistical information for Limestone and Dolomite are published in two forms—Commodity (covering domestic and foreign data for Stone, including Limestone and Dolomite) and State (covering all mineral commodities in a geographical area). If you desire a copy of one or both of these reports please check the appropriate space—Commodity  State  Both

May the Bureau of Mines disclose your individual data? . . . . . Yes  No   
 The signature on this report constitutes a consent to the publication of the individual company data in this report unless the blank designated "No" in the preceding sentence has been checked.

(Signature)

(Official position)

Please complete also the MINE AND QUARRY INFORMATION SUPPLEMENT (6-1017-A) which contains questions on location, operating status, and mining and/or milling methods.

Form 6-1017-A (E)  
(August 1962)  
RO



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF MINES

MINE AND QUARRY INFORMATION  
SUPPLEMENT FOR YEAR 1962

DUPLICATE COPY FOR YOUR FILE LIMESTONE

Budget Bureau No. 42-E1297.6  
Approval expires June 30, 1963.

INDIVIDUAL COMPANY  
DATA—CONFIDENTIAL

If permission to disclose is withheld by checking the box marked NO in question immediately preceding the signature, the data furnished in this report will be treated in confidence by the Department of the Interior, except that they may be disclosed to defense agencies.

3093 Masick Soil Conservation Co., 4  
N.Y. A. Arthur Masick S  
30 P. O. Box 2041 6  
048 Schoharie, New York  
I4220 (Schoharie)

OFFICIAL USE ONLY			
Com. Code	QU	Q	V

When used in this report the word "Mine" includes quarry, placer, pumping and brine operation. If no man-hours were spent on the property during the year, check question II, 1, sign report and return to the Bureau of Mines. If the mine was inactive during the year but there were shipments from stockpile, assessment work, maintenance work, and/or exploration and development, this form should be completed.

I. MINE OR QUARRY COVERED BY THIS REPORT

- Name of mine or quarry .....
- Nearest town ..... *same as above*
- County ..... State ..... Mining district .....
- Section ..... Township ..... Range .....
- Distance and direction from nearest town or nearest intersection of State or U.S. numbered highways, or from fork of nearest creeks, or other prominent geographic feature; indicate whether land miles or air miles .....

II. ACTIVITY STATUS OF MINE AS OPERATED BY YOU DURING YEAR (Check the ONE most applicable)

- Inactive, idle, or abandoned entire year
- Producing entire year
- Producing part of year (give dates)
  - From ..... to .....
  - Give name and address of operator if operated by someone else part of year .....
- Shipping from stockpiles only
- Exploration and/or development work only
- Assessment work only
- Maintenance only

III. NATURE OF PRODUCTION WORK DURING YEAR (Check ALL applicable)

- Underground mining or "quarrying"
- Open-pit or strip mining
- Open quarrying (stone)
- Shipping from stockpiles
- Well or pumping operation
- Treating materials from dumps or tailings
- Leaching material in dumps or ore in place
- Other (Specify) .....

IV. EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING STRIPPING) FOR MINERALS DURING YEAR. Include contract work done for you by contracting firms and work done by other units or subsidiaries of your company. IF NONE WAS DONE ON ANY BASIS BY YOU OR FOR YOU, CHECK HERE .

- Identify the Major commodity and Minor commodity for which exploration and/or development work was done during the year.
  - Major commodity *Limestone*
  - Minor commodity .....
- Exploration and Development Activities by type of activity, footage and quantity of material produced during the year:

ACTIVITIES PRODUCING ORE AND/OR WASTE				ACTIVITIES NOT PRODUCING MATERIAL	
Type	Feet	Quantity of Material (Check Unit) Short Tons <input type="checkbox"/> Cubic Yds. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If Quantity of Material Not Available Give Average Cross Section Dimensions of Opening	Type	Feet
1. Shaft sinking				7. Diamond drilling	
2. Raising				8. Churn drilling	
3. Winzineg				9. Rotary drilling	
4. Tunneling				10. Long hole drilling	
5. Drifting				12. Percussion drilling	
6. Crosscutting				18. Other (Specify) .....	
11. Trenching					
14. Stripping	XXXXXXXXXX	20,000	XXXXXXXXXXXXX		
15. Other (Specify) .....					

V. (A) Did you modernize or improve your mine or plant by installing or changing equipment? Yes ..... No    
 If yes, give brief statement .....

(B) Were your operations affected by any important events or outside economic conditions? Yes ..... No    
 If yes give brief statement .....

*Steady constant demand Constant production year after year*



6-1431 X  
(October 1962)



*Copy*

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF MINES

Budget Bureau No. 42-R090.14  
Approval Expires Aug. 31, 1964.

INDIVIDUAL COMPANY DATA—  
CONFIDENTIAL

If permission to disclose is withheld by checking the box marked NO in question immediately preceding the signature, the data furnished in this report will be treated in confidence by the Department of the Interior, except that they may be disclosed to defense agencies.

INJURIES AND EMPLOYMENT  
IN QUARRIES AND MILLS—1962

(Includes reporting of all dimension, crushed or broken stone operations, and cement and lime plants) **LIMESTONE**

RETAIN A COPY FOR YOUR FILES

3093 Masick Soil Conservation Co., 4  
N.Y. A. Arthur Masick 8  
00 P. O. Box 2041 6  
048 Schoharie, New York Masick Soil  
14220 Cons. Co. (Schoharie)

Name and location of quarry:	
Name	
State	County
Name and location of processing plant:	
Name	
State	County

(Please indicate any change necessary for correct name and address.)

Section 2 (a) of the Act of September 26, 1961 (P.L. 87-300, 75 Stat. 649) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to require reports from the operator of any metal or nonmetallic mine, including stone quarries, for the purpose of gathering data and information necessary for a study covering the causes and prevention of injuries, health hazards, and other health and safety conditions in metal and nonmetallic mines (excluding coal and lignite). Therefore, please reply to the following questions and return this form, accompanied by related Form 6-1465SX for each disabling work injury or occupational disease, as promptly as possible in the enclosed envelope, which requires no postage. PLEASE COMPLETE THE FRONT AND BACK PAGES OF THIS FORM EVEN THOUGH YOU HAD NO DISABLING WORK INJURIES TO REPORT FOR THE YEAR. A separate report should be prepared for each quarry and processing plant that you operated during the year. Your cooperation is appreciated.

I. EMPLOYMENT DATA

Report data for all men engaged in production, development, construction, maintenance, and repair work—including supervisory and technical personnel at the operation. Include proprietors and firm members (owners, partners, or operators) performing manual labor or supervisory duties. Report separate data on all office workers at the operation.

DEPARTMENT	(a) Average Number of Men Working	(b) Days Active	(c) Total Man-Shifts Worked During Year (column e-x-d)	(d) Length of Shift (Hours)	(e) Total Man-Hours Worked During Year
(02) Open quarry <sup>1</sup> (includes stripping)					
(04) Processing plant <sup>2</sup>					
(05) Auxiliary works <sup>3</sup>					
(00) Office workers <sup>4</sup>					

*6 men full week of 5 1/2 days all year*

<sup>1</sup> Include all open quarry operations up to but excluding the primary (coarse) crusher. Include transportation of stone or material to or from quarry face. Include shops, yards, etc., that are attached and only serve the open quarry. In conjunction with cement plants only, include information on captive clay and shale operations with quarry or mine data.

<sup>2</sup> Include all processing plant operations (crusher, cement mill, limekiln, etc.) beginning with the primary crusher through to storage or transporting of product from processing plant.

<sup>3</sup> Include all surface shops, yards, or other auxiliary work that service the processing plant or that are not specifically attached to the open or underground quarry.

<sup>4</sup> Include all office workers at the quarry and processing plant.

1. How many quarries <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_; plants <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are reported in the data above? If more than one quarry or plant, list name and location (State and county) of each: Scho Co.

Please reply to the questions on the following pages

(Over)

Please answer all questions on this page which apply to your operation

**II. INJURIES**

If you had NO DISABLING WORK INJURIES\* during the year, please check block  otherwise, complete and attach to this report an individual Form 6-1465SX, "Employer's Report of Metal or Nonmetallic Mine Injury" for each disabling injury. Also, complete Summary of Disabling Work Injuries, listed below.

\*A disabling work injury is one which occurs in the course of and arises out of employment, irrespective of whether the injury is compensable or noncompensable and whether or not your establishment was operating on the days following the date of injury. The term "injury" includes occupational diseases. A disabling injury is one which results in death or permanent impairment or which temporarily disables the worker for one full day or more after the day of injury.

Summary of Disabling Work Injuries\* for which Form 6-1465SX is attached.....

NUMBER OF FATAL INJURIES	NUMBER OF NONFATAL INJURIES
1	0

**III. GENERAL**

1. (a) Kind of rock quarried

*High Calcium Lime Stone*

(b) Please indicate type of processing operation(s):

(44) Crusher

(74) Cement mill

(54) Sawing and finishing plant

(84) Limekiln

*roller mill*

(64) Granules and flour plant

2. If any new quarries were operated in your vicinity during the past year, give names and addresses of the operators:

*None*

3. MAY THE BUREAU OF MINES DISCLOSE YOUR INDIVIDUAL DATA?  YES  NO

The signature on this report constitutes a consent to the publication of the INDIVIDUAL COMPANY DATA in this report unless the blank designated NO in the preceding sentence has been checked.

Signature

Official position

B.L.S. 1418

**WORK INJURIES  
COOPERATIVE SURVEY**

Budget Bureau No. 44-R002.14.  
Approval expires Nov. 30, 1964.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

NEW YORK STATE DEPT. OF LABOR  
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS  
80 CENTRE STREET  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10013

*office copy 1963*

(Return one copy to above address)

32-10095 MASICK SOIL CONSERVATION CO  
SCHCHARIE N Y

**Report NEW YORK STATE operations only**

Please complete this report whether or not there were any disabling injuries. See separate instruction sheet.

*TIP code)*

**I. EXPOSURE DATA, 1963.** (See instructions I.)

(Please complete this section even though there were no disabling injuries.)

1. Average number of employees (Enter average for year; include all classes of employees) . . . . . 6
2. Total hours worked by all employees during entire year . . . . . 12000
3. Operations: If hours averaged less than 1,500 or more than 2,500 per employee, please supply the following data:
 

	Average	Hours per	Number
	employment	week per	of weeks
Peak operations . . . . .	<u>6</u>	<u>46.78</u>	<u>52</u>
Normal operations . . . . .			
Slack operations . . . . .			
Total number of weeks operated during year . . . . .			
Comment . . . . .			

**II. NATURE OF BUSINESS.** (See instructions II.)

4. Principal type of activity of this establishment (i.e., manufacturing, wholesale, retail, construction, public utility, etc.):  
Inf + Smeadng
5. Enter in order of importance the principal products manufactured, lines of trade, specific services, or other activities. Percent of total annual sales value or receipts, 1963
 

(a) <u>Agri. Smeadng</u>	<u>100</u>	%
(b) . . . . .		%
(c) . . . . .		%
(d) . . . . .		%
(e) . . . . .		%
6. If manufacturing, please indicate:
  - (a) Principal materials used (e.g., Aluminum castings, machined parts, assembled parts; rayon staple, wool yarn, cotton fabrics, etc.—in the form brought into plant; do not list materials produced in this plant.)
  - (b) General types of operations performed (e.g., foundry, machine shop, assembly; spinning, weaving, sewing, etc.)

**III. INJURY SUMMARY, 1963.** (See instructions III.)

Report all disabling (or "lost-time") injuries arising out of employment; include occupational diseases. DO NOT count any case in more than one section. If no disabling injuries during year, enter "0" on line 11.

Injuries resulting in—	Number of cases	Time charges (see over)
<b>7. Deaths</b> (All deaths resulting from 1963 work injuries, regardless of time between injury and death.) (Describe over) . . . . .		
<b>8. Permanent-total impairments</b> (Describe over) . . . . .		
<b>9. Permanent-partial impairments</b> (Also include unrepaired inguinal hernias.) (Describe over) . . . . .		
<b>10. Temporary disabilities</b> (All work injuries, not reported above, which disabled worker for 1 full calendar day or more after the day of injury.)		↓ <b>DAYS OF DISABILITY</b> (Total days lost, including Saturdays and Sundays)
(a) Disabilities of 1, 2, or 3 days each . . . . .	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
(b) Disabilities of 4 or more days each (except inguinal hernias) . . . . .		
(c) Hernias, inguinal, repaired . . . . .		
(d) Disabilities of unknown duration (Describe over) . . . . .		
(e) Sum of items 10(a), (b), (c), and (d) . . . . .		
<b>11. Grand total—All disabling injuries</b> (Sum of items 7, 8, 9, and 10(e). If no disabling injuries, enter "0".) . . . . .		
<b>12. Medical treatment cases</b> (Injuries requiring only first-aid or medical treatment. If records of these cases are not readily available, enter "N.A." DO NOT include in count of disabling injuries above.) . . . . .		XXXXXXXXXX
	Frequency rate	Severity rate
<b>13. Injury rates</b> (for office use only) . . . . .		

(SEE OVER)



B. L. 8. 1418

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

**WORK INJURIES  
COOPERATIVE SURVEY**

Budget Bureau No. 44-3002.13.  
Approval expires Nov. 30, 1962.  
**NEW YORK STATE DEPT. OF LABOR  
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS  
80 CENTRE STREET  
NEW YORK 13, N. Y.**

*Office Copy*

(Return one copy to above address)

**Report NEW YORK STATE operations only**

**3274-579 S-1-42 32-10095**  
**ALBERT A MASICK D-B-A**  
**MASICK SOIL CONSERVATION CO**  
**SCHOHARIE N Y**

Please complete this report whether or not there were any disabling injuries. See separate instruction sheet.

(Please change mailing address if incorrect—Include postal zone) **57**

**I. EXPOSURE DATA, 1961. (See instructions I.)**  
(Please complete this section even though there were no disabling injuries.)

- 1. Average number of employees (Enter average for year; include all classes of employees) ..... 6
- 2. Total hours worked by all employees during entire year ..... 12500
- 3. Operations: If hours averaged less than 1,500 or more than 2,500 per employee, please supply the following data:  
Number of weeks operated during year ..... 52

	Number of weeks	Average employment	Hours per week
Peak operations . . . . .	<u>52</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>average</u>
Normal operations . . . . .			<u>40-48</u>
Slack operations . . . . .			

**II. NATURE OF BUSINESS. (See instructions II.)**

- 4. Principal type of activity of this establishment (i. e., manufacturing, wholesale retail, construction, public utility, etc.):  
Manufacturing of machinery  
Agricultural Tractor
- 5. Enter in order of importance the principal products manufactured, lines of trade, specific services, or other activities. Percent of total annual sales value or receipts, 1961.

(a) <u>Agricultural Tractor</u> . . . . .	100%
(b) . . . . .	%
(c) . . . . .	%
(d) . . . . .	%
(e) . . . . .	%

- 6. If manufacturing, please indicate:
  - (a) Principal materials used (e. g., Aluminum castings, machined parts, assembled parts; rayon staple, wool yarn, cotton fabrics, etc.—in the form brought into plant; do not list materials produced in this plant.)
  - (b) General types of operations performed (e. g., foundry, machine shop, assembly; spinning, weaving, sewing, etc.)

**III. INJURY SUMMARY, 1961. (See instructions III.)**

Report all disabling (or "lost-time") injuries arising out of employment; include occupational diseases. DO NOT count any case in more than one section. If no disabling injuries during year, enter "0" on line 11.

	Number of cases	Time charges (See over)
7. Deaths (All deaths resulting from 1961 work injuries, regardless of time between injury and death.)	<u>None</u>	x x x x x
8. Permanent-total impairments (Describe over) . . . . .	<u>None</u>	x x x x x
9. Permanent-partial impairments (Also include unrepai red inguinal hernias) (Describe over) . . . . .	<u>None</u>	x x x x x
10. Temporary disabilities (All work injuries, not reported above, which disabled worker for 1 full calendar day or more after the day of injury.)	↓	Days of disability (Total number of full days, including Saturdays and Sundays)
Injuries resulting in:		
(a) Disability of 1, 2, or 3 days each	<u>None</u>	
(b) Disability of 4 or more days each (except inguinal hernias)	<u>None</u>	
(c) Hernias, inguinal, repaired . . . . .	<u>11</u>	
(d) Disability of unknown duration (describe over) . . . . .	<u>11</u>	x x x x x
(e) Sum of items 10 (a), (b), (c), and (d) . . . . .	<u>11</u>	
11. Grand total—All disabling injuries Sum of items 7, 8, 9, and 10 (e) . . . . .	<u>None</u>	x x x x x
12. First-aid and medical cases (If records of these cases are not readily available, enter "N. A." DO NOT include in count of disabling injuries above.) . . . . .	<u>None</u>	x x x x x

(SEE OVER)



Form 6-1987  
(October 1962)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT COPY FOR NO. 9 FILES

Budget Bureau No. 42-R6207.  
Approval expires December 31, 1963.



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF MINES

WATER USE IN THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES  
(EXCEPT PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS)  
IN 1962

INDIVIDUAL COMPANY  
DATA—CONFIDENTIAL

If permission to disclose is withheld by checking the box marked NO in question immediately preceding the signature, the data furnished in this report will be treated in confidence by the Department of the Interior, except that they may be disclosed to defense agencies.

3093 Masick Soil Conservation Co., 4  
N.Y. A. Arthur Masick S  
30 P. O. Box 2041 6  
049 Schoharie, New York  
14320 (Schoharie)

OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
R	I
W	C
V	S
	B

*mailed  
in 4/16/63*

Please indicate any change necessary for correct name and address.

This canvass covers mines, quarries, pits, mills, coal preparation plants, plants using chemical and solution extraction methods, and other mineral industry operations.

Water required for manufacturing operations such as production of cement or lime should *not* be included. Water needed for mining and milling mineral products *should* be reported.

Brines used in manufacturing chemicals or other materials should *not* be reported on this form. Report water, regardless of quality, if it is used as a mining or milling agent (i.e., solution mining of salt, Frasch sulphur production, flotation, etc.).

Plants or mines composing an integrated operation should be reported on one form. An integrated operation is defined as a mine and plant in the *same* county, operated as a unit by one company, and having an interrelated water system. In those instances where the mine and plant have an interrelated water system, but are located in different counties, separate estimates of water-use for each county will be appreciated. "Plant" may include a mill, powerplant in conjunction with mill or mine, change room, etc.

Chemical and solution extraction includes leaching of heaps and dumps, ore in place, and in vats, as well as cyanidation, and other chemical mining and milling processes. Solutions recycled because of fixed metallurgical practice, rather than to conserve water, should be excluded from this report (i.e., certain copper-leaching solutions containing sulphuric acid or other chemicals). Makeup water should be reported.

Coal preparation plants should include, wherever possible, water used by associated mines in the mining process.

Placer mines should include dredges, nonfloat, small-scale hand, hydraulic and underground placer operations.

Operators who maintain water-use records on a gallons-per-minute basis or who have available only their rated pump capacities can calculate the gallons per year requested on this form by using the following: Gallons per minute  $\times$  60  $\times$  average number of hours worked daily  $\times$  number of days worked during 1962. If detailed data are not available, reasonable estimates are acceptable.

I. LOCATION, IDENTIFICATION, AND WATER INTAKE OF OPERATING UNIT:

A. This report covers (check pertinent boxes):

- (1) Underground mine.....
- (2) Placer mine, quarry, pit, or other surface extraction.....
- (3) Mill.....
- (4) Chemical or solution extraction.....
- (5) Coal preparation plant.....
- (6) Sand and gravel washing or screening plant.....
- (7) Other (specify).....

B. Name and Location: Name Masick Soil Cons County \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_

C. Total New Water Intake During Year less than 1 million gals per year  
(If your total new water intake is less than 1,000,000 gallons per year, complete this section and section VIII on confidentiality.)

II. NEW WATER SUPPLY DURING 1962 BY SOURCE AND QUALITY:

Report quantity of new water brought into your operation (new water is water introduced for the first time in this mine or plant, regardless of quality or source).

SOURCE	FRESH (Potable) WATER (Gallons per year)	SALINE WATER (Water containing 1,000 p.p.m. or more of salts) (Gallons per year)	OTHERWISE CONTAMINATED WATER (Water not suitable for domestic use) (Gallons per year)
A. Purchased from other (including public water supply except sewage).....			
B. Sewage effluent.....	x x x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x x x	
C. Self-operated system:			
(1) Stream or river.....			
(2) Lake or reservoir.....			
(3) Ocean or estuary.....	x x x x x x x x x x		x x x x x x x x x x
(4) Groundwater (wells, springs, etc.).....			
(5) Mine water.....			
(6) Transferred from another mine or plant.....			
D. TOTAL NEW WATER (A+B+C).....			

III. ADEQUACY OF NEW WATER SUPPLY:

- A. Is your water supply adequate at present? (1) Yes ; (2) No .
- B. If supply is not adequate, how much additional water would you require based on your present annual level of operations? ..... gallons per year.
- If yes, for how long do you believe your water supply will be adequate? (check one) 5 years ; 10 years ; 20 years .

IV. RECIRCULATED WATER:

(Recirculated or reused water is water which is recycled through the plant for the purpose of conserving new water.)

- A. Was any water recirculated within this mine or plant in 1962? (1) Yes ; (2) No .
- B. If "Yes," how much additional new water would have been required if no water had been recirculated or reused? ..... gallons per year.
- C. If "No," could water be recirculated if necessary, based on your present mill flow sheet? (1) Yes ; (2) No .
- (3) What percent of total new water requirements might be saved by recirculation? ..... percent.

V. WATER USAGE DURING 1962 (NEW AND RECIRCULATED WATER):

USE	GALLONS PER YEAR
A. Used in mining.....	
B. Used in processing.....	
C. Used in cooling and condensing:	
(a) For electric power generation.....	
(b) Other (including air-conditioning).....	
D. Boiler feed, sanitary, and other uses.....	
E. TOTAL (Should equal the sum of II. D. + IV. B.).....	

VI. WATER DISPOSED DURING 1962:

DISPOSED	GALLONS PER YEAR
A. Water discharged from this mine or plant:	
(1) Sewer (publicly or privately owned).....	
(2) Surface discharge (stream, lake, ocean).....	
(3) Transferred to other users, etc.....	
(4) Ground water discharge (estimated seepage from tailings pond, injected in wells, etc.).....	
(5) Total waste water discharged (sum of (1) to (4)).....	
B. Water consumed: [Evaporation or lost in product; should equal new water (II. D.) minus waste water (VI. A. (5))].....	

VII. TREATMENT DURING 1962:

(Give percentage of each type of water treated by each method; percentages need not add to 100.)

TYPE OF WATER	NONE	SETTLE	FILTER	AERATE	SOFTEN	pH CON- TROL	PRECIP- ITATE	BACTER- ICIDE	OTHER (Specify)
(1) New water.....									
(2) Recirculated water.....									
(3) Waste water.....									

VIII. MAY THE BUREAU OF MINES DISCLOSE YOUR INDIVIDUAL DATA? Yes  No

The signature on this report constitutes a consent to the publication of the individual company data in this report unless the blank designated "No" in the preceding sentence has been checked.

.....  
(Name of person signing report)

.....  
(Official position)

.....  
(Signature)

.....  
(Date)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1962-O-663361

6-1431A  
(October 1963)



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF MINES

INJURIES AND EMPLOYMENT  
IN QUARRIES AND MILLS—1963

(Includes reporting of all dimension, crushed or broken stone operations, and cement and lime plants)

BUREAU OF MINES  
400 UNIVERSITY CITY CENTER  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
Budget Bureau No. 42-R090.13,  
Revised 10/63, Expires Aug. 31, 1964.

INDIVIDUAL COMPANY DATA—  
CONFIDENTIAL

If permission to disclose is withheld by checking the box marked NO in question immediately preceding the signature, the data furnished in this report will be treated in confidence by the Department of the Interior, except that they may be disclosed to defense agencies.

RETAIN A COPY FOR YOUR FILES

3093 Masick Soil Conservation Co., B  
N.Y. A. Arthur Masick  
30 P.O. Box 186 S  
048 Schoharie, New York 12157  
14220  
14 0967470 (Schoharie) 02  
0C Limestone-S

(Please indicate any change necessary for correct name and address)

Name and location of quarry:	
Name	
State	County
N. Y.	Schoharie
Name and location of processing plant:	
Name	
State	County
Same	

Please reply to the following questions and return the schedule as promptly as possible in the enclosed envelope which requires no postage. PLEASE COMPLETE THE FRONT PAGE OF THIS FORM EVEN THOUGH YOU HAD NO DISABLING WORK INJURIES TO REPORT FOR THE YEAR. A separate report should be prepared for each quarry including associated crushing and processing plant that you operated during the year. If crushing and processing plant is not directly associated with quarry prepare a separate report for the plant.

1. EMPLOYMENT AND INJURIES

Report data for all men engaged in production, exploration, overburden removal, stockpile, construction, maintenance, and repair work—including supervisory and technical personnel at the operation. Include proprietors and firm members (owners, partners, or operators) performing manual labor or supervisory duties. Report separate data on all officeworkers at the operation.

DEPARTMENT	(a) Average Number of Men Working	(b) Days Active	(c) Total Man-Shifts Worked During Year (column e+d)	(d) Length of Shift (Hours)	(e) Total Man-Hours Worked During Year	(f) Summary of Work Injuries (As listed on reverse side of form)	
						Fatal	Nonfatal
AT UNDERGROUND QUARRY OR MINE							
(01) Underground <sup>1</sup>							
(02) Surface shops and yards, etc., at underground quarry or mine							
AT OPEN QUARRY							
(03) Open quarry <sup>2</sup>	6 men full week of 5 1/2 days all year						
AT MILL							
(04) Processing plant <sup>3</sup>	10031 hours (does not include office)						
AT OFFICE							
(00) Officeworkers <sup>4</sup>							

<sup>1</sup> Include all underground operations up to but excluding primary (coarse) crusher. In conjunction with cement plants only, include information on captive underground clay and shale operations.  
<sup>2</sup> Include all open quarry and overburden removal operations up to but excluding the primary coarse crusher. In conjunction with cement plants only, include information on captive clay and shale pits. Include shops, yards, etc., that are attached and only serve the open quarry.  
<sup>3</sup> Include all processing plant operations (crusher, cement mill, limekiln, rock dressing, etc.) beginning with the primary crusher through to storage or transportation of product from processing plant. Include all surface shops, yards, or other auxiliary work that service the processing plant or that are not specifically attached to the open or underground quarry.  
<sup>4</sup> Include all officeworkers at the quarry and processing plant.

How many quarries or mines 1 (number); plants 1 (number) are reported in the data above? If more than one quarry, mine, or plant, list name and location (State and county) of each: \_\_\_\_\_

2. INJURIES. If you had NO DISABLING WORK INJURIES\* during the year, check block ; otherwise, please complete column f, Summary of Work Injuries, above; also, list them on the reverse side of this page.

\*A DISABLING WORK INJURY is one which occurs in the course of and arises out of employment, irrespective of whether the injury is compensable and whether or not your establishment was operating on the days following the date of injury. The term "injury" includes occupational diseases. A disabling work injury is one which results in death or permanent impairment or which temporarily disables the worker for one full day or more after the day of injury (ASA Z16.1).

3. Please answer the questions which apply to your operation.

(a) Kind of rock quarried Limestone

(b) Type of processing operation(s):  
 (44) Crusher ; (54) Sawing and finishing plant ; (64) Granules and flour plant ; (74) Cement mill ; (84) Limekiln  Hammer mill

4. If any new quarries or mines were operated in your vicinity during the past year, give names and addresses of the operators: \_\_\_\_\_

5. MAY THE BUREAU OF MINES DISCLOSE YOUR INDIVIDUAL DATA?  YES  NO. The signature on this report constitutes a consent to the publication of the INDIVIDUAL COMPANY DATA in this report unless the blank designated NO in the preceding sentence has been checked.

Signature	Official position
-----------	-------------------

**INJURY DATA**

List below every disabling work injury (see definition on front side of form) which occurred during the year, to all classes of your employees, including injuries to off-employees. Write in a description of the accident and then fill in blocks above the description that are applicable to the accident.

CASE NO.	DEPARTMENT (List department in which accident occurred)	SOURCE OF INJURY (Object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion which directly produced or inflicted the injury, welder's flash, or lifting, respectively)	EXTENT OF DISABILITY (Please indicate the extent of disability by an entry in one of the columns below)			PART OF BODY INJURED Be specific, such as left toe, index finger, right hand, etc.	NATURE OF INJURY (Amputation, bruise, strain, dermatitis, etc.)
			Death (check a check mark)	Permanent total disability	Permanent partial disability (Please indicate percent body affected)*		
Example:	Processing plant	Rock			30	Right ankle	Fracture
Describe the accident: Rock crusher at the processing plant was choked with rocks and would not function. Injured went down into the crusher to try to get the rocks out that were causing the jam, when a rock fell off the edge of the feeder into the crusher, fracturing injured's right ankle.							
1.							
Describe the accident:							
2.							
Describe the accident:							
3.							
Describe the accident:							
4.							
Describe the accident:							
5.							
Describe the accident:							
6.							
Describe the accident:							
7.							
Describe the accident:							

\* If more convenient, enter the time change for each injury as established by the American Standards Association, in accordance with instructions from ASA Z16.1.



(INJURY DATA—Continued)

CASE NO.	DEPARTMENT (List department in which accident occurred)	SOURCE OF INJURY (Object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion which directly produced or caused injury, such as: lumber, chemicals, welder's flash, or lifting, respectively)	EXTENT OF DISABILITY (Please indicate the extent of disability by an entry in one of the columns below)			PART OF BODY INJURED Be specific, such as: left foot, index finger, right hand, etc.	NATURE OF INJURY (Amputation, burn, strain, dermatitis, etc.)
			Death (enter a check-mark)	Permanent total disability*	Permanent partial disability (Please list and part of body affected)*		
18.							
19.							
20.							
21.							
22.							
23.							
24.							
25.							

\* If more convenient, enter the time charge for each injury as established by the American Standards Association, in accordance with instructions from ASA Z16.1. If additional space is needed, please use attachments headed in accordance with the form, or request additional injury listing forms.

6-1288 A  
(April 1962)



BUREAU OF MINES  
4000 FORBES AVE. PITTSBURGH PA. Budget Bureau No. 42-RE49.9. Approval expires June 30, 1964.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF MINES

INDIVIDUAL COMPANY  
DATA—CONFIDENTIAL

LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE IN 1963  
(CRUSHED AND BROKEN STONE)

If permission to disclose is withheld by checking the box marked "No" in question immediately preceding the signature, the data furnished in this report will be treated in confidence by the Department of the Interior, except that they may be disclosed to defense agencies.

3095 Masick Soil Conservation Co., B  
N.Y. A. Arthur Masick S  
30 P.O. Box 186  
048 Schoharie, New York 12157  
14220  
14 0867470 (Schoharie) O2  
0C Limestone-S

The U. S. Bureau of Mines and your State Government are cooperating in collecting this information for the compilation of mineral statistics. Please return this form, when completed, to the State in the enclosed envelope. If your individual report is sent directly to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, a copy will be made available to the State unless you object in writing. All information received will be subject to appropriate safeguards to prevent the disclosure of your individual data.

Please make any change necessary for correct name and address.

Please reply to the following questions and return the schedule as promptly as possible in the enclosed envelope, which requires no postage. A separate report should be prepared for each mine, processing plant, quarry, pit, or claim that was in operation for production or development purposes during the calendar year. Additional blanks will be furnished upon request. Your cooperation is appreciated.  
Even if you have nothing to report on this form for this commodity for the property covered by mailing address, please sign and return form. Also please answer relevant questions about this property on mine and quarry information supplement, referred to at end of this survey form.

1. Name of quarry or mill Same as above Location N. Y. Schoharie Schoharie  
(State) (County) (City or town)

2. SHIPMENTS DURING THE YEAR:

Report quantity of all stone shipped, whether produced for sale, for your own use, or for use on Government projects, and the selling price f.o.b. quarry or mill shipping point. State quantity, in unit of measure usually employed, in actual figures if possible; otherwise estimates will be acceptable.

Uses	SHIPMENTS	
	QUANTITY IN UNIT SPECIFIED (Omit fractions)	VALUE F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT
Check unit of measure. Short ton <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long ton <input type="checkbox"/> Cubic yard* <input type="checkbox"/> *If reported in cubic yards, give average weight of 1 cubic yard. _____ pounds.		
Riprap..... (918)		\$.....
Concrete, roadstone, and screenings (building, roads, paving, macadam, etc.)..... (936)		
Railroad ballast..... 40% 200 Mesh (937)		
Agricultural purposes (mesh of stone sold 98% 20 " (938)	12000	60000.00
Cement manufacture..... (973)		
Lime manufacture..... (974)		
Other uses (Specify).....		
Total shipments..... (979)	12000	\$ 60000.00

3. SHIPMENTS OF STONE FROM PLANT DURING THE YEAR, BY METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION:

Estimate if necessary. Total shipments in this section should equal total shipments reported in Section 2.

METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION	QUANTITY
Railroad..... (31)	
Waterway..... (32)	
Truck..... (33)	All truck
Other methods (Specify)..... (34)	
Total shipments..... (39)	

Please reply to the questions on the back of this schedule

4. STONE FOR GOVERNMENT PROJECTS DURING THE YEAR:

Report here only that part of your production at this establishment that was produced for Government use. Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed.

ITEM	QUANTITY		VALUE F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT
	Short ton <input type="checkbox"/>	Long ton <input type="checkbox"/>	
(a) Stone produced and used by you as a general contractor or subcontractor on Federal, State, or local government projects. Give names and addresses of those for whom the contract work was performed.			
NAME _____ ADDRESS _____			\$ _____
			None
(b) Stone sold under contract to Federal, State, or local governments. Give names and addresses of purchasers.			
NAME _____ ADDRESS _____			
			None

5. MISCELLANEOUS:

- (a) If this plant is a subsidiary, name controlling company \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Indicate whether your plant is stationary  or portable
- (c) Check composition range of your stone: High calcium (95+ percent  $CaCO_3$ )  less than 2%  $MgCO_3$   
Low magnesium (5 to 25 percent  $MgCO_3$ )  High magnesium or dolomite (25 to 45 percent  $MgCO_3$ )
- (d) Did you produce at this establishment any limestone or dolomite not reported on this schedule? Yes  No   
If yes, give use \_\_\_\_\_, quantity \_\_\_\_\_, and value \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) In addition to your production at this establishment, did you produce elsewhere any stone or other types of aggregates that have not been reported? Yes  No  If so, give locations of plants and types of aggregates produced, and request appropriate forms for reporting each plant separately \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) Please give names and addresses of any new stone producers in your vicinity None
- (g) Reports containing final annual statistical information for Limestone and Dolomite are published in two forms—Commodity (covering domestic and foreign data for Stone, including Limestone and Dolomite) and State (covering all mineral commodities in a geographical area). If you desire a copy of one or both of these reports please check the appropriate space—Commodity  State  Both

May the Bureau of Mines disclose your individual data? . . . . . Yes  No   
The signature on this report constitutes a consent to the publication of the individual company data in this report unless the blank designated "No" in the preceding sentence has been checked.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Official position)

Please complete also the MINE AND QUARRY INFORMATION SUPPLEMENT (6-1017-A) which contains questions on location, operating status, and mining and/or milling methods.

DUPLICATE FOR YOUR FILES

Form 6-1017-A  
(August, 1968)  
EO



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF MINES

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 42-R1297.5  
EXPIRES JUNE 1964.  
BUREAU OF MINES  
4800 FORECASTLE CONFIDENTIAL  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MINE AND QUARRY INFORMATION  
SUPPLEMENT FOR YEAR 1963

Without permission to disclose is withheld by checking the box marked NO in question immediately preceding the signature, the data furnished in this report will be treated in confidence by the Department of the Interior, except that they may be disclosed to defense agencies.

3093 Masick Soil Conservation Co.,  
N.Y. A. Arthur Masick  
30 P.O. Box 186  
048 Schoharie, New York 12157  
14220  
14 0867470 (Schoharie) 02  
0C Limestone-S

B OFFICIAL USE ONLY			
Com. Code	QU	Q	V
S			

When used in this report the word "Mine" includes quarry, placer, pumping and brine operation. If no man-hours were appt on the property during the year, check question II, 1, sign report and return to the Bureau of Mines. If the mine was inactive during the year but there were shipments from stockpile, assessment work, maintenance work, and/or exploration and development, this form should be completed.

I. MINE OR QUARRY COVERED BY THIS REPORT

- Name of mine or quarry Same as above
- Nearest town Schoharie
- County Schoharie State New York Mining district
- Section \_\_\_\_\_ Township Middleburgh Range \_\_\_\_\_
- Distance and direction from nearest town or nearest intersection of State or U.S. numbered highways, or from fork of nearest creeks, or other prominent geographic feature; indicate whether land miles or air miles \_\_\_\_\_

II. ACTIVITY STATUS OF MINE AS OPERATED BY YOU DURING YEAR (Check the ONE most applicable)<sup>1</sup>

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Inactive, idle, or abandoned entire year | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Shipping from stockpiles as only activity |
| 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Producing entire year         | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration and/or development work only  |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Producing part of year (give dates)      | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Assessment work only                      |
| A. From _____ to _____   | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance only                          |

Give name and address of operator if operated by someone else part of year \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> If shipping from stockpiles but also producing, check box for producing all or part of year.

III. NATURE OF PRODUCTION WORK OR OTHER ACTIVITY DURING YEAR (Check ALL applicable)

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Underground mining       | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Shipping from stockpiles                  | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Leaching material from dumps or tailings |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Open-pit or strip mining | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Well or pumping operation                 | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Dredging                                 |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Open quarrying (stone)   | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Treating materials from dumps or tailings | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____                    |

IV. EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING STRIPPING) FOR MINERALS DURING YEAR. Include contract work done for you by contracting firms and work done by other units or subsidiaries of your company. IF NONE WAS DONE ON ANY BASIS BY YOU OR FOR YOU, CHECK HERE

A. Identify the Major commodity and Minor commodity for which exploration and/or development work was done during the year: Agricultural Limestone

B. Exploration and Development activities by type of activity, footage and quantity of material produced during the year:

ACTIVITIES PRODUCING ORE AND/OR WASTE				ACTIVITIES NOT PRODUCING MATERIAL	
Type	Feet	Quantity of Material (Check Unit) Short Tons <input type="checkbox"/> Cubic Yds. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If Quantity of Material Not Available Give Average Cross Section Dimensions of Opening	Type	Feet
1. Shaft sinking.....				7. Diamond drilling.....	
2. Raising.....				8. Churn drilling.....	
3. Winzing.....				9. Rotary drilling.....	
4. Tunneling.....				10. Long hole drilling.....	
5. Drifting.....				12. Percussion drilling.....	
6. Crosscutting.....				13. Other (Specify).....	
11. Trenching.....					
14. Stripping.....	XXXXXXXX	20,000	XXXXXXXXXXXX		
15. Other (Specify).....					

V. (A) Did you modernize or improve your mine or plant by installing or changing equipment? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No   
If yes, give brief statement Steady constant demand and constant production year after year

(B) Were your operations affected by any important events or outside economic conditions? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
If yes, give brief statement \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. MATERIAL (INCLUDING STONE) HANDLED DURING YEAR.**

Report in this section the total quantity of crude ore or crude material and waste handled, including the quantities of ore and waste resulting from exploration and development reported in Section IV, B. "Crude Ore" and "Crude Materials" cover both liquid and solid materials. Quantities of liquid materials such as brines or sea water should be converted from gallons or other liquid measure to short tons, using best approximation. However, if a weight measure cannot be supplied, report in gallons and so indicate by checking "gallons" below.

IF YOU EXPENDED MAN-HOURS DURING YEAR, BUT HANDLED NO MATERIAL, CHECK HERE   
 CHECK REPORTING UNIT: (8) Short tons  (9) Long tons ; (5) Cubic yards ; (a) Gallons .

ITEM	UNDERGROUND MINING	SURFACE MINING	OFFICIAL USE ONLY
<b>CRUDE ORE (INCLUDING STONE) OR CRUDE MATERIALS HANDLED:</b>			
<b>A. Crude ore production (including ore from exploration and development reported in Section IV, B):</b>			
1. Ore mined and shipped, prepared or treated during year (exclude dumps, tailings and stockpile shipments of previous years' production reported in (B) below)			..... U ..... S
2. Ore placed in stockpiles during year (i.e. net addition to stockpiles; do not include ore reported in item 1)			..... XX XXXXXXXXXXXXX
<b>B. Material from dumps, tailings and stockpiles:</b>			
3. Material from mine and smelter dumps or slag piles shipped, prepared or treated during year			..... U ..... S
8. Tailings shipped, prepared or treated during year			..... U ..... S
4. Stockpile material produced in previous years, and shipped, prepared or treated during year			..... U ..... S
<b>WASTE MATERIAL HANDLED</b>			
<b>C. Waste material mined, stripped or removed during year (including waste from exploration and development reported in Section IV, B):</b>			
5. Material placed in waste dumps		20,000 cu yds	..... XX XXXXXXXXXXXXX
6. Material placed in leach dumps			..... XX XXXXXXXXXXXXX
7. Material used for fill			..... XX XXXXXXXXXXXXX

**VII. MINING METHODS DURING YEAR.** IF no material was handled during year, CHECK HERE .

IF all material reported in VI was from exploration and development, CHECK HERE   
 If you check either box above no further reply to VII is necessary; otherwise, answer VII, A and/or B on the basis of man-hours devoted to each method of underground and surface mining. For combination underground and surface mining, underground percentages should total 100% and surface percentages should total 100%.

IF ALL MATERIAL HANDLED WAS SHIPPED FROM SURFACE STOCKPILES SHOW 100% FOR ITEM B,2 AND/OR B,3.

A. UNDERGROUND—Include "underground quarrying." Percentages should add to 100%.		B. SURFACE—Percentages should add to 100%. Open-pit or open quarrying:	
Open stopes (or rooms) naturally supported:		1. Drilling and blasting followed by mechanical loading and hauling.....%	
1. Small stopes (without pillars).....%		2. Mechanical loading and hauling not preceded by drilling and blasting. (Include mechanical loading and hauling from stockpiles, mine dumps, and tailing piles).....%	
2. Sublevel stopes (without pillars).....%		3. Hand methods.....%	
3. Casual pillars (random pillars).....%		5. Drilling or cutting without blasting.....%	
4. Room and pillar (regular pillars).....%		6. Other (Specify).....%	
Stopes (or rooms) artificially supported:		Other surface mining:	
5. Shrinkage stopes.....%		7. Dredging.....%	
6. Cut-and-fill stopes.....%		8. Mechanical excavation and nonfloat washing.....%	
7. Stuffed (timber posts) stopes.....%		9. Small-scale hand placer mining.....%	
8. Square-set stopes.....%		10. Hydrauliclicking.....%	
Caved stopes (or rooms):		11. Pumping from wells, ponds, or stations.....%	
9. Block caving.....%		13. Other (Specify).....%	
10. Sublevel caving.....%		.....%	
11. Top slicing.....%		Total 100%	
12. Longwall methods.....%			
Other activities:			
14. Other methods or combinations (Please describe).....%			
.....%			
Total 100%			

**B. SURFACE (Continued)**

- 14. If open-pit or quarry and no benches or terraces, give average height of working face or average depth of pit 21 feet
- 15. If single bench, give (a) average height of working face 21 feet; and (b) width of bench      feet
- 16. If multiple bench, give: (a) Number of faces 3  
 (b) Average height of working faces      feet  
 (c) Average width of benches      feet

**MAY THE BUREAU OF MINES DISCLOSE YOUR INDIVIDUAL DATA? Yes  No**

The signature on this report constitutes a consent to the publication of the individual company data in this report unless the blank designated "NO" in the preceding sentence has been checked.

..... (Name of person signing report) ..... (Official position)

..... (Signature) ..... (Date)

INST. MC-14A

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

## 1963 CENSUS OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES

## REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR NONMETALLIC MINERALS (EXCEPT FUELS) MINING

Forms MC-14A, MC-14B, MC-14C, MC-14D, MC-14E, and MC-14F

In all correspondence with the Census Bureau, please include the 11-digit file number which appears in the address box of the report form. High-speed electronic equipment will be used to identify both the correspondence and the reports in the 1963 Economic Censuses. If your correspondence does not include the Census file number, it will be returned for the addition of that number. Address all correspondence to JEFFERSONVILLE CENSUS OPERATIONS OFFICE, 1201 East 10th Street, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Please do not mark or may the two lines of symbols above the address on each form. These symbols or rectangles, which are unique to each establishment will be photographed and used to record mechanically the receipt of your report form.

As you complete the report for each establishment, please enter the 11-digit file number at the top of the odd-numbered pages as requested.

This booklet is provided to assist you in filling out the enclosed Census of Mineral Industries form (s) MC-14A through MC-14F. Please read these instructions and those appearing on the individual report forms for each item before entering your figures.

**A. Who Should Report?**

The Census of Mineral Industries reports are required by an Act of Congress (13 U.S.C.). The reports submitted are confidential and may be seen only by sworn Census employees. They may not be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. Copies retained in your files are also immune from legal process.

Every concern is required to submit a separate Census report for each of its mineral establishments in the United States, including mines under development and preparation plants under construction. Enterprises with more than one establishment must submit a separate report for each establishment operated during all or any part of 1963. Reports should be returned to the Jeffersonville Census Operations Office as shown on the enclosed envelope.

Each report should be submitted by the operator of the establishment, whether he is the owner or is operating it under lease or contract.

Based on Census Bureau records, a report form is provided for each establishment which your company operated in 1963. If you have not received sufficient forms to cover all the mineral establishments operated by your company, write for additional copies. Be sure to describe the type of activity carried on at the establishments for which you request additional forms.

**1. What Is a Mineral Establishment?**

For purposes of the Census, a mineral establishment is defined as a single physical location where mineral operations are conducted; for example, a mine only (a mine may be an underground operation, a quarry or pit, a well or group of wells, or a river, lake, or ocean deposit), a mine and preparation plant (such plants may be engaged in milling, washing, calcining, crushing, classifying, or other types of mineral treatment), or a preparation plant only. Since the information reported will be summarized to totals for each industry, State, and county, separate reports are required for different physical locations even though the establishments may be engaged in the same type of mining or preparation.

Thus, a mineral establishment represents a working or group of workings at a given locality in which operations are conducted as a unit or are unified by common management or joint handling of some part of the mining or preparation process. Individual shafts, openings, or sites should not necessarily be considered as individual mines; open-pit mines, however, should be reported separately from underground mines wherever possible. Plants engaged solely in preparing minerals mined at other locations should be reported separately.

For portable sand and gravel preparation and portable stone-crushing plants, only one report is required for all operations of a plant during the year. Specify in the report the principal locations at which the plant was operated in 1963.

In completing your reports, a limited amount of prorating or estimating is acceptable when book records are not readily available.

**2. How To Report for Establishments With No Production During 1963**

If any of your company's mineral establishments had no production at all during 1963, you should nevertheless return the report for each such establishment with all other information completed and with "None" entered in Item 12. If a mining location was not in production, but had custodial employees, maintained inventories, or made shipments during the year, the information should be reported in the appropriate section of the report form. The Census includes sites under exploration, mines under development or maintenance only, and plants under construction.

**B. What Activities Should Be Reported?**

Each report should cover the operations of a mine, pit, or quarry, together with its associated shops, auxiliary units, yards, mill or preparation plant; and offices; or it should cover a mill or preparation plant not at the site of the mines served, or operated under separate management from the mines, together with its associated shops, auxiliary units, and offices. The report should also include such activities as generating energy for the mine or plant (a central power plant serving two or more mineral establishments should be included in the report for that establishment to which the power plant furnishes the greatest quantity of electric energy); maintenance of mine, plant, and equipment; and re-

ceiving, shipping, storage, research, record keeping, health, safety, cafeteria, and other services, when carried on at the same physical location by the mineral establishment. The report should exclude the operation of company stores, boarding houses, bunk houses, and recreational facilities. The report should also exclude sales branches, research laboratories, and general administrative offices, if they were operated as separate establishments. Such operations should be reported, where applicable, on separate Census of Business, Census of Manufactures, or central office or auxiliary forms available for such establishments.

The report should not include the production of cement, lime, structural clay, or pottery products, or the production of synthetic abrasives. Such operations should be reported on Census of Manufactures forms. The report should also exclude construction but should include separate stone, sand, and gravel quarrying and crushing operations carried on by a company whose primary activity is construction.

#### C. What Period Should Each Report Cover?

Each report should cover the calendar year 1963. If your book records are not on a calendar year basis, carefully prepared estimates will be acceptable. If reporting on a calendar year basis will involve considerable additional costs, and your fiscal year covers at least 10 months of calendar year 1963 (i.e., ends between October 31, 1963 and February 29, 1964), you may report on a fiscal basis. However, all employment, payroll, and man-hour figures should relate to the calendar year rather than the fiscal year. (These calendar year payroll records should be available from your tax records.)

In the certification, the dates should show the exact period which the report covers. Thus, if an establishment began to operate or ceased to operate within the year, the dates should span only that part of the year during which the plant was in operation. If the ownership changed during the year, complete the report only for that part of 1963 in which your company owned and operated the establishment. Report in Item 13 the appropriate information on changes in ownership or operations.

#### D. How Should Multiple Establishment Companies Determine Transfer Values of Products and Materials From One Establishment to Another ("Interplant Transfers")?

One of the important statistical measures of mining activity is "value added by mining," which is derived by the Census Bureau from the figures reported for value of shipments; capital expenditures; and cost of supplies, purchased fuels and electric energy, contract work, and purchased machinery installed during the year.

In order for statistics on value-added and other subjects to be comparable from industry to industry or area to area, it is necessary that the operations of each establishment of a multiple establishment organization be reported as though the establishment were a separate "economic" unit. This means that the value of interplant transfers within a company should include, in addition to direct costs of production, a reasonable proportion of "all other costs (company overhead) and profits." The establishments receiving such transfers should report them as purchased minerals for preparation, supplies, fuels, or electric energy at the same value plus costs of freight and other direct handling charges. (See Item 5.)

### ITEMS ON THE REPORT FORM

#### Item 1. (See instructions on Form.)

**Item 2A.** Number of employees.—(You may follow the definition of employees specified by your State Employment Security Agency.)—Report part-time and full-time employees at the establishment who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period (preferably one week) ending nearest the 15th of the specified months (i.e., March, May, August, and

November of 1963 for "production, development, and exploration workers" and March only for "all other employees"). Include all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacation during these pay periods; exclude members of armed forces and pensioners carried on your active rolls. Include officers at this establishment, if a corporation; if an unincorporated concern, exclude proprietor or partners. Exclude workers at cement, lime, structural clay, and other manufacturing plants, company stores, boarding houses, bunk houses, and recreational centers.

**Item 2A—Lines b and c.**—Divide the total on Line b by FOUR and enter the result on Line 2c; divide by FOUR even if the establishment did not operate in all four periods.

**Item 3.** Payrolls.—(You should follow the definition of salaries and wages that is used for calculating the withholding tax.) Report the gross earnings paid in calendar year 1963 to employees on the payroll at the establishment prior to such deductions as employee's Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance premiums, union dues, and savings bonds. Include in gross earnings commissions, dismissal pay, pay bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, and the cash equivalent of compensation paid in kind, such as board and housing. Include salaries of officers of this establishment, if a corporation; if an unincorporated concern, exclude payments to proprietor or partners. Exclude payments to members of armed forces, and pensioners carried on your active payroll.

Exclude here, but include in Item 5a, the cost of smelting, explosives, fuses, electric cap lamps, and mine supplies used in production, development, and exploration work but charged to employees and deducted from their wages.

**Item 4.**—Man-Hours of Production, Development, and Exploration Workers, by Departments.—The man-hour figures are designed to measure the over-all activity of the establishment during the year on both active and inactive days. The figures should represent all man-hours worked or paid for, except hours for paid vacations, holidays, or sick leave, when the employee was not at the establishment. If an employee elects to work during the vacation period, report only actual hours worked by such employee. Overtime hours should be reported as actual hours worked, not straight-time equivalent hours.

The figures should account for all man-hours worked at this establishment for the entire year by all full-time and part-time production, development, and exploration workers reported in Item 2A. Exclude hours worked by employees of contractors or by proprietors, partners, or firm members.

**Item 5.** Cost of Supplies, Minerals Received for Preparation, Fuels, Electricity, Contract Work, and Machinery.—The entries in this item are used by the Census Bureau to calculate the 1963 value added by mining. The figures reported should represent the total purchase cost of supplies, minerals received for preparation, fuels, etc., actually used or processed during 1963. Include items charged to both the current and capital accounts.

Include items consumed by the establishment during the year although purchased prior to 1963; minerals received from other mines for preparation (these should also be reported separately in Item 11), purchased supplies consumed for production, development, exploration, maintenance, and repair of mine, plant, and equipment, and in plant construction; supplies which you furnished without charge to contractors or sold to employees for use at this establishment; consumption of items received from other establishments of your company for which separate reports are being submitted.

Exclude items received during the year which were not consumed; services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph, cable, insurance, development, and research rendered by other establishments to this establishment, or services of engineering, management, marketing, legal, and other profes-

sional consultants, etc.; expense such as depreciation and depletion charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, and use of patent fees; supplies (such as timber or lumber), parts, or machinery produced at this establishment; extraordinary losses such as by fire and flood; and wages of your employees engaged in maintenance and repair work (these should be reported in Item 3).

If your records do not show the amounts actually consumed or processed during 1963, the figures to report may be derived from purchase and other records. Cost of purchases may be used if these do not differ significantly from the amounts actually used. However, if consumption of any major item differs significantly from purchases, the amount used may be estimated by adding beginning of year inventories to the amounts purchased and subtracting from this total the cost of supplies on hand at the end of the year.

Cost is delivered cost and should be the amount actually paid or payable after discounts and should include freight and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring supplies consumed. The cost figures for consumption should represent receipts from all sources, i.e., amounts purchased from other establishments, withdrawn from inventories, or obtained from other establishments of the same company. However, if minerals were mined in this establishment in 1963 and also prepared in this establishment, the value of the crude minerals should not be included in the value figures reported.

For supplies, minerals for preparation, fuels, and electric energy received from other establishments of your company, cost should be checked against the values reported for the establishment producing and transferring the supply (see Section D on page 2 of these Instructions). Freight and other direct handling charges should be added.

**Item 5a.** Cost of Supplies Used and Minerals Received for Preparation.—The following list of examples of supplies will indicate the types of items which should be included. The list is shown only as an example. It should not be considered a complete list of the items which should be included.

Bearings	Hardware
Bolts, screws, and nuts	Headlights and lamps
Brake blocks and linings	Industrial diamonds
Belting and screen cloth	Lubricating and treating oils
Carbon and graphite brushes	Lumber
Cement	Packaging materials
Chemical reagents	Picks
Dies, jigs, and fixtures	Pipe and fittings
Drill bits and accessories	Piling
Explosives	Plates and sheets
First aid and safety supplies	Rail and accessories
Floor gratings	Rods and bars
Forgings and castings	Roof bolts
Fuses	Stationery, stamps, and office supplies
Grinding balls and rods	Track accessories
Gears and pinions	Water purchased
Hand tools	Welding rods, electrodes, and acetylene
	Wire, cable, and chain

Include only physical goods used or put into production. Exclude services used or overhead charges. The cost of services performed for you by others should be reported in Item 5e.

**Item 5b.** Cost of Products Bought and Resold Without Further Processing.—Report the cost of all products bought and resold in the same condition as when purchased. (Total sales value of all products resold is to be reported in Item 12A on the line for "Resales.")

**Item 5c.** Fuels Consumed.—Report the total amount actually paid or payable during 1963 for all fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity. Include anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas, gasoline, wood, and all other fuels, including purchased steam.

**Item 5d.** Purchased Electricity.—Report the total amount actually paid or payable for electric energy purchased during 1963 from other companies, or received from other establishments of your company. Exclude the value of electricity generated and used at this establishment.

**Item 5e.** Cost of Contract Work Done for You by Others.—Report the total payments made for contract services performed during 1963, including payments for supplies and equipment furnished by the contractor incidental to this work.

Exclude payments to miners on your payroll but paid on a per ton, car, yard, or footage basis. The compensation of such workers should be included in Item 3.

If part of the payment to a contractor was in material produced, an estimate of the value of the service should be reported.

**Item 5g.** Purchased Machinery Installed.—Include all machinery, equipment, parts for renewals and repairs, and used plant which were purchased, or which were received from other establishments of your company. Include equipment which was installed in the mine, mill, or preparation plant as well as mobile loading and transportation equipment in 1963.

**Item 6.** Capital Expenditures of This Establishment (Exclude Expenditures for Land and Mineral Rights).—Capital expenditures during 1963 may be determined by the following computation: The cost of exploration work, development work, and additions completed during the year, plus work-in-progress at the end of the year, minus work-in-progress at the beginning of the year. Labor and installation costs should be included whether on contract or by your own forces.

**Item 6a.** Development and Exploration of Mineral Property.—Report development and exploration outlays which were charged to a capital or Office of Minerals Exploration account. These should include charges to fixed assets for which depreciation or depletion accounts are ordinarily maintained for tax purposes. Include capitalized expenditures for new entries and shafts, construction of rail and other roads, test boring, surveying, and the like.

**Item 6b.** Mill or Preparation Plant Construction and Other Construction.—Include expenditures for new construction, major additions, and alterations (including improvements and capitalized repairs). Include machinery which is an integral part of a building, such as a crane or a kiln. Include, where capitalized, expenditures for construction by your own employees. Exclude construction of company houses, general recreation facilities, and rail and other roads.

**Item 6c.** New Machinery and New Equipment.—Report total expenditures at this establishment for new machinery and equipment capitalized during 1963. Include replacements as well as additions to capacity. Include the value of improvements and capitalized repairs to machinery and equipment transferred from other establishments of this company. Include the value of equipment produced and used at this establishment. Include all new mining, loading, transportation, and similar equipment for use at mines; preparation plant equipment which is not an integral part of a building; as well as new office machines and fixtures, furniture, cafeteria and change-room furnishings, automobiles, trucks, and similar equipment.

**Item 6d.** Used Plant and Used Equipment Acquired from Others.—Report total expenditures at this establishment for old or existing plants and for second-hand equipment acquired from others (including the U.S. Government). Include at approximate market value machinery or equipment transferred from other plants of your company.

**Item 7.** Quantity of Electricity.—All quantities for electricity preferably should be reported in thousands of kilowatt hours. Please be careful to enter your figures in the CORRECT COLUMNS.

**Item 7a.** Purchased Electricity.—Report the quantity for which cost is reported in Item 5d.

**Item 7b.** Generated Electricity.—Enter the total quantity of electric energy generated at this establishment (gross less generating station use) during 1963.

When totals are reported on this line, data relating to the activity of the power stations would also be included in other sections of this report. For example, the number of employees assigned to the power station and their wages and man-hours should be included in the figures reported in Items 2, 3, and 4; the cost of fuels used to generate electricity, in Items 5c and 9, and the horsepower of prime movers driving generators in Item 10.

**Item 7c.** Electricity Sold or Transferred.—Enter the quantity of electric energy, which was also included in Items 7a and 7b, but which was sold to other companies or transferred to other establishments of your company.

**Item 8.** Water Intake in 1963.—If you do not have exact records of the total quantity of water intake at this establishment, estimate the amount on the basis of the approximate number of gallons for a typical working day and the number of days which your establishment was operated during 1963. Include only primary intake from natural sources; do not include recirculation.

**Item 9.** Fuels Consumed in 1963.—Report all fuels purchased from other companies or transferred from other establishments of your company. The total cost in Item 9 should agree with Item 5c.

If your gas is billed in therms, convert as follows:

For natural gas: 1,000 therms equal 1 cubic foot.  
For manufactured gas: 600 therms equal 1 cubic foot.

**Item 9d.** Gasoline.—Include gasoline used in automotive equipment such as reported in Item 10.

**Item 10.** Horsepower Rating of Power Equipment.—Report the total horsepower rating (as indicated on nameplates) of all stationary and mobile equipment in use or available for use at the end of 1963. If more than one rating is shown, report brake horsepower, if available.

Include all owned, leased, or rented equipment in use, held for emergency or standby use, or temporarily idle (awaiting repairs, installation, etc.) at the mine or plant. Exclude junk. If book or other records are not available, reasonable estimates are acceptable.

**Item 10a.** Internal Combustion Engines and Other Prime Movers.—Include all engines and turbines, such as steam engines and turbines, internal-combustion engines (Diesel, gas, gasoline, etc.), hydroturbines, water wheels, and other prime movers. Include equipment driven by storage batteries.

Report the total horsepower of your equipment; do not report the number of engines or motors.

**Item 10a(1).** In Highway-type Equipment.—Report on this line only horsepower for transportation equipment that was licensed for highway operation in the sense that you had purchased license plates or tags for the equipment. All nonlicensed equipment of similar types should be included in Item 10a(2)(a).

**Item 10a(2)(a).** Driving Generators.—Report on this line only equipment for producing your own electricity. The electricity generated by this equipment should be reported in Item 7b. Do not include rectifiers converting purchased alternating current to direct current.

If equipment is rated only on the generator, compute the prime mover horsepower by multiplying the kilowatt rating (kw) by 1.34.

**Item 10b.** Electric Motors.—Report the total horsepower of all motors with a rating of one horsepower or more whether driven by purchased electricity or by electricity generated by you.

**Item 11.** Supplies Used and Minerals for Preparation in 1963.—This inquiry calls for a breakdown of the supplies used and minerals received for preparation at this establishment during 1963 reported in Item 5a of this form. Separate figures are required for each item listed. The total cost in Item 11, column E, should agree with the total cost reported in Item 5a.

Column D.—Quantity.—On line 1, report quantity of crude material or concentrates prepared or treated, before removal of refuse and waste. Report the quantity actually processed in terms of the unit of measure specified.

Column E.—Delivered Cost.—Report amounts actually paid or payable after discounts, and include freight and direct charges incurred in acquiring the listed items during 1963. For supply items transferred from other establishments of this company, report values as described in Section D on page 2 of these Instructions. For crude minerals or concentrates transferred, report the value prior to preparation.

Column F.—Minerals from this Mine.—(Not applicable to establishments primarily producing crushed and broken stone or sand and gravel.) Include here only the material mined by the mine employees covered by this report or by pit or quarry contractors mining for your account, for which contract cost is reported in Item 5e. Do not include in this column materials received from other establishments of your company. Such materials should be included in columns D and E.

**Item 12A.** Products and Services in 1963.—Report separately each product listed; do not combine product lines. Include all products of the establishment which were produced or physically shipped from the establishment during 1963, including material withdrawn from stockpiles. Include products shipped on consignment, whether or not sold at the end of 1963. Include all prepared minerals, whether from crude material mined at the establishment, purchased, received from other plants of your company, or received for preparation or treatment on a custom or toll basis. Include the estimated value of products prepared on a custom basis. Include as shipments material produced at this establishment and transferred for milling or preparation or use by your company at other establishments, estimating its approximate value in the manner described in Section D on page 2 of these Instructions. Include as production, but not as shipments, crude material treated at this establishment; include as shipments only the product recovered after treatment. Likewise, if ready-mixed concrete or other manufactured products are included as secondary products in your report, include in production, but not in shipments, the sand or other mineral mined for use in such manufactured products. If products are shipped in bags or other packages, report the packaged value.

Report weights in the unit of measure specified. Long tons should represent 2,240 pounds; short tons should represent 2,000 pounds. Report total values f.o.b. this mine or preparation plant. Include in the selling value royalty, if any, but exclude transportation charges to the purchaser or user.

**Item 12B-20.** (See instructions on form.)

**Item 21.** Period of Report.—Enter the month and day of the beginning and the end of period your report covers. If a calendar year report: "From January 1 to December 31, 1963;" if a fiscal year, specify which (such as "From December 1, 1962 to November 30, 1963.") If a part-year report is submitted because the establishment was not in operation or under your company's control for the entire year, specify the actual period covered: For example, "January 1, 1963 to August 15, 1963" or "June 1 to December 31, 1963").

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. O'Brien?

Mr. O'BRIEN. No questions.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Masick. We appreciate your taking the time and trouble to come here. We hope that you will be patient with us and give us that remaining information.

Mr. MASICK. Thank you, Congressman.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Daniel Malméd, of the Army-Navy Supply Retail Store, Albany, N.Y.

**STATEMENT OF DANIEL MALMED, ARMY-NAVY SUPPLY RETAIL STORE, ALBANY, N.Y.**

Mr. MALMED. I am Daniel Malméd. I happen to have a small store down the street. I was here this morning for a moment. I was surprised how few people came to this hearing in spite of the fact that I am sure that every individual businessman, especially the small businessman, has very much to say in regard to the situation he is faced with.

Mr. OLSEN. He is too busy making a living. He couldn't take the time to come.

Mr. MALMED. Hardly. He is too busy complying, possibly. The point is that I came back. I am not a speaker. I am not versed in appearing before people like this. However I have a few points. Unless I did make my points here I wouldn't be satisfied with myself.

Mr. OLSEN. Fine. Proceed, please.

Mr. MALMED. A long time ago somebody put up a sign that the independent businessman was the backbone of the Nation. And sometime since somebody took down the sign, and I don't know when it went up or when it went down. However, while that sign was up there was a certain amount of dignity in small business. When I say small business I mean an owner-operator family-type business. Apparently not because we didn't enjoy what we were doing, but that doesn't exist any more. The best proof of that, if you look down the street from here, I think possibly the best example of the plight of the businessman is being made today right down in this block. There is a big redevelopment program going on. Of course, it has nothing to do with forms. And there are 12 business people involved. There are two, three, four, and five generations of business people there who have worked through and survived through two depressions, through storms, through giant competition that has been a problem with people. They have survived. However, with the Government injection into the business we are being displaced for the so-called benefit of the community, which I can see. However, there has been no provision for the small businessman.

As a matter of fact, the Small Business Administration itself, which at the beginning we felt was something for the small businessman, apparently to the code that they have set up I believe the Small Business Administration goes up to \$1 million a year of business, or 500 employees. We in a position who can't afford any employees are possibly in the hardly any category now. We are not small anymore. Those are the problems that we run into.

We run into a series of, I would say, 35 percent of our daily time being taken up with regulations, forms, and keeping books and records,

and so forth. When a person has to put in that amount of time—for our own example, we have the Federal income tax, the Federal excise tax. We have to interpret these forms to the best of our ability. We can't appoint specialists when it comes to everyone of these things. There is no latitude in our business. I come under the Federal Firearms Act, which we had to comply with for years. We do maintain a record. If we could get information locally regarding these records and the interpretation of the law—there are employment records and an entire series of State records and labor records.

In our case there is so much compilation in the labor forms alone that we can't hire a person, we can't physically afford to hire a person, to come to work for us. Therefore, if I can't do it myself and it is not a family situation, we have to go out. We can't hire a boy today under the present registration of coming in and sweeping the floor or doing a bit because it involves that much extra work that it doesn't warrant the assistance we would get in that situation.

I imagine you are familiar with it. I don't know if anybody spoke about the situation here.

An owner-manager family operation. And the family operation, inasmuch as this generation is concerned, we are unskilled to leave this business and go into another type of business because the environment is different and we haven't the qualifications. We are poor credit risks as far as the bank is concerned because we are the little businessman in America. It is tenacity that keeps him going along that line.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. O'Brien has already made mention of the fact that the big problem of paperwork is for businessmen like yourself. You don't have anyone sweeping the floor. You can't afford it because of complications. Yet you have to fill out many, many forms for both State and Federal Government.

Mr. MALMED. I could well realize the importance of these forms. But on the other hand, the legislation has been tailored for a fairly large type of business. Where they have accountants, bookkeepers, and so forth. We in turn have to comply with the legislation that has been tailored for a man, and that suit can't fit us at all. It is much too big a suit for us people.

If the situation were considered, if there were sincere interest as there is in the plight of the farmer—I don't know how true it is but the farmer feels that there is somebody in Washington who is worrying over him. Legislation, postal legislation, everything is based on how it will affect the farmer. Not that we are looking for that kind. But if there were one iota of legislation for the very small businessman there I think if you could make any recommendations to the people in that regard, the small businessman would survive.

In my case, I am the financier, the manager, window trimmer, lawyer, accountant, buyer, seller, janitor, consumer relations man, complaint manager. I am also the go-between with the Government men when they come in and inspect us. They can come in and ask us questions and take the time that we need for existence, because there are many departments of Government and many people who can take our time. We have to comply with them because we have no one to turn to for better interpretation of the law than we ourselves can get under this situation.

I hope that I have brought a point out to explain it.

Mr. OLSEN. Did I understand you to say that you estimated that you took 35 percent of your time—

Mr. MALMED. Very conservatively.

Mr. OLSEN. This is for Federal, State, and local?

Mr. MALMED. Federal, State, and local. Thirty-five percent is a very conservative estimate.

Mr. OLSEN. This is not just in the preincome tax reporting period; this is the year round?

Mr. MALMED. I would say the year round. I would say, on the other hand, that it has accelerated temporarily in the period between January 1 and April 15. But there are many Sundays that you can come down to that store and find me working on those books all day Sunday, and Saturday nights, and Thursday nights.

Mr. OLSEN. Without double time for overtime.

Mr. MALMED. I don't get any overtime. I would settle for below the minimum. However, there is a minimum rate so that I can't even comply with it. I would even go for some of that unemployment insurance and I don't comply with that either. Now, I hope that I can survive this until I am 65 so that I can get some of the benefits.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. O'Brien?

Mr. O'BRIEN. May I say, Mr. Chairman, I think that in the first place it was very fine of this gentleman to listen this morning and then to come back. He has expressed in his own words something which distresses me considerably. We are inclined to think everybody is a big businessman. I would say there are literally millions of people who are just waiting for that last straw to break this economic back.

With the big corporation they are entitled to relief from the paperwork because it costs a great deal of money and it is passed on to the consumer. With these people, I would say if you got the 35 percent up to 37 percent, they would be gone.

I just hope that there is some way that the Government can work out some relief so that a man who needs a little help sweeping out the store can use some of his hard-earned money rather than filling out more and more forms.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I certainly agree with my colleague. I welcome this testimony that you have given for the very same reason he gave.

Mr. MALMED. I don't speak for myself only. We have been able to survive. I speak for the small baker, small grocer, and the little man who knows nothing else. He has no place else to turn. When that business of his goes down he goes down with it and what dignity remains goes with it also.

Mr. OLSEN. I want to make the observation that there is a great stir abroad in the land about what to do with the youth of America, what to keep them busy with. When I was a youngster, and it isn't very long ago I want you to know, we were busy sweeping floors, working in grocery stores. I recollect it was a beautiful wage, \$12 a week working in the grocery store. And I am telling you I was one of the wealthy boys at that wage.

There wasn't all the paperwork and there wasn't all the prohibitions about who you could hire in those days. I have wondered myself if the paperwork and the regulations concerning the appointment of

youngsters hasn't been very detrimental to the country and detrimental to youth.

I am certainly glad that you made that observation.

Mr. MALMED. Thank you, sir.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I would like to say as a Republican that there is a Democratic Member of the Senate who has expressed himself on this score, Senator Ribicoff, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. I think he talked a lot of sense about this matter of youth employment and some of the artificial and unnecessary and detrimental restrictions that would, if removed, help this problem for this type of individual businessman. And it might also help the young people.

Mr. OLSEN. I should say so.

I didn't earn a lot of money between the time I was 12 and 16, but I did work all that time. What I earned did start me off to college. Under the laws even of Montana, where we don't have many people in the State, even there you had to go get a permit to employ anybody under the age of 16. To me it is ridiculous. Nevertheless, here is the small businessman and everybody else faced with having to go through a lot of redtape to hire a youngster in a place where any excesses, any abuses would easily be recognized.

Mr. MALMED. That is the thing. There are no abuses in the small-business operation. The only thing that you give somebody working, you give him confidence. Regardless of any course you have ever taken, I don't believe they have had any college course in confidence.

Mr. OLSEN. That's right. Thank you very much.

Mr. Arthur Priess, of Joseph Priess Co.

#### STATEMENT OF ARTHUR PRIESS, JOSEPH PRIESS CO., ALBANY, N. Y.

Mr. PRIESS. I happen to be a neighbor of Mr. Malmed. Mr. Malmed brought me over. I am a businessman a few doors from him. I am a pawnbroker.

I agree with what all these other gentlemen have said. I have city, State, and Federal regulations. I employ four people, including myself. Two of those people—it is required for two people to keep my records. On every item that I take in I am required to have six different entries.

The thing that seems to bother me the most about our great country here is the lack of enthusiasm of the small businessman. Years ago you had ambition, you wanted to push, you wanted to open up two or three more stores. Financially I am in condition to open up another store. I don't want my children to enter business today because there is not enough compensation and because of the hours and aggravations that are required of us in business.

Another thing I would like to state, I am very, very much against the Internal Revenue, the excise tax. I happen to have a recent case against that. We believe that we are innocent until we are proven guilty.

The excise tax department claims that you are guilty until you are proven innocent. I don't believe this is the American way.

I served in World War II in the Navy and at present I am an aide to the commanding general of the State Guard of New York.

The whole thing that I am trying to convey is the lack of enthusiasm of the small businessman. Today they are waiting until they can collect their social security, where I as a boy remember that everyone tried to advance.

Your income tax picture today for the small businessman, if he has a good year he is taxed. If he has a bad year he cannot write it off. The Bible said we should have 7 good years and 7 bad years. I believe that the tax could be adjusted just as for athletes, for the good periods and the bad periods.

That is about all that I have to say.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you, Mr. Priess.

Mr. Johansen?

Mr. JOHANSEN. I am very interested again in getting the view of the genuinely small, in terms of operation, small businessman. It is very very helpful. I think we are learning some things about matters other than just paperwork, and I am glad we are.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you. Mr. O'Brien?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I agree, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Priess. We appreciate your taking the time and the trouble to come here and give us this information for our record.

Before we close I am going to call on first of all Mr. O'Brien who will make a statement.

Mr. O'Brien?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I simply want to say that I don't want to impinge on your time, Mr. Chairman. I am grateful to the people of the community. I think that sometimes witnesses put over a story to a congressional committee over and above what they think they are putting over. They might think it is scattered testimony. I think there were some poignant word pictures drawn here today. Something that is going to give a little extra zing to this committee when it pursues this subject in Washington. It has been invaluable in that respect.

I actually asked permission to say a word in explanation of the rules of the House relating to television and radio and picture taking. I have known these two gentlemen for quite a while and I know that if there wasn't a rule in the House they wouldn't mind if photographers in an orderly fashion took pictures all the way through. But the point is that the rule of the House was not made by these gentlemen, and it follows you wherever you go. And the rules of the House are that there must not be any televising or live radio or picture taking during an actual meeting of a House committee.

The Senate, they can be televised all over the world. I think it is a sort of a form of perpetuation in office, maybe. They do it. They don't understand. They don't like the rule, the President doesn't like the rule of television. But on top of that, when we go into a community like Albany, they not only don't like the rule but in some way they think that this committee retreated behind some sinister secret curtain of hiding from the press, which isn't so.

I don't know if my explanation sounds sensible or not but I always have a guilty conscience when I get torn between the fourth estate and whatever estate we might belong to, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you, Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. Johansen?

Mr. JOHANSEN. Let me say first of all that what my colleague has just said does make sense. I happen to have a newspaper background also. I know exactly how the colleagues of my former profession feel and I understand the problem.

I do want to make this one observation. We are indebted to you who appeared and those who arranged your appearance here.

There is an area of very honest difference of opinion between representatives in Congress over the transfer of functions from the local or State level to Washington. These are honest differences of opinion. But it is extremely essential, if we are going to have that trend, that we have this sort of a proceeding in the local communities and back at the grassroots because it is essential to your understanding of what in effect your hired men are doing. And it is essential to us in order to know in effect what our bosses' complaints are and what they want of us. I think that is an enormous value in having heard this testimony in this sort of local setting.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you, Mr. Johansen and Mr. O'Brien. I think that everyone who has been here and has heard these hearings appreciates the wisdom of the remarks of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Johansen. I would only add this: That there is virtue and there is some value to the information that is gathered by the various agencies of government. I think that the very fact that agencies gather it and use the information has merit or it would never have been adopted.

Likewise, if we get carried too far in gathering much of the information, thus we require excessive work on the part of the citizenry.

Believe me the Bureau of the Census does tell from its facts on the manufacture of automobiles or the manufacture of shoes, what the market is going to be like. And that is the reason that the Bureau of the Census gathers information. It is stated well, I think, by President Coolidge, that the business of the Government in this country is business. And so we come down here to Albany to find out how the business of our Government, namely, business, can be promoted. And everything that has been said to us has enlightened us. We will take the message back to Congress and back to the executive department and see if we can't make the Federal Government serve better and be less burdensome to everybody. Thank you very much. The meeting is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 3:42 p.m., Friday, May 1, 1964, the subcommittee was adjourned.)



