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Privacy Act Statement. Every registration statement, short form registration statement, supplemental statement, exhibit, amendment, dissemination report, copy of political propaganda or other document or information filed with the Attorney General under this act is a public record open to public examination, inspection and copying during the posted business hours of the Registration Unit in Washington, D.C. One copy of every such document is automatically provided to the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act, and copies of such documents are routinely made available to other agencies, departments and Congress pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Act. Finally, the Attorney General transmits an annual report to the Congress on the Administration of the Act which lists the names of all agents registered under the Act, the foreign principals they represent, and the nature, sources and content of the political propaganda disseminated or distributed by them. This report is available to the public.

Public Reporting Burden. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average .5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Chief, Registration Unit, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

1. Name of registrant Gold and Liebengood		2. Registration No. 3700	
3. Nature of material (<i>A concise account of the nature of the propaganda material filed</i>) Draft Letters to Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Trade Representative re antidumping order.			
4. Title of material, if any N/A		5. Name of foreign principal on whose behalf this material was transmitted. Cementos Mexicanos	
6. Means of transmission Fax/Messenger	7. Dates of transmission April - May, 1995	8. Total copies transmitted Less than 50	
9. List addresses from which material was transmitted: 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Suite 950 Washington, D.C. 20004		10. List states and territories of the United States to which material was transmitted: District of Columbia	
11. Types of recipients (<i>Give number of organizations in each group</i>) Libraries _____ Public officials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____ Newspapers _____ Press services of associations _____ Educational institutions _____ Civic groups _____ Other (<i>specify</i>) Congressional Aides _____		12. List names and addresses of persons or organizations receiving 100 copies or more: N/A	

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13. If the material transmitted was a film or radio or television script, furnish the following information:

Name of station, organization, or theater using
(including city and state)

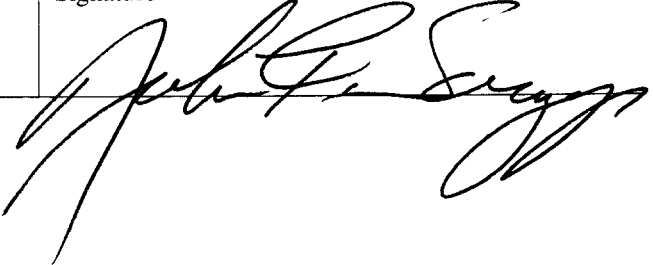
Date or dates broadcast shown

Estimated attendance
(for film(s))

N/A

14. Have two copies of this material been filed with the Department of Justice? Yes No

15. Has this material been labeled as required by the act? Yes No

Date of report	Name and title	Signature
6/21/95	John F. Scruggs, Managing Director	

The Honorable Ronald H. Brown
Secretary
U.S. Department of Commerce
14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230

The Honorable Michael Kantor
U.S. Trade Representative
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
Winder Building, Room 209A
600 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Secretary and Mr. Ambassador:

We write to express our support for your efforts towards effecting a fair and equitable resolution to the existing antidumping order against cement from Mexico.

We believe it makes sense to resolve this order from both an economic perspective and a trade policy consistency perspective. In June of 1992, a GATT panel ruled that the order shall be considered void *ab initio* (void from the very beginning), since the U.S. failed to follow its own law as well as GATT rules in initiating and conducting the antidumping investigation. The consistency issue is particularly relevant given the market access challenge that the U.S. is about to launch against Japan.

The short supply situation and concomitant dramatic price increases and cement rationing have been widely reported and do not appear to be limited to any particular region, although the problems appear to be much more profound in the southeast and throughout the midwest. Domestic industries that are heavy users of cement are reporting short supplies of the product and have transmitted their concerns to us. The housing industry, for example, has been aware of the situation for some time. As a result, the National Association of Home Builders adopted a resolution earlier this year calling for complete elimination of the anti-dumping duty on Mexican cement. We would hope that your efforts can result in a negotiated solution which would not disadvantage our domestic industry and would ensure access to reliable supplies of this critical commodity for our residential and commercial construction industries.

According to the Portland Cement Association, the U.S. industry has for some time now been operating in excess of full production capacity, but cannot meet current and projected domestic demand for cement. In addition, the economic recoveries in Europe and Asia, not to mention the Kobe earthquake, are constricting U.S. access to traditional foreign suppliers. In order to maintain current and projected levels of regional economic growth and federal, state and local-funded infrastructure improvement and expansion projects nationally, the United States simply must have access to reliable foreign supplies of cement and related products. Without some such resolution, the U.S. construction industry will continue to be squeezed. V

Importantly, we do not seek preferential treatment for any country or industry. Rather, we ask that the Administration remain focused on the widespread effects of the status quo on the economy generally, and on consumer and construction industry interests in particular.

Once again, we appreciate your activities in this regard, and hope you will keep us apprised of developments as they occur.

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Sincerely,

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Secretary
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The Honorable Michael Kantor
U.S. Trade Representative
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Dear Mr. Secretary and Mr. Ambassador:

We write to express our support for your efforts towards effecting a fair and equitable resolution to the existing antidumping order against cement from Mexico.

We believe it makes sense to resolve this order from both a trade policy perspective and an economic perspective. As you know, in June of 1992, a GATT panel ruled that the order shall be considered void *ab initio* (void from the very beginning), since the U.S. failed to follow its own law as well as GATT rules in initiating and conducting the antidumping investigation. Although the order has nevertheless continued in effect, a negotiated solution appears to be an appropriate means to resolve the dispute.

Also compelling is the fact that the order has gravely distorted trade in cement from an economic perspective. When the order was issued, it was in response to a market situation in a particular region of the U.S. -- generally the southern tier of states. Now, however, there is strong evidence to suggest that the order, in combination with other factors, is contributing to an economically adverse cement short supply situation nationally. Perpetuation of the status quo, in our judgment, operates against the legitimate interests of U.S. consumers and several segments of the U.S. construction industry.

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Importantly, we do not seek preferential treatment for any country or industry. Rather, we ask that the Administration remain focused on the widespread effects of the status quo on the economy generally, and on consumer and construction industry interests in particular.

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