FOREST INDUSTRIES COUNCIL

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PARTICIPATING ASSOCIATIONS
AMERICAN PAPER INSTITUTE
AMERICAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to enclose your copy of "Growing Trees in a Growing Nation," the Policy Statement of the Forest Industries Council, in the hope that it may be informative and useful to you.

The Forest Industries Council is the policy-coordinating organization of the three large forest-based industries which fill the Nation's needs for essential wood products: the lumber, pulp and paper, and pulpwood industries.

Three national Associations comprise the Council: the American Paper Institute, whose member companies produce pulp, paper, paperboard, and allied products; the National Forest Products Association, composed of regional wood product associations; and the American Pulpwood Association, representing private landowners, processors, suppliers, and pulpwood producers.

As I have noted in the foreword to our Policy Statement, the United States today is well along in the vast transition from the initial harvest of our forests into the new era of scientific tree farming. We are growing wood faster than we are removing it by harvest and losing it to fire and natural enemies. Yet far more wood will be needed in the future to supply our expanding population, and there will be less land on which to grow it.

This Statement sets forth those forest policies which the Forest Industries Council agrees are essential for increasing the productivity of our forests and for maintaining and strengthening them as the source not only of basic manufactured products, but also for wildlife and watershed protection and for outdoor recreation for all Americans.

The Forest Industries Council will be pleased to answer any questions you may have about "Growing Trees in a Growing Nation."

Sincerely yours,

D. E. Hess

D. E. Hess, Chairman
Forest Industries Council

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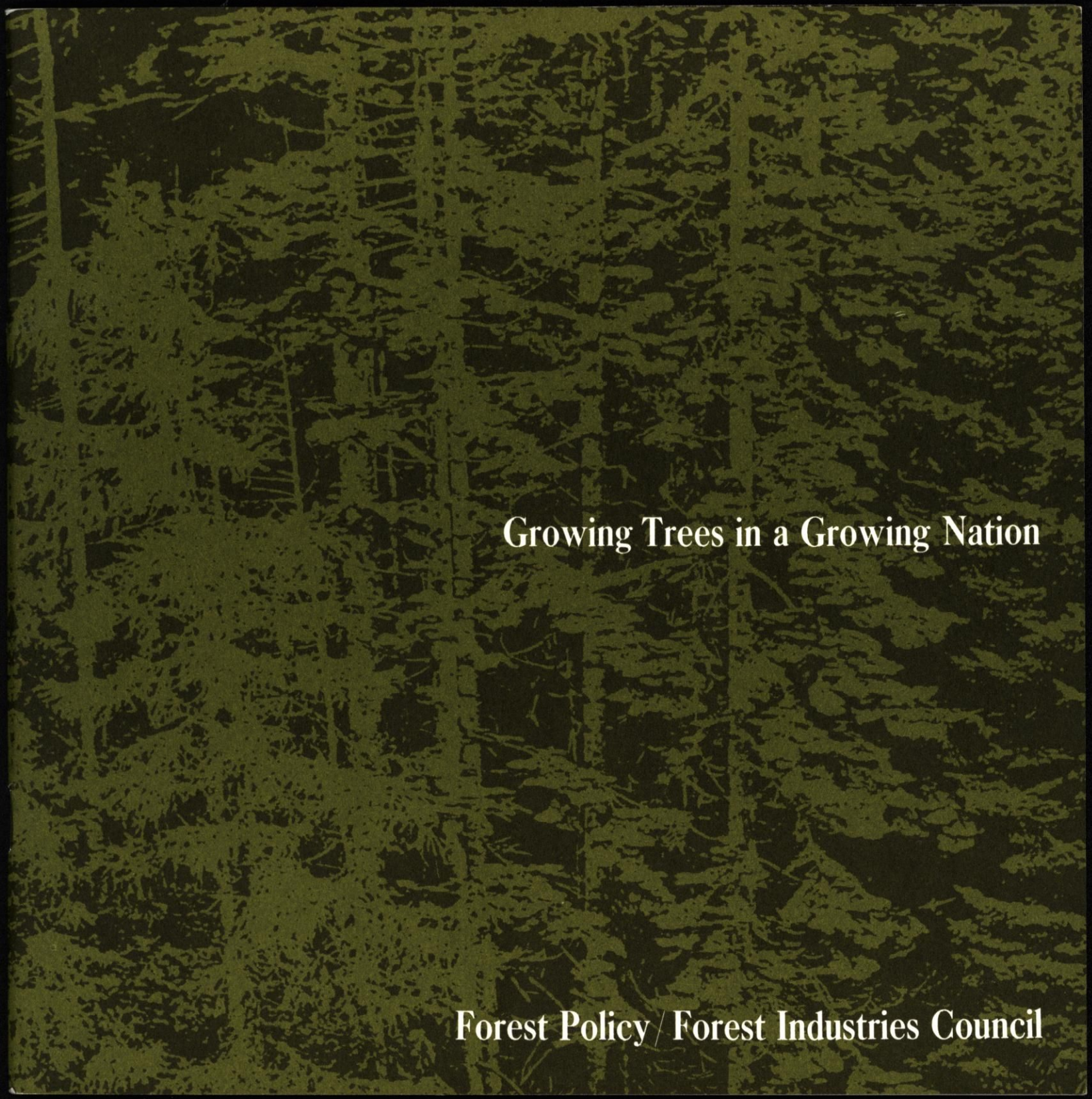


Growing Trees in a Growing Nation

Forest Policy / Forest Industries Council

Foreword

For more than three and a half centuries the forest products industries of our country have continued to fill the nation's need for wood — needs which now number many thousands of essential products. In so doing they have transformed most of North America's virgin forests into thriving and well-managed forests which not only provide the essential products but also food and habitat for wildlife, watershed protection and countless opportunities for healthful outdoor recreation.

Today the United States is well along in the vast transition from the initial harvesting of our forests into the new era of scientific tree farming. We are growing wood faster than we are removing it by harvest and losing it to fire, insects and disease. Yet, with a forecast of a 350-million population by the year 2000, much more wood will be needed and there will be less land on which to grow it. Only seven-tenths of our nation's forest land is now available for the production of wood products—an average of three acres per man, woman and child. Even if we were to lose no more forest land to parks, agriculture, wilderness, superhighways, airports, reservoirs, game preserves and urban growth, by the year 2000 we would have only half as many acres per person.

This booklet outlines forest policies which the Forest Industries Council agrees are essential for increasing the productivity of our forests and providing the profit incentive to encourage more and more forest landowners to become tree farmers. To the extent that these policies are translated into action, the taxpayer will be relieved of the burden of increasing public activities directed to the same objectives.

The Forest Industries Council is composed of representatives of the American Paper Institute, the American Pulpwood Association and the National Forest Products Association. It is the policy coordinating group for these three organizations whose members use the major portion of the wood harvested from our forests each year to supply the needs of the people throughout the United States of America.

D. E. Hess, *Chairman*
Forest Industries Council

The

FOUNDATION OF OUR FOREST POLICY

We believe that permanent forest industries contribute to our national standard of living and are thus essential to the nation's economic security and welfare; that wise use of all our forest resources is vital to the American public and to communities and wood processing industries dependent upon our forest lands; and that private enterprise and initiative are providing and must, to an increasing degree, continue to provide for effective, profitable management, use, and renewal of America's forests.

The growing and harvesting of repeated crops of trees is exemplified by privately owned Tree Farms that pay their own way in the interest of a sound national economy. It is fundamental that forest management progress in the United States has been made and will continue to gain because of the profit motivation of free individuals. It should be noted also that the nation's forestry effort requires cooperation among forest industries, private landowners, federal, state and local governments.

The Forest Industries Council pledges, therefore, to provide united industry leadership for improving America's woodlands to assure a permanent and adequate supply of forest products to the nation.

The Forest Industries Council endorses:

Protection of Forests

1. Support adequate, dependable and economic protection of all forest lands against fire.

2. Support coordinated and intensified programs to reduce losses from forest insects, diseases and pests.

Principle of Multiple Use Management

3. Encourage intensive management of commercial forest lands for the primary objective of growing and harvesting repeated tree crops.

4. Support measures which will maintain desirable wildlife populations in balance with available food supplies and consistent with the primary objective of growing high-yield crops of specific quality forest products.

5. Encourage all private forest landowners to make their lands and waters available for recreational uses where compatible with the owner's primary objectives.

6. Encourage forest practices which will protect watersheds; conserve water supplies for human consumption, recreation, agriculture and industry; and prevent erosion.

7. Support land use surveys which give careful consideration to the capabilities and values of forest lands and the concept of maintaining a nationwide forest survey

on a continuous inventory basis so that regional, state and national inventory statistics are based on the most up-to-date information available each year.

Federal and State Programs

8. Support the sound national policy of retaining the highest possible proportion of commercial forest lands in private taxpaying ownership for continuous and profitable production of tree crops in preference to government ownership and management of such lands.

9. Support economically justified measures to insure that government owned commercial forest land is managed to contribute its full potential share to the economy of the United States.

10. Support, in each state, a strong, competent and adequately staffed and financed state forestry organization.

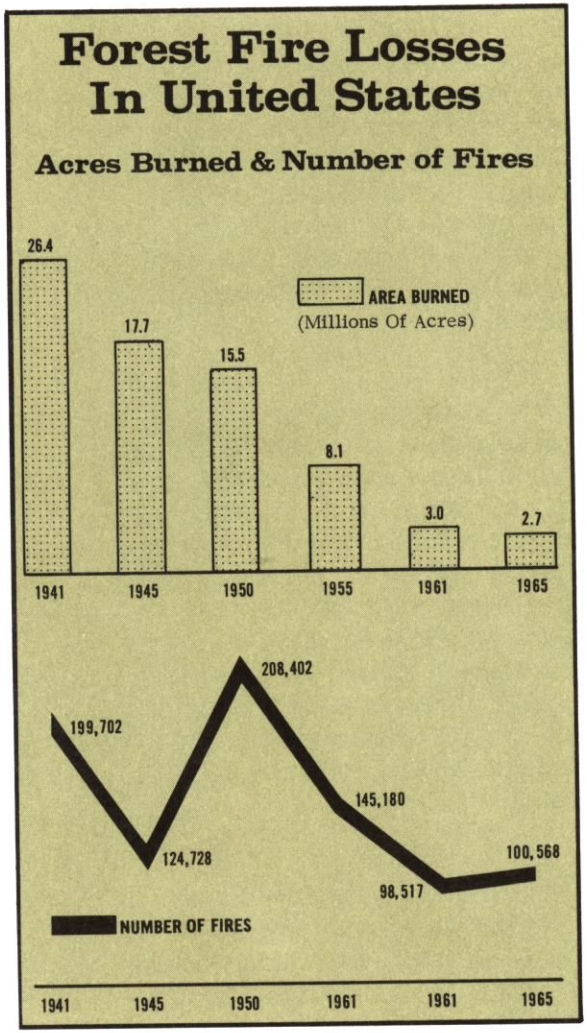
11. Advocate tax measures that encourage retention and management of forest land in private ownership.

12. Encourage development of sound programs of forest credit and insurance by private financial institutions.

Forest Research and Product Utilization

13. Promote vigorous, applied industrial research and fundamental governmental research directed towards utilization of forest products and commercial forest management.

14. Encourage the maximum economic utilization of each tree harvested, and of all forests which should be harvested or salvaged.



1 PROTECT FORESTS FROM FIRE

Support adequate, dependable and economic protection of all forest lands against fire.

Prevention and control of wild fires on all forest lands are a national, state and private cooperative responsibility. Since 1912 protection has been extended from only 61 million acres of state and private forest lands to 1,127 million acres in 1965. Only 30 million acres are now without organized protection. The forest industries urge that protection be extended, where economically justified, to these acres.

Great strides have been made in prevention and control of forest fires in recent years largely because of enlightened public opinion, intensified efforts by public agencies, the industry Keep Green programs and the cooperative Smoky Bear program of the states and the Forest Service. Losses from forest fires have been reduced from 26.4 million acres in 1941 to 2.7 million acres in 1965. This has been done with a relatively small increase in federal funds since 1948:

Year	*Federal Funds*	*State and Private Funds*
1948	$ 8,604,955	$14,895,059
1965	$11,848,002	$63,778,950

The states increasingly have assumed a greater measure of responsibility for protecting forest lands from fire, and the need for additional federal subsidies in accordance with the Clarke-McNary Act is now lessened. The original purpose of the Act was to encourage the states to provide and maintain adequate fire protection. The Act has served its purpose well. The states have assumed their responsibilities as indicated by the more than five-fold increase in state and private expenditures which are further supplemented by millions of dollars spent by private timberland owners for protection of their lands.

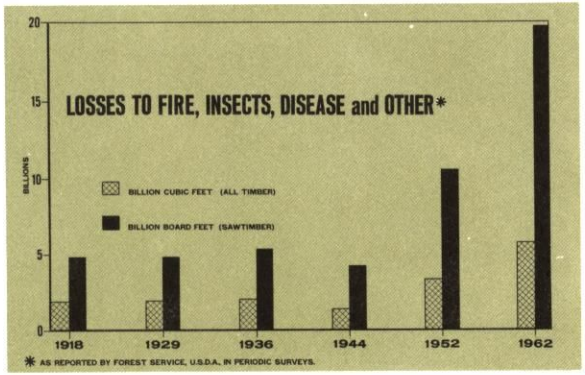
Forest-industry-encouraged Keep Green campaigns help to prevent man-caused woods fires. The public is alerted to fire danger by fire danger meters.

2 CONTROL FOREST INSECTS, DISEASES, PESTS

Support a coordinated and intensified program to reduce losses from forest insects, diseases and pests.

Losses to forest fires have been sharply reduced to the point where they now account for only a little over five percent of timber mortality, but losses to insects, diseases, weather and animals have increased. Of the 5.6 billion cubic feet of mortality in growing stock each year, 42 percent is caused by insects and disease as compared to 6 percent lost to fire.

In recent years, we have made progress in control of such forest insects as the spruce budworm and the tip moth, and diseases such as the white pine blister rust. But a coordinated attack on the forest pest problem by federal and state governments, as well as by private forest owners is essential if catastrophic losses are to be prevented. Particularly needed is intensive research to develop more effective and economical methods of detection and control.



Forest industries spend millions of dollars each year combating tree-killing insects and diseases.

Selective pesticides, biological controls and revolutionary new methods of trapping insects are on the horizon but need more scientific exploration.

One area that has been given very inadequate attention by researchers is that of animal damage to forests. Soaring populations of browsing animals, such as deer and elk, in many areas make it almost impossible to obtain forest reproduction. Effective and economic repellents or systemics which will not injure the animals are needed. The overall effect of animal life on the forest cannot be wholly measured in terms of mortality. Losses are often in the form of reduced growth due to deformed and injured trees, or trees that never germinated because one tiny animal such as the white-footed mouse ate the seed. This little animal is sometimes the most limiting factor in securing successful regeneration.

3 PROMOTE INTENSIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Encourage multiple use management of all forest lands consistent with the owner's primary objective of profitably growing and harvesting repeated forest crops.

The forest industries recommend the multiple use management of all commercial forest lands. This is general industry practice. While their primary obejctive is the growing and harvesting of timber in successive crops, more than 90 percent of their land and water ownership is also used for one or more forms of outdoor recreation. Hundreds of companies have developed numerous parks and picnic areas for use by the public.

The latest principles and techniques of business management are being applied increasingly to production of forest crops by the forest industries. They urge all other forest owners and government forest managers to take similar action. All owners who have sufficient woodlands are urged to employ professional foresters to plan and guide the management of their forest lands for the growth and harvesting of repeated forest crops.

Tree Farms are managed for repeated crops of forest products while providing the attendant benefits of watershed protection, food and habitat for game and opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Well managed privately owned Tree Farms such as this provide jobs, insure continuing supplies of forest products, and furnish the tax base for local and state revenues.

Those owners who cannot afford the services of a full-time forester should hire a consulting forester or seek advice of industrial or state foresters. Sound forestry advice and practice must be guided by sound economic principles. Progress made in improving forest practices on the lands of industrial and other private owners in this country in the last 25 years is without parallel and is evidence of the recognition by private owners that good forest practices pay.

Better forest management continues to advance rapidly on all privately owned taxpaying forest lands. The American Tree Farm System, sponsored by the forest industries since its birth in 1941 to encour-

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age improved forest practices on private forest lands, now embraces more than 70 million acres in the 48 contiguous states. Some companies operate Tree Farm "families" on a plan whereby companies provide free forestry services to smaller landowners in their operating area. Others provide planting stock and other assistance such as planting machines.

Some industry associations provide forestry guidance and assistance to landowners in the form of demonstrations, tree marking services, management planning and marketing assistance.

Steady improvement in fire prevention and suppression over the past twenty-five years has resulted in the natural restocking of millions of acres of forest land once thought in need of replanting. Millions of acres, many of them occupied by undesirable brush, are still in need of reforestation. Rapid progress is being made, however, in restoring these lands to full production. Tree planting on all ownerships has tripled since 1950 when 497,507 acres were planted. In 1965 1,325,063 acres were reforested by planting or direct seeding, bringing the total area artificially reforested to more than 25.6 million acres.

The reforestation of idle lands has been greatly accelerated by the development of effective techniques in direct seeding by helicopter, planting drill, or other methods. Formerly direct seeding attempts usually resulted in failure because of the destruction of the seed by birds and rodents. By coating the seed with a repellent it is now possible to establish new forest stands by direct seeding not only at lower cost but much more quickly. Direct seeding is conducted each year on hundreds of thousands of acres and the area reforested through this method is rising annually. Companies use both direct seeding and the planting of seedlings to get more prompt reforestation on cut-over areas which would otherwise require several years to achieve natural reproduction.

The forest industries are committed to promoting cutting practices which not only

Forest industries grow millions of tree seedlings in their nurseries. Many are furnished to other landowners.

Vigorous young trees usually spring up everywhere when forests are harvested properly.

maintain but also increase productivity of woodlands. The complexity of natural and economic factors that limit and govern forestry operations of a landowner, however, are recognized. Forest practices must be related to specific needs and cannot be molded into any fixed national pattern. At the present time there is a tendency to manage more forest types on an evenage basis, a system under which all the trees on a specific area are cut at one time after which the area is promptly reforested by planting or direct seeding. This practice is also leading to a growing use of fertilizers.

Multiple use management of forests sometimes requires that the most efficient practices for growing and harvesting timber be subordinated on limited areas in deference to other uses. The Forest Industries urge that forest landowners manage their forests along highways, streams and around lakes so that they contribute to aesthetic, scenic and recreational values.

4 SUSTAIN WILDLIFE

Support measures that will sustain wildlife in balance with available food supplies and consistent with the primary objective of growing high-yield crops of quality forest products.

The forest industries welcome sportsmen and have opened more than 90 percent of their lands to hunting and nearly all of their waters to fishing. However, they call upon all sportsmen for their assistance in preventing forest fires; in eliminating acts of vandalism to signs, gates, roads, equipment and other company property. The FIC seeks the help of sportsmen in the enactment of legislation in those states which do not relieve the landowner from liability for injury to hunters, fishermen and other recreationists using private forest lands. The Council also urges that state legislatures delegate to the appropriate state agency the full responsibility for the protection, propagation and harvesting of game and fish.

Trees and game are twin crops on Tree Farms.

5 ENCOURAGE MULTIPLE USE OF FORESTS

Encourage all private forest landowners to make their lands and waters available for recreational uses.

Forest industry lands are managed on a multiple use basis with recreation as one of the benefits. Many companies, however, go beyond making their lands available for hunting, fishing, berry picking, rock hunters, and hiking and opening their roads to sightseers traveling by automobile. Many have developed campgrounds, picnic areas, parks, boat ramps, and other recreational facilities; others lease their lands to states or private concerns for developments such as ski lifts. A total area approaching three-quarters of a million acres is committed by private owners to such intensive recreational uses. Forest industries throughout the country lease about 9000 summer home and hunting camp sites to individuals and organizations. Many provide free camp sites for Boy Scouts and other youth groups.

The industry believes that government should first develop and promote the most effective use of all its land suitable for recreational use before it acquires more lands for this purpose. Additional lands for recreation should not be acquired until the urgent need for such lands is fully established. To keep land on the tax rolls, the possibility of easements or lease should always be fully explored before outright purchase by the government.

Private enterprise in outdoor recreation is preferred to government-operated facilities and services and such enterprise should be encouraged. Reasonable fees should be charged for use of government recreation facilities.

The forest industries encourage the federal government to provide more effective recreational development and use of its presently owned lands. The federal government has a role in assessing and defining national recreation policies but, outside its own land, its participation should be restricted to technical and planning assistance for state, local and private recreational developments.

Many forest industries have developed recreation areas such as this and opened them to public use.

6 PROTECT WATERSHEDS

Encourage forest practices which will protect our watersheds.

This nation's rivers and streams serve a multitude of purposes including supplying water for human consumption, recreation, agriculture and industry.

Tree farming practices maintain forest cover which has a vital role in conserving soil and water resources.

In all water resource projects, full consideration should be given to the adverse effects of the loss of timberlands, access roads, soil, cropland and all natural resource potential developments in computing the costs and benefits of the water projects.

Well managed industrial Tree Farms assure continuous supplies of clean water.

7 SUPPORT LAND USE SURVEYS AND FOREST RESOURCE INVENTORIES

Encourage wise use of lands by continuous inventory of forest resources; support the concept of maintaining a nationwide forest survey on a continuous inventory basis.

With increasing demands being placed on land of all types and capabilities, the problems of land use, ownership and management responsibility assume increasing importance. Land is required for agriculture, cities, forests, recreation and other purposes.

All long-term land policies and classifications should be based on surveys which provide full knowledge of land resources and potentials.

The forest industries support the concept of maintaining a nationwide forest survey on a continuous inventory basis so that regional, state, and national inventory statistics are based on the most up-to-date information available each year.

It is recommended that forest inventory data by states show the date and quality of estimate and that opinions on desirability or economic operability of timber only be made a part of timber inventories after there is widespread professional agreement on criteria.

8 RETAIN MAXIMUM PROPORTION OF COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS IN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

Support the sound national policy of retaining the maximum possible proportion of commercial forest lands in private taxpaying ownership.

The federal government already owns 34 percent of the land in the United States and is acquiring more each year. The states own an additional 4 percent and now have active programs for acquiring recreation lands.

The only forest lands that should be acquired by the government are those critically needed in the public interest for purposes other than timber production and those which cannot be economically managed by private owners. Acquisition should be primarily by the state and secondarily by the federal government. A periodic review should be made of land ownership in each state to assist in the development of a stable economic land ownership pattern.

When government-owned land which can be managed profitably is no longer needed for the purpose for which acquired, its return to private taxpaying ownership is urged.

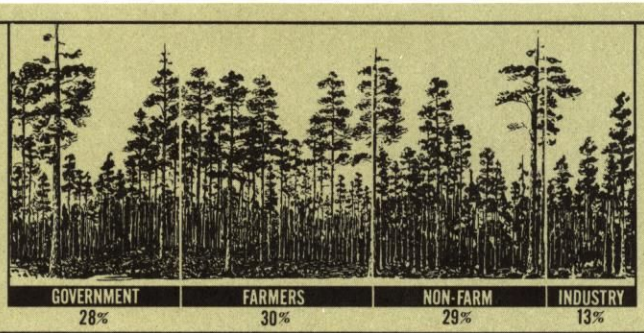
Withdrawals, or other restrictions involving 5,000 acres or more of federal forestland, should be permitted only upon Act of Congress or approval by duly established Congressional committees. Revisions of the nation's public land laws should include provisions for determining which federally owned lands are best qualified for: (1) private ownership; (2) exchange to consolidate both private and government holdings; (3) disposition to the states for parks, state forests, and other state purposes.

With respect to lands which are in government ownership and which create excessive tax burdens on neighboring private lands, adequate annual payments should be made to local governments in lieu of taxes.

An active program for the exchange of forest lands between various owners, public and private, is necessary to alleviate the problems resulting from the scattered pat-

WHO OWNS AMERICA'S COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND——

508,845,000 Acres?



tern of land ownership caused by the nation's early land laws and subsequent programs of acquisition.

To maintain the stability of forest industries, public agencies requiring private forest land for public projects are urged to provide for the replacement of such lands in kind by offering in exchange similar and suitable publicly owned lands of equivalent values. Federal acquisitions should be kept to the minimum acreage necessary for the purposes for which acquisition is required.

In exchanges involving public lands full consideration should be given to:

—The need to maintain access to facilities, to provide for efficient forest management, and to keep commercial forest land fully productive;

—The need to prevent further reduction of the private land and tax base;

—The effect upon stability of dependent communities and industry;

—Multiple-use values of the lands to be exchanged.

—The concept that public lands declared surplus should be sold rather than exchanged; and

—The desirability of holding timely local public hearings and of obtaining concurrence of county governing boards.

The public agencies should not use the exchange procedure to avoid the appropriation process for the purpose of acquiring land and timber.

Public land ownership should not be extended through the exchange of cutting rights to public timber for private lands.

9 MANAGE PRODUCTIVE GOVERNMENT FOREST LANDS FOR FULL CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMY

Support economically justified measures to insure that government-owned commercial forest land is managed to contribute its full share to the economy of the United States.

The forest industries urge that the full allowable cut of federal timber be offered for sale at prices, and under terms and conditions, that will foster a continuously healthy industry, support employment and provide for full development of dependent communities. Every effort must be made to keep up to date the allowable cut determination of all forests.

Full weight should be given to the basic policy under which the National Forest System is managed, that is: "to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people." This policy emphasizes the basic principle that multiple land use should be followed on all other federal lands not classified for limited use by Acts of Congress.

The forest industries recognize the importance of wilderness type recreation in the federal forests. Additions to the existing Wilderness System should be regarded as a major policy determination to be affected only by appropriate action of the Congress. Prior to any such change, Congress should give careful consideration to the relative social and economic values of

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wilderness use as compared to the developed-use potential for each area.

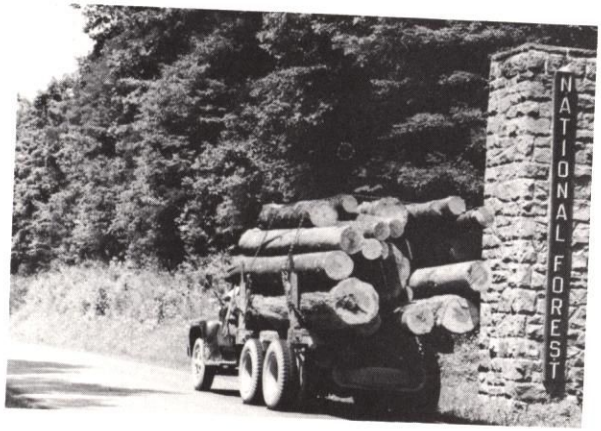
Funds needed to develop an adequate recreational program should be made available by direct appropriations. State and local financial and other participation should be encouraged in such recreational programs.

The forest industries support the principle of charging fees to pay the costs of developing recreational facilities.

The forest industries favor the appropriation of sufficient funds for the construction and maintenance of mainline timber access roads to make possible adequate management of federal forests.

The forest industries support a forest access roads program that is equitable and reciprocal in its application to both private individuals and to the government.

The forest industries depend on government-owned land for more than 25% of their raw material.



10 SUPPORT STATE FORESTRY

Support, in each state, a competent, adequately staffed and financed state forestry organization.

The forest industries support the development of a competent state forestry organization in each state. The organization should be adequately staffed and permanent employees should be covered by a system of promotions and equitable salary increases based on merit.

The state forester should be responsible for the supervision of all forest protection and cooperative forest management programs in his state.

The cooperative and educational approach to forest problems should be vigorously continued by private forest owners, and the state and federal governments. Forest industries oppose federal regulation of private forest management practices and federal control of state forestry policies. They support state forest practice rules administered under state law where there is broad agreement as to their necessity.

Federal financial assistance through state governments has stimulated and strengthened state forestry agencies and, through them, private management policies. Nevertheless, private forest owners should assume greater responsibility, as have most of the states, and federal participation should be rapidly reduced.

State forestry departments are responsible for the protection of state and private lands from forest fires and assist smaller timberland owners in the management of their woodlands.

11 EQUITABLE TAXATION

Advocate tax measures that encourage the retention and management of forest lands in private ownership.

Studies by the forest industries and others have shown that equitable forest taxation encourages permanent industries and sustains payrolls to the lasting benefit of the nation's economy.

Ad valorem property taxation of timber must recognize the deferred income aspects of timber ownership. Assessment practices should not cast such a burden upon the owner as to discourage investment in the management and growing of timber.

The provisions of the Federal Internal Revenue Code, which provide for capital gains treatment of timber assets, have substantially encouraged improved forest management.

Both state and federal authorities are urged to review and revise inheritance and tax laws in order to encourage continuous forest production.

12 ADEQUATE PRIVATELY FINANCED CREDIT AND INSURANCE PROGRAMS

Encourage the development of sound programs of forest credit and insurance by private institutions.

The development of forestry on private lands can be encouraged by sound programs of forest credit and forest insurance. Such programs should utilize, and be developed by, private financial institutions.

Efforts should be directed toward publicizing the presently available forest credit facilities and forest owners who need credit should be encouraged to take full advantage of them.

Forest industries are conducting research in tree genetics in an effort to grow superior trees to meet the nation's need for wood products.

13 ENCOURAGE RESEARCH

Promote vigorous applied industrial research and fundamental government research in the utilization of forest products and commercial forest management.

Public and private forest landowners must understand the basic sciences to (1) grow better trees and harvest them more efficiently; (2) protect them from their natural enemies; and (3) develop more wood products and use wood more effectively. Learning how to use wood more economically is a practical means of stretching out the nation's timber supply while our forests are being brought to higher productivity. The forestry schools of the country can and should provide valuable assistance to industry in planning and conducting long-term fundamental forest research.

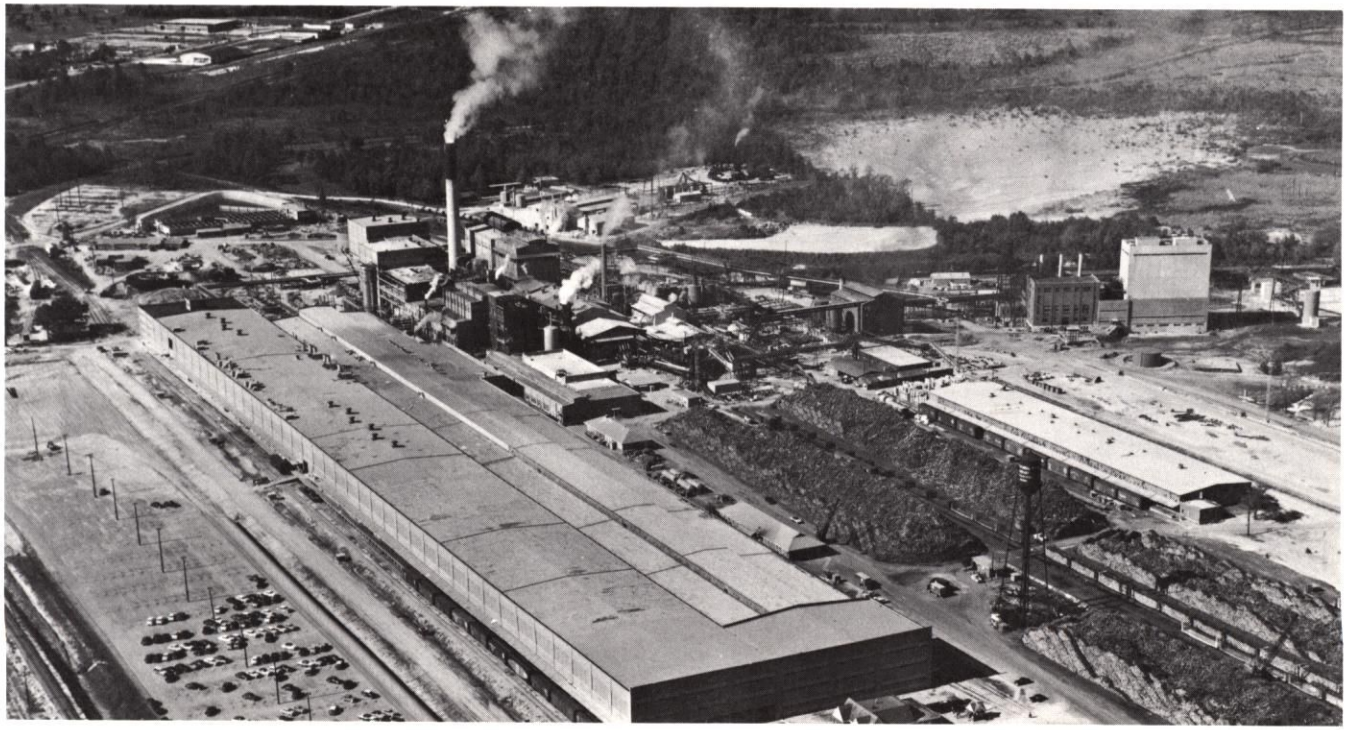
Federal, state and institutional participation in forest research should be directed primarily to fundamental research essential to the determination of basic facts and principles upon which maximum effective forest management and utilization depend. Generally, applied research can best be accomplished by private organizations.

14 PROMOTE MAXIMUM UTILIZATION

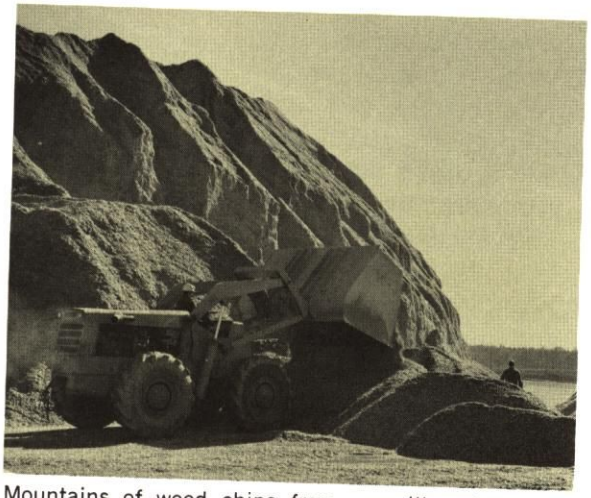
The forest industries endorse the maximum economic utilization of forests and the maximum economic output of useful products from each tree harvested.

They urge the rapid development of harvesting plans for over-mature and mature forests; prompt salvage of windthrown, insect-infected or diseased timber where economically feasible; full economic utilization of forest and mill leftovers; and development of uses for species which now have little marketability.

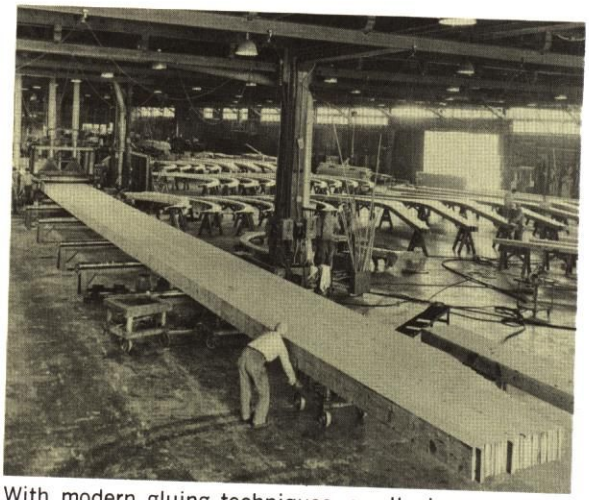
To achieve these objectives, the forest industries seek to increase the efficiency of logging by the development of dependable, well-trained employees and the use and improvement of mechanical equipment. To these ends the forest industries support: (1) cooperative research and experimentation within the industry and with the assistance of machinery manufacturers and other interested groups; and (2) continued efforts towards greater stability of employment and maintenance of good living and working conditions in order to attract and hold capable men.



The nation's forest industries produce goods with more than a 30 billion dollar annual value and provide jobs for nearly 1.5 million people.



Mountains of wood chips from sawmill and plywood left-overs—once burned as waste—are now used for producing paper products.



With modern gluing techniques, small pieces of wood can be built up into products of huge size and great strength.

The demand for pulpwood to meet the nation's need for paper products will more than double by the turn of the century. The demand for logs for lumber and plywood and many other products is rising yearly and will continue to increase as our population grows.

IN CONCLUSION

To carry out the general policies outlined in this booklet, the members of the Forest Industries Council, from time to time, will recommend appropriate programs of action to protect, maintain and improve the forests of our country.

In such programs, the forest industries will recognize their responsibility and take the initiative in providing good leadership and good management of our forest resources. This faith in private initiative is justified by the striking progress of recent years that assures this country a sustained and adequate flow of products and benefits from our forest lands.

The Forest Industries Council is the policy coordinating organization of the forest enterprises and is composed of representatives of the paper and pulp, pulpwood, lumber and forest products industries functioning through their respective national associations:

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