

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13657
Folder ID Number: 13657-001

Folder Title:
Clayton Yeutter Swearing-In Ceremony 2/16/89 [OA 6853]

Stack:

G

Row:

26

Section:

18

Shelf:

6

Position:

5

YEUTTER, AMB Clayton, U.S. Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, 600 17th St., NW, Washington, DC 20506. Born Dec. 10, 1930 in Eustis, NE. Married to Jeanne Vierk. Children: Brad, Gregg, Kim and Van. Univ. of Nebraska, 1952, B.S. (with high distinction), Block and Bridle Club Outstanding Animal Husbandry Graduate in U.S.; Univ. of Wisconsin, 1960, graduate work in agricultural economics; Univ. of Nebraska, 1963, J.D. (cum laude) and 1966, Ph.D. in agric. economics, named Outstanding Law Graduate in Midwest by Phi Delta Phi, editor of *Nebraska Law Review*, named Outstanding Graduate Student in Ag Economics; Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, FarmHouse, Order of Coif, Phi Delta Phi. U.S. Air Force service, 1952-57; active reserve, 1957-77; LTC, inactive reserve. Career record: 1957-75, operated 2,500 acre farming-ranching-cattle feeding enterprise in central Nebraska; 1960-66, faculty, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Univ. of Nebraska; 1963-68, practiced law in Lincoln, NE; 1966-68, Exec. Asst. to Gov. of Nebraska; 1968-70, Dir., Univ. of Nebraska Mission in Colombia; 1970-71, Admin., Consumer and Marketing Service, Dept. of Agriculture; 1972, Regional Dir., Committee for the Reelection of the President; 1973-74, Asst. Secy. for Marketing and Consumer Services and 1974-75, Asst. Secy. for Intl. Affairs and Commodity Programs, Dept. of Agriculture; 1975-77, Deputy Special Trade Rep., Executive Office of the President; 1977-78, senior partner, Nelson, Harding, Yeutter and Leonard law firm in Lincoln, NE; 1978-85, President and Chief Exec. Officer, Chicago Mercantile Exchange; 1981, Chmn., Agricultural Devel. Task Force to Peru; Chairman, Transition Task Force on Agricultural Policy, Reagan Admin.; 1985—, current position. Recipient: Israel Prime Minister's Medal; Distinguished Service Award from American Society of Agricultural Consultants, 1978; Agricultural Achievement Award from Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, 1978; Master Builder of Men Award from FarmHouse; Old Masters Award, Purdue Univ.; Masters Award from Univ. of Nebraska; Distinguished Service to Agriculture Award from Chicago Farmers. Member: Nebraska Bar Assn.; Nebraska Hall of Agricultural Achievement.

YOST, ADM Paul A., Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, Dept. of Transportation, 2100 Second St., SW, Washington, DC 20593-0001. Home, 6601 Kennedy Dr., Chevy Chase, MD 20815. Born Jan. 3, 1929 in Philadelphia, PA to Paul A. and Jeanne M. (Bailey) Yost. Married June 2, 1951 to Janice K. Worth. Children: Linda L., Paul A., III, David J., Lisa L. and Christopher J. U.S. Coast Guard Academy, 1947-51, B.S.; Univ. of Connecticut, 1956-59, M.S.; George Washington Univ., 1964, M.A. Commissioned Ensign in 1951, U.S. Coast Guard; advanced to rank of Admiral. Awards and decorations: Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Combat V, others.

YOUNG, Frank E., M.D., Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Dept. of Health and Human Services, Room 14-71, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Born Sept. 1, 1931 in Mineola, NY to Frank Edward and Erma Frances (Holmes) Young. Married October 20, 1956 to Leanne Hutchinson. Children: Lorrie, Debora, Peggy, Frank and Jona-than. State Univ. of New York at Syracuse, 1956, M.D.; Case Western Reserve Univ., 1962, Ph.D. Career record: 1962-65, Assistant Prof. of Pathology, Western Reserve Univ.; 1962-70, faculty research assoc. and 1974-78, member of Com. on Virology and Cell Biology, American Cancer Society; 1965-68, assoc. Member and 1968-70, member, Depts. of Microbiology and Pathology, Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation; 1970-79, Prof. and Chmn., Dept. of Microbiology, 1976-79, Microbiologist-in-Chief, 1979-81, Dean, School of Medicine and Dentistry and Dir., Medical Center, 1981-84, Vice President of Health Affairs, Univ. of Rochester; 1970-79, Director of Clinical Microbiology Labs and 1974-84, Pathologist, Strong Memorial Hospital; 1972-73, member, Microbiology Training Committee

and 1981—, chmn., Microbial Genetics Study Section, Natl. Inst. of General Medicine Sciences; 1975-79, member, Bacteriology and Mycology Study Section, Natl. Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; 1984—, current position. Member: Inst. of Medicine; American Society of Microbiology; American Academy of Microbiology. Author of numerous articles in scientific and medical publications.

YOUNG, Joyce C., Vice Chair, Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, Room 1107, 1755 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA 22202. Home, Dayton, Ohio. Born Sept. 27, 1934. Married. Four children. Wright State Univ., 1975, B.A. Career record: 1978-80, Exec. Dir., School of Medicine Foundation and Assoc. Dir. of Development, Wright State Univ.; 1980-83, Public Affairs Manager, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Dayton, Ohio; owner, Young Communications. Member of bd. Y.W.C.A., Dayton Chapter American Red Cross, Dayton Chapter of the Natl. Conference of Christians and Jews, Daybreak and Goodwill Industries, Dayton Human Relations Council and Council on Youth.

ZAGAME, Susan K., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Financial Management and Administration, Office of Housing, Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Room 9208, 451 Seventh St., SW, Washington, DC 20410. Home, 7611 Virginia Lane, Falls Church, VA 22043. Born July 9, 1951 to the Rev. Carl A. and Esther (Schmidt) Koerber. Married Dec. 14, 1974 to John R. Zagame. Maxwell School, Syracuse Univ., 1969-73, B.A. (magna cum laude); Syracuse College of Law, 1973-76, J.D.; Phi Beta Kappa. Career record: 1977, assoc., Carroll, Carroll and Butz law firm, Syracuse, NY; 1977-81, assoc., Klinger and Zagame law firm, Oswego, NY; 1980-81, atty., City School District of Oswego, NY; 1981-83, Special Asst. to the Assoc. Admin. for Minority Small Business, Small Business Admin.; 1983-85, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations and Management, Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, HUD; 1985—, current position. Admitted to New York State Bar, 1977; U.S. District Court for Northern New York, 1977; U.S. Supreme Court, 1981. Author: "Hellerstein vs. Assessor of the Town of Islip: A Response to Inequities in Real Property Assessments in New York," *Syracuse Law Review*, July 1976. Recipient: Special Achievement Awards. Member: Zonta International, Washington Forum, Reagan DAS Group.

ZAKHEM, Sam H., U.S. Ambassador to Bahrain. Born Nov. 25, 1935. Married. Three children. American Univ. of Cairo, 1957, B.A.; Univ. of Detroit, 1959, M.B.A.; Univ. of Colorado, 1964-70, Ph.D. Career record: 1962-64, cost analyst, Ford Motor Co.; 1967-72, instructor, Univ. of Colorado extension; 1968-72, Assoc. Prof., Loretto Heights College; 1972-73, foreign students adviser, Univ. of Denver; 1973—, consultant/lecturer; 1973-74, research analyst, Heritage Foundation; 1976-82, Dir. of Corp. Relations, 1982-85, Vice Pres. and 1985-86, Vice Chmn., bd. of dir., Rocky Mountain Orthodontics in Denver, CO; 1986—, current position. Elected Colorado State Rep., 1975-79; Colorado State Senator, 1979-83. Member: bd. of dir., Small Business Administration, 1972-74; American Ethnic Bicentennial Commission, 1975-76; Presidential Advisory Council on the Peace Corps, 1984.

ZARB, Frank G., Member, Advisory Committee on Federal Pay, Room 205, 1730 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006. Home, 910 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10021. Born Feb. 17, 1935 in New York City to Gustave and Rosemary (Altinora) Zarb. Married March 31, 1957 to Patricia Koster. Children: Krista Ann and Frank Gustave, Jr. Hofstra Univ., 1953-57, B.B.A. and 1960-62, M.B.A.; Outstanding Scholar Award, 1974. U.S. Army service, 1957. Career record: 1957-62, Cities Service Oil Co.; 1962-69,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1989

EVENT:

Swearing In Ceremony for Secretary Designate Clayton Yeutter

DRESS:

Men - Business Suit
Women - Day Dress

CONTACT:

Presidential Advance Office
John G. Keller, Jr. - 202/456-7565

Trip Coordinator
Patricia E. Conrad - 202/456-7565

ADVANCE:

Kevin Moley	-LEAD
Liz Laszlo	-PRESS
Pat Sullivan	-USSS
Bruce Caughman	-MIL. AIDE
Buster Miller	-WHCA

WEATHER:

Partly Cloudy/High 30's

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FEBRUARY 16, 1989

9:55 am

THE PRESIDENT departs White House en route the Department of Agriculture.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Lead	J. Parmer
Spare	Doctor T. McBride
LIMO	THE PRESIDENT
Follow Up	
Control	J. Sununu S. Studdert Mil. Aide
Support	M. Fitzwater Official Photographer Medic
Staff I	E. Rogers B. Scowcroft
Press Van I	B. Zanca
Press Van II	

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

10:00 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Department of Agriculture and proceeds to Holding Room.

Met by:

Secretary Designate and Mrs. Clayton Yeutter
(Jeanne)

Miss Kim Yeutter
(Daughter)

Mr. John Bottimore
(Fiance of Kim Yeutter)

The Honorable Sandra Day O'Connor
Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court

Mr. Peter Myers
Deputy Secretary of Agriculture

Mr. Richard (Dick) Lyng
Former Secretary of Agriculture

Mr. John (Jack) Block
Former Secretary of Agriculture

Mr. Bob Bergland
Former Secretary of Agriculture

Mr. John Knebel
Former Secretary of Agriculture

Mr. Cliff Hardin
Former Secretary of Agriculture

10:02 am THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary Designate Yeutter and Mrs. Yeutter, arrives Holding Room.

10:04 am THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary Designate Yeutter and Mrs. Yeutter, depart Holding Room and proceed to Off-Stage Announcement Area.

10:05 am THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary Designate Yeutter and Mrs. Yeutter, arrive Off-Stage Announcement Area and hold briefly.

EVENT: SWEARING IN CEREMONY FOR SECRETARY DESIGNATE
CLAYTON YEUTTER

OPEN PRESS

RUFFLES AND FLOURISHES

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

HAIL TO THE CHIEF

BRIEF REMARKS

10:06 am Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and Kim Yeutter are announced on stage by an off-stage announcement.

10:07 am THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary Designate and Mrs. Yeutter, are announced on Stage by an Off-Stage Announcement and proceed to their Seats.

10:08 am Mr. Peter Myers, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, introduces Kim Yeutter to deliver the Invocation.

10:09 am Kim Yeutter delivers the Invocation.

10:10 am THE PRESIDENT is introduced by Mr. Myers for Brief Remarks.

10:11 am THE PRESIDENT Remarks.

10:16 am THE PRESIDENT concludes Brief Remarks and proceeds to witness the Oath administered by Justice O'Connor.

10:17 am Justice O'Connor administers Oath.

10:19 am Secretary Yeutter remarks.

10:24 am Secretary Yeutter concludes remarks.

10:25 am THE PRESIDENT departs Stage and proceeds to Holding Room.

10:27 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room.
10:29 am THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds
to Motorcade.
10:30 am THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs
Department of Agriculture en route White House.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

10:35 am THE PRESIDENT arrives White House.

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

AMBASSADOR CLAYTON YEUTTER

Ambassador Clayton Yeutter was sworn in as United States Trade Representative on July 1, 1985. As a member of President Reagan's Cabinet, Ambassador Yeutter is responsible for the development of American trade policy, and for its execution. He has the challenging task of coordinating a U.S. negotiating position on all trade issues of importance to this country, and the further task of devising the strategy and tactics that will bring about a successful negotiation. He has 136 people working directly under his jurisdiction in a lean, highly skilled, almost "strike force" kind of organization.

Prior to joining the Reagan Administration, Ambassador Yeutter served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the world's second largest futures market. During Ambassador Yeutter's tenure, the Merc, as it was called, was one of the fastest growing, most dynamic private sector organizations in the United States. It traded billions of dollars of contracts in both agricultural and financial instruments each day, and became widely known internationally with major operations in both Western Europe and the Far East.

During the early 1970s Ambassador Yeutter served in a series of three sub-cabinet posts during the Nixon and Ford Administrations. The first was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Consumer Services, where he had charge of this nation's major agricultural regulatory programs -- meat inspection, animal health, etc. -- and its food programs. He then served for a time as Assistant Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, and was involved in the dramatic expansion of farm exports during the mid-1970s. Finally, he served as Deputy Special Trade Representative during the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, and also handled many of our bilateral negotiations during the Ford years.

Ambassador Yeutter holds a Ph.D. in agricultural economics as well as a law degree. He is still remembered for having worked on those graduate level programs simultaneously -- while also managing a 2500 acre farm -- and for ranking first scholastically in both programs. Ambassador Yeutter went from high school through his Ph.D. without ever having a course grade below an "A."

Ambassador Yeutter and his wife, Jeanne, have four children and are presently dividing their time between residences in Virginia and Lincoln, Nebraska.

Commitment from Clayton Yeutter - diets: 2 trees to every farmer, by market, wait for checks in shade.

Earl Butts
Phil Campbell

Lyng
534-5781
43

business
for Neb.
football -
old war
period
big Red -
Univ. of
Neb.

(Judge)
February 15, 1989
11:35 a.m.
clark3

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SWEARING IN OF CLAYTON YEUTTER
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1989
10:00 AM

I've come here today for the swearing-in of our new Secretary of Agriculture. It's a particular pleasure to be here today because yesterday marked the 100th anniversary of cabinet status for the Department. As the distinguished former Secretaries that are joining us today know, this Agency has met many difficult challenges over the past century. And this is just the beginning. There are many more challenges this department will encounter over the next hundred years. And who better to lead the Department at this important time than Clayton Yeutter?

You know, somebody reminded me that his name rhymes with "fighter." That's what he is and that's why I picked him. And I know he's going to fight hard -- for farming, for fair trade, and for all the other important responsibilities of this Department.

I know that everyone here is familiar with Clayton's outstanding tenure as the United States Trade Representative. The list of the things he's accomplished in just this past year is truly impressive . . . bringing down barriers to American beef and citrus in Japan, ushering a comprehensive trade bill through Congress, concluding the Free Trade Agreement with Canada and moving that through Congress, and pressing forward on the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Now he's putting down the trade portfolio and taking up the agricultural one. But as all of you know, that's hardly a change. Agriculture is one of the most difficult areas in the trade talks. And agriculture is an area to which we attach an extraordinarily high priority in international discussion.

I am confident that our partners in the Uruguay Round of talks will see Clayton Yeutter's appointment, along with Carla Hills', as just what it is -- a signal that this Administration has an extremely strong sense of purpose and determination in these crucial negotiations.

I said in the campaign and let me repeat here -- as President I will work to level the international playing field. We intend to knock down barriers and will relentlessly pursue negotiations to end subsidies that distort markets and restrict trade. Fair, free and open world markets -- that's what we want, that's what we're working for, and in the end that's what we are determined to get.

Trade may be a hot issue right now, but the Department of Agriculture has many other critical responsibilities: our nation's farm and soil conservation programs, forestry, nutrition, rural development, the environment -- you're involved in all of these.

You perform your work in all these areas with energy and dedication. The Agriculture Department has a long, proud history and each of you helps to continue that tradition. And I think you'll find that Clayton is just your kind of guy.

He's a dynamic individual -- always has been. When he graduated from the University of Nebraska, he was named the Outstanding Animal Husbandry Graduate in the Nation. Later he finished first in his class in law school and then took a PhD in Agricultural Economics.

I've heard that he's said it isn't all that far from the farm he grew up on to a PhD or trade ambassador. On the farm, he's said, he developed physical stamina and learned self-discipline and those have come in handy ever since.

There's one other thing about Clayton I'm happy about. Many kids want to grow up to be president. Not Clayton. When he was a boy he wanted to be Secretary of Agriculture. And that's a lucky break for America.

Thank you, and now I am pleased to watch Clayton take the oath of office.

(Judge)
February 13, 1989
9:30 a.m.
clark3

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SWEARING IN OF CLAYTON YEUTTER
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1989
10:00 AM

I've come here today for the swearing-in of our new Secretary of Agriculture. You know, somebody reminded me that his name rhymes with "fighter." That's what he is and that's why I picked him -- Clayton Yeutter. And I know he's going to fight hard -- for farming, for fair trade, and for all the other important responsibilities of this Department.

I know that everyone here is familiar with Clayton's stunning tenure as the United States Trade Representative. The list of the things he's accomplished in just this past year is hard to believe... bringing down barriers to American beef and citrus in Japan, ushering a non-protectionist trade bill through Congress, concluding the Free Trade Agreement with Canada and moving that through Congress, and pressing forward on the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Now he's putting down the trade portfolio and taking up the agricultural one. But as all of you know, that's hardly a change. Agriculture is the trickiest area in the trade talks. We saw in Montreal just how tricky. And agriculture is an area to which we attach an extraordinarily high priority.

I am confident that our partners in the Uruguay Round of talks will see Clayton Yeutter's appointment as just what it is -- a signal that this Administration has an extremely strong sense of purpose and determination in these crucial negotiations.

I said in the campaign and let me repeat here -- as President I will work to level the international playing field. I will knock down barriers and I will relentlessly pursue negotiations to end subsidies that distort markets and restrict trade. Fair, free and open world markets -- that's what we want, that's what we're working for, and in the end that's what we are determined to get.

Trade may be a hot seat right now, but this Department has many other critical responsibilities: forestry, nutrition, rural development, the environment -- you're involved in all of these.

You perform your work in all these areas with energy and dedication -- and I think you'll find that Clayton is just your kind of guy.

He's a dynamo -- always has been. When he graduated from the University of Nebraska, he was named the Outstanding Animal Husbandry Graduate in the Nation. Later he finished first in his class in law school and then took a PhD in Agricultural Economics.

I've heard that he's said it isn't all that far from a PhD or trade ambassador to the farm he grew up on. On the farm, he's said, he developed physical stamina and learned self-discipline and those have come in handy ever since.

There's one other thing about Clayton I'm happy about. Many kids want to grow up to be president. Not Clayton. When he was a boy he wanted to be Secretary of Agriculture. That was a close call for me.

Thank you [and now I believe we have some swearing in to do.]

(Judge)
February 8, 1989
4:15 p.m.
clark3

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SWEARING IN OF CLAYTON YEUTTER
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DAY, DATE

I've come here today to introduce you to your new boss, the man who is the perfect^e leader for what I believe will be among the most significant cabinet agencies in the next four years. Somebody reminded me that his name rymes with "fighter" -- and that's what he is and that's why I picked him -- the new Secretary of Agriculture, Clayton Yeutter.

I know that everyone here is familiar with Clayt's stunning tenure as the United States Trade Representative. The list of the things he's accomplished in just this past year is hard to believe... bringing down barriers to American beef and citrus in Japan, ushering a non-protectionist trade bill through Congress, concluding the Free Trade Agreement with Canada and moving that through Congress, and pressing forward on the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Now he's putting down the trade portfolio and taking up the agricultural one. But as all of you know, that's hardly a change. Agriculture is the trickiest area in the trade talks. We saw in Montreal just how tricky. And agriculture is an area to which we attach an extraordinarily high priority.

I am confident that our partners in the Uruguay Round of talks will see Clayton Yetter's^u appointment as just what it is --

an unambiguous signal that in these crucial negotiations there has been not one iota of change from one administration to the next.

I said in the campaign and let me repeat here -- as President I will work to level the international playing field. I will knock down barriers and I will relentlessly pursue negotiations to end subsidies that distort markets and restrict trade. Fair, free and open world markets -- that's what we want, that's what we're working for, and in the end that's what we are determined to get.

Trade may be a hot seat right now, but this Department has many other critical responsibilities: forestry, nutrition, rural development, the environment -- you're involved in all of these.

You perform your work in all these areas with energy and dedication -- and I think you'll find ^{that} the Clayton is just your kind of guy.

He's a dynamo -- always has been. When he graduated from the University of Nebraska, he was named the Outstanding Animal Husbandry Graduate in the Nation. Later he finished first in his class in law school and then took a PhD in Agricultural Economics.

I've heard that he's said it isn't all that far from a PhD or trade ambassador to the farm he grew up on. On the farm, he's said, he developed physical stamina and learned self-discipline and those have come in handy every since.

There's one other thing about Clayton I'm happy about. Many kids want to grow up to be president. Not Clayton. When he was

Leadership
Issues
Speech to
Agricultural
Communicators
Congress
7/11/88

Fed Govt
Manual
1988/89
pp 99-10

Letter to
Fed Staff
Directory
bio, 1988

Sharon
Marshall
447-3631

Pat Kearney
RS

X

✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Pat Kearney
AS a boy he wanted to be Secretary of Agriculture. That was a close call for me.

Thank you [and now I believe we have some swearing in to do.]

last yr - ~Man.
Puke - drugs

AL

Programs,

EDWARD D. HEWS
RICHARD W. GOLDBERG, Acting

vation

RICHARD W. GOLDBERG
MILTON J. HERTZ

ment
sident

LAVERN F. NEPL
RICHARD BARI
(VACANCY)
MILTON J. HERTZ
JAMES V. HANSEN
GEORGE E. RIPPLE
BRENDA B. KING
ANGELENA V. BRACHT
(VACANCY)
DWIGHT T. TAYMAN
THOMAS O. KAY
ANN M. VENEMAN
MELVIN SIMS

istrator

eral Sales

LOUIS G. DAVIS
JOAN S. WALLACE

ement
and

Affairs,

HOWARD S. MARKS
WILMER MIZELL

tions
Affairs

(VACANCY)
JOHN FRYDENLUND
JERRY BARRON
DAVID R. LANE
ORVILLE G. BENTLEY
ROBERT W. LONG
MYRON D. JOHNSRUD
DENZIL O. CLEGG
JOHN P. JORDAN

ecretary

inistrator

nistrator

CLAIRE I. HARRIS
TERRY B. KINNEY
MARY E. CARTER
JOSEPH H. HOWARD
SAMUEL T. WATERS
JOHN J. FRANKE, JR.
ROBERT D. HAUSENFLUCK
FRANK GEARDE, JR.
WILLIAM J. RILEY, JR.
LARRY WILSON
CLYDE G. MCSHAN II
GLENN P. HANEY

, Director
r
anagement,

Director
erson
s, Chief

SAMUEL J. CORNELIUS
EDWARD HOURY
VICTOR PALMER

tant

JOHN BODE

Deputy Assistant Secretary
Food and Nutrition Service, Administrator
Associate Administrator
Deputy Administrator, Management
Human Nutrition Information Service,
Administrator
Office of the Consumer Advisor, Director
Special Services, Assistant Secretary
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Marketing and Inspection Services, Assistant
Secretary
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Federal Grain Inspection Service, Administrator
Deputy Administrator
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service,
Administrator
Associate Administrator
Deputy Administrator, Administrative
Management and Budget
Food Safety and Inspection Service,
Administrator
Associate Administrator
Deputy Administrator, Administrative
Management
Agricultural Marketing Service, Administrator
Deputy Administrator, Management
Agricultural Cooperative Service, Administrator
Deputy Administrator
Packers and Stockyards Administration,
Administrator
Deputy Administrator
Office of Transportation, Administrator
Economics, Assistant Secretary
Deputy Assistant Secretary
World Agricultural Outlook Board, Chairperson
Deputy Chairperson
National Agricultural Statistics Service,
Administrator
Deputy Administrator
Economic Research Service, Administrator
Deputy Administrator
Office of Energy, Director
Economics Management Staff, Director
Economic Analysis Staff, Director

[For the Department of Agriculture statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7,
Part 2]

SUZANNE HARRIS
S. ANNA KONDRATAS, Acting
SONIA F. CROW
JOSEPH J. LEO, JR.
LAURA SIMS

ANN CHADWICK
GEORGE S. DUNLOP
JOHN L. EVANS
DOUGLAS W. MACCLEERY
KENNETH A. GILLES

KAREN DARLING
WALTER K. MILLER
DAVID R. GALLIART
JAMES W. GLOSSER, Acting

LARRY B. SLAGLE, Acting
LARRY B. SLAGLE

LESTER M. CRAWFORD

RONALD PRUCHA
JOSEPH A. POWERS

JAMES P. BOYLE
LINDA P. MASSARO
RANDALL E. TORGERSON
JACK H. ARMSTRONG
B.H. JONES

CALVIN WATKINS
MARTIN F. FITZPATRICK, JR.
EWEN WILSON
LEO V. MAYER
JAMES R. DONALD
GERALD A. BANGE
CHARLES E. CAUDILL

RAYMOND R. HANCOCK
JOHN E. LEE, JR.
BOBBY H. ROBINSON
EARLE E. GAVETT
ALLAN S. JOHNSON
KEITH J. COLLINS

The Department of Agriculture serves all Americans daily. It works to improve and maintain farm income and to develop and expand markets abroad for agricultural products. The Department helps to curb and to cure poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. It works to enhance the environment and to maintain our production

capacity by helping landowners protect the soil, water, forests, and other natural resources. Rural development, credit, and conservation programs are key resources for carrying out national growth policies. Department research findings directly or indirectly benefit all Americans. The Department, through inspection and grading services, safeguards and ensures standards of quality in the daily food supply.

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) was created by act of May 15, 1862 (7 U.S.C. 2201), and was administered by a Commissioner of Agriculture until 1889 (5 U.S.C. 511, 514, 516). By act of February 9, 1889 (7 U.S.C. 2202, 2208, 2212), the powers and duties of the Department were enlarged. The Department was made the eighth executive department in the Federal Government, and the Commissioner became the Secretary of Agriculture.

Staff Offices

Administration The Assistant Secretary for Administration serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary on all administrative management and related matters. Five departmental staff offices report to the Assistant Secretary and assist in providing staff support to top policy officials and program agencies to ensure the efficient and effective management and operation of the Department. These are the Office of Personnel, the Office of Finance and Management, the Office of Information Resources Management, the Office of Advocacy and Enterprise, and the Office of Operations. These offices coordinate the Department's personnel management program; equal opportunity and civil rights activities; safety and health activities; management improvement programs; accounting, fiscal, and financial activities; automated data processing administration; procurement and contracts; and management of real and personal property.

In addition, two quasi-judicial agencies, the Office of Administrative Law Judges and the Board of Contract Appeals, report to the Assistant Secretary. Both organizations operate autonomously when adjudicating cases and deciding contract disputes.

The Assistant Secretary for Administration serves as the Department's Director of Equal

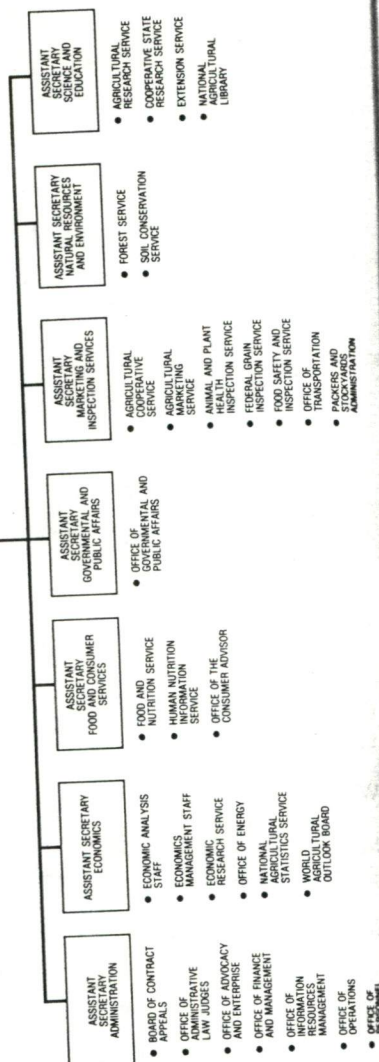
Employment Opportunity and oversees all equal opportunity and civil rights programs within USDA.

General Counsel The General Counsel is the principal legal adviser to the Secretary and is responsible for providing all legal advice and representation in the Department.

Inspector General The Office of Inspector General was established administratively by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1962. The Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) created statutory inspectors general in the Department of Agriculture and a number of other Federal executive departments and independent agencies. The Inspector General conducts and supervises all audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the Department. The Office also is responsible for coordinating, conducting, or supervising all other activities carried out by the Department for the purpose of promoting program economy and efficiency and preventing and detecting fraud. The investigation of employee complaints, physical security of the Secretary, review of legislation and regulations for their impact on program efficiency and susceptibility to abuse, and relations with governmental and nongovernmental units concerning program efficiency and prevention of fraud also are responsibilities of the Office. The Office is headed by an Inspector General who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

For further information, call 202-447-8001.

Budget and Program Analysis The Office of Budget and Program Analysis coordinates the preparation of departmental budget estimates and legislative reports; administers systems for the management and control of funds; provides policy, program, and budgetary analysis of USDA proposals; and



7TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1988 The Washington Post

December 15, 1988, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A17

LENGTH: 754 words

HEADLINE: Top Farm Job Was Yeutter's Dream as Boy

BYLINE: Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

As a Nebraska farm boy, Clayton K. Yeutter aspired to be the nation's agriculture secretary. But 3 1/2 years as the globe-trotting U.S. trade representative in the Reagan administration cured him of that ambition, and the 58-year-old Yeutter told friends this fall that he wanted to return to the private sector.

Nonetheless, Yeutter allowed President-elect George Bush to twist his arm this week, and yesterday the man who made free trade in agriculture one of the primary U.S. goals in international negotiations agreed to accept nomination as agriculture secretary.

"There are only a few people in the world who could convince me to carry forward in another stint in government. You are one of those few," Yeutter told Bush at the news conference held to announce his appointment.

"He is simply the best man for this very important job," Bush said.

Yeutter (rhymes with fighter) is hard-working, seemingly tireless and eternally optimistic. He wears a perpetual smile and bounds into rooms, even after a full day and night of negotiations. At international trade talks in Montreal last week, he called his exhausted staff together for a midnight briefing and pep talk after they had gotten less than two hours' sleep the night before.

And at 9 the next morning, he cheerfully briefed reporters, optimistically predicting that what appeared to be a debacle for U.S. trade policy would turn into a plus when negotiations end in two years.

Those talks centered on agricultural trade, which Yeutter has made a cornerstone of U.S. trade policy to the point that some business leaders complain that he has given short shrift to high technology and service industries.

His lifetime interest in agricultural issues at home and overseas has won him high marks from major farm groups and from farm-state lawmakers on Capitol Hill. John Baize, lobbyist for the American Soybean Association, yesterday called him "everybody's first choice" for agriculture secretary, and Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.) credited Yeutter with opening markets for Montana's beef exports.

"Clayton is a pro . . . His experience and knowledge on trade issues will be a big plus [because] trade and agriculture go hand in hand," said Baucus, a member of the Senate agriculture and finance committees.

(c) 1988 The Washington Post, December 15, 1988

Yeutter is popular among farm groups despite his assertion that trade-distorting farm subsidies have created a chaotic situation in world agricultural markets and must be ended worldwide. He is in the midst of a so-far unsuccessful battle with the 12-nation European Community to end such subsidies, and he has staked tentative agreements on a number of trade issues on his success in the agricultural area.

Bush pledged yesterday to continue the effort on farm subsidies, and added, "I believe this announcement will send a significant message to our trading partners abroad because I know his commitment to opening markets."

Yeutter will face budget problems in the Agriculture Department relating to support programs for U.S. farmers. But Bush said yesterday he does not expect the federal budget to be balanced on the backs of U.S. farmers.

In international negotiations, Yeutter has said that most U.S. farm programs do not distort international farm markets -- an assertion that many countries would dispute -- and he has offered to put all U.S. programs on the table during the negotiations.

Yeutter was born Dec. 10, 1930, and he worked as a boy on his family's 2,500 acre farm in Dawson County, in central Nebraska. He credits hard work on the farm with providing physical stamina and a sense of discipline that allowed him to be first in his class at the University of Nebraska, where he earned a doctorate in agricultural economics and a law degree.

He served in the Nixon and Ford administrations as an assistant secretary of agriculture and deputy U.S. trade representative, providing the groundwork for his present job. In 1978 he became president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange before President Reagan named him to the top trade job.

Ironically, Reagan passed over Yeutter for agriculture secretary in 1980. This time, when Yeutter knew he could have the job, he first demurred. He said being trade representative had cost him prime earning years to build his nest egg for retirement and had kept him away from his wife, Jeanne, and their four children. He told friends that he wanted to move back to the private sector.

But few thought he could resist the allure of the Cabinet post he had dreamed of since childhood.

TYPE: NATIONAL NEWS, BIOGRAPHY

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURE; INTERNATIONAL TRADE; CABINET OFFICERS; APPOINTMENTS

ORGANIZATION: AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

NAME: CLAYTON K. YEUTTER; GEORGE BUSH

AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.
July 11, 1988

I'd like to begin by addressing what has truly become a national problem -- and that's the drought. This extreme dry spell not only threatens the livelihood of thousands of farm families across America, it has also affected our municipal water supplies, and lowered rivers and lakes to dangerously low levels.

I made it clear back in June -- but it bears repeating today -- American farmers and ranchers want to know that their government will be a compassionate partner. They need to know assistance is on the way. And I agree wholeheartedly.

At this point, we still don't know the full extent of the drought's damage, but we do know it is very, very severe. Tomorrow's crop report will give us a better assessment, but only God knows for sure where and when this drought will finally end.

The spring wheat crop has been severely hurt. The corn crop has been hit hard in certain states and will be even smaller than originally expected. The soybean crop has more time to recover than either the corn or spring wheat, but it, too, is in jeopardy. Fortunately, many farmers are holding substantial stocks of grain that will help them maintain their sales this year and help stabilize our nation's food supply.

The drought has caused particular trouble for livestock producers. They are paying higher prices for their feed, and getting lower prices for their animals when they take them to market.

That is why I asked Secretary Lyng earlier this month to expand the federal purchase of meat under Section 32. Secretary Lyng agreed, and he has set aside an additional \$50 million for that purpose, as well as an additional \$40 million of export credit guarantees for sales of beef, pork, and poultry to Mexico.

We have also opened up set-aside and conservation reserve acres for haying, and have allowed grazing on set-aside acres. We just announced last week that we are cutting through red tape to expedite applications for emergency livestock-feed programs.

I'm proud that our export enhancement program has led to a dramatic rise in export sales of agricultural commodities. In the years ahead, I don't want our farmers to lose the market share they've worked so hard to win.

My Administration will help farmers export more crops, not force farmers to produce less. Those who advocate stringent supply controls have been proven wrong before, and they are just as wrong today.

If I am elected President, and I believe I will be, the top agricultural priority of my Administration will be to expand our farm markets -- both domestic and foreign. We need to regain markets that were lost because of the Carter grain embargo, and we need to take back markets that have been lost through unfair foreign competition. I believe America's farmers can compete with anyone, anywhere in the world -- if they're given a fair shot.

We can take our corn, beef, and other crops abroad and increase our market share -- as long as we are not asked to run a gauntlet of protectionist barriers put up by Japan and Europe. Recently our Administration signed an agreement to end the Japanese quotas for beef and citrus products. We achieved the agreement after some tough-nosed negotiating, and it will result in more than one billion dollars in agricultural exports to Japan a year.

As President, I will work to level the playing field. I will knock down trade barriers, and, over a reasonable period of time, I will relentlessly pursue negotiations to end subsidies that distort markets and restrict trade. But we must act in concert with our trading partners. I will not act unilaterally.

Every year, the President meets with the leaders of the free world at an economic summit. Next year, I'd like to see that summit focus on agriculture. Given my experience of dealing with our trading partners in Europe and Asia, I believe I can improve our access to their markets.

At the agriculture summit, I will also guarantee to our allies and other overseas customers that the United States will remain a reliable supplier. I am categorically opposed to agricultural embargoes. Food should not be used as a weapon as it was during the last Democratic administration. As President, I will not use farmers and ranchers and their families as foreign policy pawns.

Getting tough with unfair competition is one part of my farm export expansion strategy. We also have to clean up our grain. Buyers of our grain must have confidence that they are getting the quality of grain that they pay for.

We will provide better education for our children, and continuing education for our farmers and ranchers to help them adapt to new technologies. For displaced farmers and their families, we will provide job retraining.

We will improve rural health care by ensuring that rural hospitals are treated fairly under federal programs.

This is an ambitious agenda for rural America, and I believe we can fulfill it -- by pursuing policies that provide a safety net for farmers, by expanding our export markets, by reasserting America's role as the world's pre-eminent supplier of agricultural products, by educating our children and retraining our workers, and by diversifying our rural economy. America's economic recovery will not be complete until rural America's economic recovery is complete.

Rural America has a way of life and a set of values that have made our country great. I want to preserve that way of life. I want to help strengthen those values. And I want to help rural America prepare for the 21st century so that when the sun rises on the year 2000, our farmers will be sharing in the promise and the prosperity of our great nation.

* * *

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FARM BROADCASTERS
Kansas City, Missouri
November 12, 1987

I reject the view that the future of American agriculture is bleak. We can do three things that are upbeat and growth-oriented -- open up markets abroad, develop the rural economy, and find new uses for our agricultural products.

I'm not worried about the ability of American farmers to compete in a country like Japan, where steak costs \$25 a pound and a watermelon costs \$70 -- if we can overcome its import restrictions.

The way to fight those trade barriers is through hard-nosed negotiation, not mandatory retaliation and protectionism. Protectionism is an admission of defeat -- a declaration that we can't compete with the rest of the world -- and I don't buy that.

Every year, the President meets with the leaders of the Free World at an economic summit. In 1989, that summit will be in France, and as President, I intend to urge that it focus on agriculture. I've dealt with our trading partners in Europe and Asia, and I believe I could improve our access to their markets.

I support the attempt to phase out, over a reasonable period of time, those government subsidies that distort the agricultural market and restrict trade -- if, and only if, our trading partners do the same.

Let me also say that I am opposed to agricultural embargoes -- food should not be used as a foreign policy weapon.

I will enforce our trade laws vigorously against those who refuse to let American products compete on an equal basis in a free market. But a restrictive trade policy here will lead to retaliation abroad, and the first people who will be hurt are farmers.

Expert on Farm Issues

Clayton Keith Yeutter

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — Ever since graduating from the University of Nebraska in 1952 and being honored as the Outstanding Animal Husbandry Graduate in the Nation, Clayton K. Yeutter has had a yen to be Secretary of Agriculture. Few have been better prepared for the job, which he accepted today. Mr. Yeutter grew up in the Nebraska dust bowl during the Depression, has a Ph.D. in agricultural economics and cultivates cattle and corn on a 2,500-acre spread in Dawson County in central Nebraska.

Yet, as United States Trade Representative in the Reagan Administration, he was a little reluctant to take the job that was offered this morning by President-elect Bush.

The reason, Mr. Yeutter told friends, was that he felt "just burned out" by the brutal pace of the trade job, which this year alone has involved getting a nonprotectionist trade bill through Congress, concluding a free trade pact with Canada and pressing multilateral trade liberalization talks.

Close to Farm Issues

Even as the Trade Representative, Mr. Yeutter, a burly, back-thumping, 45-year-old official with the voice of a megaphone, could not distance himself from farm issues.

Because of the importance of agriculture in export markets, Mr. Yeutter (the name rhymes with "bright") has spent much of the past three and a half years fighting foreign barriers to American food exports, particularly in Japan, South Korea and Western Europe.

Mr. Yeutter has just returned from a grueling meeting in Montreal of 12 ministers from 96 governments convened last week to set a negotiating agenda for the Uruguay Round, which is scheduled to wind up in two weeks with pacts to liberalize trade in agriculture and services and generally revamp the trading system.

The conference produced American demands that, some time in the 21st century, the European Community terminate farm measures, such as export subsidies, that distort

international trade. The 12-nation European Community refused to make any such commitment.

Faced with an imminent collapse, which could have had dire consequences for world trading, Mr. Yeutter managed to win agreement on a procedural compromise. The conference is being suspended for four months, giving new leadership in both the United States and Europe time to try to resolve their differences.

In his new job, Mr. Yeutter will face a heavy farm agenda not only on the international front, but also domestically. One big question is the 1990 farm bill, the quinquennial exercise of American politics that gives direction to farm programs.

The 1985 farm bill was export-oriented, aimed at holding down big surpluses and fighting farm export wars against the European Community with the American pocketbook. The 1990 bill could open the levers for more subsidized exports by the United States, depending on the outcome of the Uruguay Round talks.

The Department of Agriculture also has responsibilities in forestry, rural development, the environment and nutrition, which could be affected by the new legislation.

Leahy to Seek Specifics

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, the Vermont Democrat who heads the Senate Agriculture Committee, promised that in the coming confirmation hearings he would press Mr. Yeutter in all these areas. "We will be very specific on how to achieve the 'kinder, gentler nation' we've been promised," Senator Leahy said.

Clayton Keith Yeutter was born on Dec. 10, 1930, in Eustis, Neb. After graduating from the University of Nebraska with a bachelor of science degree he married the former Jeanne Vierk, who was studying home economics at the same university. They have four children.

In 1952, during the Korean War, he joined the Air Force and stayed in for five years, earning credits under the G.I. Bill to go to graduate school. He received a law degree from the University of Nebraska in 1963 and his Ph.D. in agricultural economics from the same institution in 1966.



The New York Times/Paul H.
President-elect Bush at a news conference with Clayton K. Yeutter, his choice to be the next Agriculture Secretary.

He came to the capital in the Nixon Administration and took a job in the Agriculture Department under Secretary Earl L. Butz. In the Ford Administration Mr. Yeutter shifted to the Trade Representative's office, serving as deputy to Frederick B. Dent.

After leaving the Government at the end of the Ford Administration, Mr. Yeutter became president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Despite his acknowledged intelligence, Mr. Yeutter sometimes puts

his foot in his mouth. He created controversy in Canada last year when he told one group that if a free trade agreement being negotiated with the United States, Canada should be prepared to risk loss of its culture.

Although the remark caused a ripple in the United States, it caused much comment in Canadian newspapers. And in Parliament, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney accused Mr. Yeutter of being "stunningly ignorant" of Canadian cultural sensitivities.

Congress Will Bar Honorariums as Soon as Pay Rises, Wright Says

By MICHAEL ORESKES
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — The

largely dependent on how the press portrayed the issue. In 1987, according to a study by the Common Cause, which describes

Transcript of Bush's Re

News
Conf.
12/14/88

Following is a transcript of President-elect Bush's remarks and some of Clayton Y. Yeutter's remarks at a news conference in Washington yesterday, as recorded by The New York Times through the facilities of ABC Radio News:

OPENING STATEMENTS

MR. BUSH: Well, I'm pleased today to announce another Cabinet selection and a very, very important one. It is my intention to nominate Clayton Yeutter to serve as Secretary of Agriculture. His wide knowledge of the issues, obviously demonstrated skill and broad experience make him quite simply the best man for this very important job. He himself has worked in farming. He's a noted scholar of agricultural economics and he's twice before held sensitive regulatory and trade posts in the Department of Agriculture. And for many years now he's served the nation with highest distinction as trade representative and international negotiator.

Since 1985, Clayton has served in the Cabinet as U.S.T.R. — United States Trade Representative — the man principally responsible for the development and execution of American trade policy. And in that office he's accomplished much in the way of notable work for our country on a number of fronts. Our new and historic free trade agreement with Canada is as much as anything the product of

ON FOREIGN TRADE

"We're going to have to gain more access to the markets of others."

his personal dedication and his personal diplomacy. He's the man who persuaded Congress to remove dangerous protectionist provisions from the omnibus trade and competitiveness bill of 1988, and then his ongoing work in international trade will make a perfect jumping-off point for the important work that lies ahead in American agricultural policy.

Ambassador Yeutter has just returned from Montreal where the 96 member nations of GATT completed this midterm review of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations. Now President Reagan's objectives in these negotiations are mine, and I know they're Clayton Yeutter's as well — a comprehensive reform of world agricultural trade rules by 1990. And I'm confident that Ambassador Yeutter will continue to ably pursue this goal in his new post, and that our shared national goal of free agricultural trade and expanded agricultural exports abroad will have no better spokesman, no greater advocate. So he knows foreign policy domestically, he knows it internationally, and I am just delighted to think that I will be serving with him as our new — when he becomes our new Secretary of Agriculture. You're entitled to equal time:

New Markets Seen

Q. Has Mr. Yeutter agreed to stay 14 four years or for just a limited period of time?

A. There are no limitations at all. We discuss, you know, "I'll stay four years I expect he would, and it's open-ended every other Cabinet appointment."

Q. What specifically are you asking Ambassador Yeutter to pursue as Agriculture Secretary, particularly in terms of trade?

A. Well, we have a new farm bill coming and that, of course, will occupy him. But also — on the trade side — we're going to have to gain more access to the markets of others. And I'll be honest, I believe that announcement today will send a significant message to our trading partners abroad because they know of his personal commitment to opening markets abroad. They know fundamentally a free trader, but when they hear fair trade, they also know that Clayton Yeutter is dedicated to that concept. So we have the whole array of domestic issues on agriculture, but then, which he is perfectly capable of coping with before he did a beautiful job in handling before now, with this new addition of international trade in his quiver there — these new areas — why, I just think it's a perfect blend where I want to see us go. And I said that in the campaign about the need to have more access to the markets of others, the need to stand up against anybody putting grain embargoes. So we think alike on these important issues. But the key is a signal that will go out right from this gathering right here, will be my emphasis that I, as President, will continue to press for access — to a fair access — to the markets of others and to stay with our concept of free trade, and we will have a man that is widely respected, that we're off to a running start in that regard.

Cost of Nuclear Cleanup

Q. Mr. Vice President, there's a report coming out from the D.O.E. tomorrow that some estimates show something like a billion — billion dollars it will cost for the country to clean up defense plants — nuclear arms plants. No matter what the figures, you take that money that required cost of the defense budget or elsewhere?

A. I have not gotten into where the money comes from for anything yet. We're beginning to sit down now with Dick Darman and others on the budget so I just can't — not ducking, the question, I just don't know the answer to it yet. Yes, sir?

Plight of the Homeless

Q. I have a similar question, Mr. President. The cold spell this week as focusing attention on the fact that there are hundreds of thousands of homeless people who are in need of help immediately. Have you and your advisers discussed what you would want to do once you take office and how you're going to deal with the problem?

A. We will be addressing that as we go forward, going forward with our own budget. The problem has not been addressed in a specific meeting.

domestically, he knows it internationally, and I am just delighted to think that I will be serving with him as our new — when he becomes our new Secretary of Agriculture.

You're entitled to equal time:

MR. YEUTTER: Well, thank you Mr. Vice President. I won't take equal time, because that was a very eloquent statement. I would simply say, Mr. Vice President, as you already know, that I really had intended to return to the private sector at the conclusion of the Reagan Administration, and as I said to you this morning there are only a few people in the world who could convince me to carry forward in another stint in Government, but you're one of those few. And I am deeply honored to serve you, Mr. Vice President, in the coming years, and I hope we'll have a lot of fun in dealing with some very difficult issues — difficult and challenging issues in agriculture. But those are the kinds of issues that make life interesting and rewarding.

Mr. BUSH: I'll be glad to take a few questions, and then Clayton said he'd take a few so why don't we start. Yeah, Ann.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Confidence in Tower

Q. Mr. Vice President you've been praised for these appointments to the Cabinet that's shaping up, but there's been a lot of criticism about John Tower. And let me ask you what would make me think, given all the criticism of his work in the past, that he would be the best qualified person for such an important post?

A. I will discuss that when I've reached a final decision, which I haven't reached, and I've expressed my confidence in Senator Tower, my belief that if I decide to go that route he would make an outstanding Secretary, and if that's the decision I will discuss it more fully at that time. Yes.

discussed what you do once you take office and how to deal with the problem.

A. We will be addressing that, our, going forward with our, has not been addressed in a speech yet. We're in the process now of lect the people to cope with this a national shame, and I'd like would address it with sensitivity needed compassion. But I have into that specific yet. Yes?

Gorbachev's Initiative

Q. Mr. Bush, some experts are that Gorbachev's troop reduction ment last week is actually going the Soviet threat to Europe because means of getting rid of obsolete n far as the Soviet modernization plan that part of what you're taking into ation in the announcement plan o delay the resumption of arms contrati ons past this February?

A. Well, one I haven't made a sp nouncement of that nature. Secondl said and made very clear to Secret bachev that I need time in order to a new proposals and to come up with But I would salute the position that there at the United Nations. We have assessed what it means in terms of t all threat, and that is in the process o looked at now by the experts in the l Government. And then when our Natio curity team is together, we'll have Bush Administration look at it. But re is too early to give a full analysis bec just don't know yet. I'm one who has b always been a little bit cautious, and don't want to seem negative. I'd like t come change, I'd like to welcome a step it is taken, but what it fully means we i in a position to say yet. So I'll just ha wait on that one. Yes?

Q. Mr. Vice President, while you are

Problem:

"Did you bring home The Time

Solution:

Home delivery of The New York
Call 1-800-631-2500.

Addition suggested by Cabinet Affairs 11:00 2/15/89

It's a particular pleasure to be here today because yesterday marked the 100th anniversary of cabinet status ~~for~~ the Department of Agriculture. This Agency has ~~met~~ ~~had~~ with many major challenges over the past century and I know it will face even more ~~dynamic~~ challenges in the next century. ~~I am pleased that so many Secretaries could be here for the occasion.~~ And it is particularly fitting that so many former Secretaries are participating in this historic event.

→ As the distinguished former Secretaries that are joining us today know, this Agency has met ~~many~~ difficult challenges over this past century. And this is just the beginning. There are many more ~~to~~ challenges this department will ~~meet~~ encounter over the next hundred years. - And who better to start the combine rolling than Clayton Yeutter.

(Judge)
February 15, 1989
1:25 p.m.
clark3

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SWEARING IN OF CLAYTON YEUTTER
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1989
10:00 AM

I've come here today for the swearing-in of our new Secretary of Agriculture. It's a particular pleasure to be here today because yesterday marked the 100th anniversary of cabinet status for the Department. As the distinguished former Secretaries that are joining us today know, this Agency has met many difficult challenges over the past century. And this is just the beginning. There are many more challenges this department will encounter over the next hundred years. And who better to lead the Department at this important time than Clayton Yeutter?

You know, somebody reminded me that his name rhymes with "fighter." That's what he is and that's why I picked him. And I know he's going to fight hard -- for farming, for fair trade, and for all the other important responsibilities of this Department.

I know that everyone here is familiar with Clayton's outstanding tenure as the United States Trade Representative. The list of the things he's accomplished in just this past year is truly impressive . . . bringing down barriers to American beef and citrus in Japan, ushering a comprehensive trade bill through Congress, concluding the Free Trade Agreement with Canada and moving that through Congress, and pressing forward on the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Now he's putting down the trade portfolio and taking up the agricultural one. But as all of you know, that's hardly a change. Agriculture is one of the most difficult areas in the trade talks. And agriculture is an area to which we attach an extraordinarily high priority in international discussions.

I am confident that our partners in the Uruguay Round of talks will see Clayton Yeutter's appointment as just what it is -- a signal that this Administration has an extremely strong sense of purpose and determination in these crucial negotiations. Clayton will be working closely with Carla Hills to make sure our objectives in agriculture are achieved.

I said in the campaign and let me repeat here -- as President I will work to level the international playing field. We intend to knock down barriers and will relentlessly pursue negotiations to end subsidies that distort markets and restrict trade. Fair, free and open world markets -- that's what we want, that's what we're working for, and in the end that's what we are determined to get.

Trade may be a hot issue right now, but the Department of Agriculture has many other critical responsibilities: our nation's farm and soil conservation programs, forestry, nutrition, rural development, the environment -- you're involved in all of these.

You perform your work in all these areas with energy and dedication. The Agriculture Department has a long, proud history and each of you helps to continue that tradition. And I think you'll find that Clayton is just your kind of guy.

He's a dynamic individual -- always has been. When he graduated from the University of Nebraska, he was named the Outstanding Animal Husbandry Graduate in the Nation. Later he finished first in his class in law school and then took a PhD in Agricultural Economics.

I've heard that he's said it isn't all that far from the farm he grew up on to a PhD or trade ambassador. On the farm, he's said, he developed physical stamina and learned self-discipline and those have come in handy ever since.

There's one other thing about Clayton I'm happy about. Many kids want to grow up to be president. Not Clayton. When he was a boy he wanted to be Secretary of Agriculture. And that's a lucky break for America.

Thank you, and now I am pleased to watch Clayton take the oath of office.

appt 12/14/88

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20508

AMBASSADOR CLAYTON YEUTTER

Ambassador Clayton Yeutter was sworn in as United States Trade Representative on July 1, 1985. As a member of President Reagan's Cabinet, Ambassador Yeutter is responsible for the development of American trade policy, and for its execution. He has the challenging task of coordinating a U.S. negotiating position on all trade issues of importance to this country, and the further task of devising the strategy and tactics that will bring about a successful negotiation. He has 136 people working directly under his jurisdiction in a lean, highly skilled, almost "strike force" kind of organization.

Prior to joining the Reagan Administration, Ambassador Yeutter served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the world's second largest futures market. During Ambassador Yeutter's tenure, the Merc, as it was called, was one of the fastest growing, most dynamic private sector organizations in the United States. It traded billions of dollars of contracts in both agricultural and financial instruments each day, and became widely known internationally with major operations in both Western Europe and the Far East.

During the early 1970s Ambassador Yeutter served in a series of three sub-cabinet posts during the Nixon and Ford Administrations. The first was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Consumer Services, where he had charge of this nation's major agricultural regulatory programs -- meat inspection, animal health, etc. -- and its food programs. He then served for a time as Assistant Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, and was involved in the dramatic expansion of farm exports during the mid-1970s. Finally, he served as Deputy Special Trade Representative during the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, and also handled many of our bilateral negotiations during the Ford years.

Ambassador Yeutter holds a Ph.D. in agricultural economics as well as a law degree. He is still remembered for having worked on those graduate level programs simultaneously -- while also managing a 2500 acre farm -- and for ranking first scholastically in both programs. Ambassador Yeutter went from high school through his Ph.D. without ever having a course grade below an "A."

Ambassador Yeutter and his wife, Jeanne, have four children and are presently dividing their time between residences in Virginia and Lincoln, Nebraska.

Transcript of Bush's Re

News
Conf.
12/14/88

Following is a transcript of President-elect Bush's remarks and some of Clayton Y. Yeutter's remarks at a news conference in Washington yesterday, as recorded by The New York Times through the facilities of ABC Radio News:

OPENING STATEMENTS

MR. BUSH: Well, I'm pleased today to announce another Cabinet selection and a very, very important one. It is my intention to nominate Clayton Yeutter to serve as Secretary of Agriculture. His wide knowledge of the issues, obviously demonstrated skill and broad experience make him quite simply the best man for this very important job. He himself has worked in farming. He's a noted scholar of agricultural economics and he's twice before held sensitive regulatory and trade posts in the Department of Agriculture. And for many years now he's served the nation with highest distinction as trade representative and international negotiator.

Since 1985, Clayton has served in the Cabinet as U.S.T.R. — United States Trade Representative — the man principally responsible for the development and execution of American trade policy. And in that office he's accomplished much in the way of notable work for our country on a number of fronts. Our new and historic free trade agreement with Canada is as much as anything the product of

ON FOREIGN TRADE

"We're going to have to gain more access to the markets of others."

his personal dedication and his personal diplomacy. He's the man who persuaded Congress to remove dangerous protectionist provisions from the omnibus trade and competitiveness bill of 1988, and then his ongoing work in international trade will make a perfect jumping-off point for the important work that lies ahead in American agricultural policy.

Ambassador Yeutter has just returned from Montreal where the 96 member nations of GATT completed this midterm review of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations. Now President Reagan's objectives in these negotiations are mine, and I know they're Clayton Yeutter's as well — a comprehensive reform of world agricultural trade rules by 1990. And I'm confident that Ambassador Yeutter will continue to ably pursue this goal in his new post, and that our shared national goal of free agricultural trade and expanded agricultural exports abroad will have no better spokesman, no greater advocate. So he knows foreign policy domestically, he knows it internationally, and I am just delighted to think that I will be serving with him as our new — when he becomes our new Secretary of Agriculture.

You're entitled to equal time:

New Markets Seen

Q. Has Mr. Yeutter agreed to stay the four years or for just a limited period of time?

A. There are no limitations at all. We'd discuss, you know, "I'll stay four years," I expect he would, and it's open-ended every other Cabinet appointment.

Q. What specifically are you asking Ambassador Yeutter to pursue as Agricultural Secretary, particularly in terms of trade?

A. Well, we have a new farm bill coming and that, of course, will occupy him. But also — on the trade side — we're going to have to gain more access to the markets of others. And I'll be honest, I believe that announcement today will send a significant message to our trading partners abroad cause they know of his personal commitment to opening markets abroad. They know fundamentally a free trader, but when they hear fair trade, they also know that Clayton Yeutter is dedicated to that concept. So we have the whole array of domestic policy issues on agriculture, but then, which he's perfectly capable of coping with before, he did a beautiful job in handling before. Now, with this new addition of international trade in his quiver there — these new arrangements — why. I just think it's a perfect blend where I want to see us go. And I said I talked in the campaign about the need to have more access to the markets of other countries, the need to stand up against anybody proposing grain embargoes. So we think alike these important issues. But the key is, the signal that will go out right from this get-together right here, will be my emphasis that I, as President, will continue to press for access — to a fair access — to the markets of others and to stay with our concept of free trade, and we will have a man that is widely respected, that we're off to a running start in that regard.

Cost of Nuclear Cleanup

Q. Mr. Vice President, there's a report coming out from the D.O.E. tomorrow that some estimates show something like a billion dollars — billion dollars it will cost for this country to clean up defense plants — nuclear arms plants. No matter what the figures, you take that money that required cost out of the defense budget or elsewhere?

A. I have not gotten into where money will come from for anything yet. We're just beginning to sit down now with Dick Darm and others on the budget so I just can't — I'm not ducking, the question, I just don't know the answer to it yet. Yes, sir?

Plight of the Homeless

Q. I have a similar question, Mr. President-elect. The cold spell this week as focusing attention on the fact that there are hundreds of thousands of homeless people who are in need of help immediately. Have you and your advisers discussed what you would want to do once you take office and how you're going to deal with the problem?

A. We will be addressing that as we go into our going forward with our own budget. It has not been addressed in a specific meeting

7TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1988 The Washington Post

December 15, 1988, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A17

LENGTH: 754 words

HEADLINE: Top Farm Job Was Yeutter's Dream as Boy

BYLINE: Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

As a Nebraska farm boy, Clayton K. Yeutter aspired to be the nation's agriculture secretary. But 3 1/2 years as the globe-trotting U.S. trade representative in the Reagan administration cured him of that ambition, and the 58-year-old Yeutter told friends this fall that he wanted to return to the private sector.

Nonetheless, Yeutter allowed President-elect George Bush to twist his arm this week, and yesterday the man who made free trade in agriculture one of the primary U.S. goals in international negotiations agreed to accept nomination as agriculture secretary.

"There are only a few people in the world who could convince me to carry forward in another stint in government. You are one of those few," Yeutter told Bush at the news conference held to announce his appointment.

"He is simply the best man for this very important job," Bush said.

Yeutter (rhymes with fighter) is hard-working, seemingly tireless and eternally optimistic. He wears a perpetual smile and bounds into rooms, even after a full day and night of negotiations. At international trade talks in Montreal last week, he called his exhausted staff together for a midnight briefing and pep talk after they had gotten less than two hours' sleep the night before.

And at 9 the next morning, he cheerfully briefed reporters, optimistically predicting that what appeared to be a debacle for U.S. trade policy would turn into a plus when negotiations end in two years.

Those talks centered on agricultural trade, which Yeutter has made a cornerstone of U.S. trade policy to the point that some business leaders complain that he has given short shrift to high technology and service industries.

His lifetime interest in agricultural issues at home and overseas has won him high marks from major farm groups and from farm-state lawmakers on Capitol Hill. John Baize, lobbyist for the American Soybean Association, yesterday called him "everybody's first choice" for agriculture secretary, and Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.) credited Yeutter with opening markets for Montana's beef exports.

"Clayton is a pro . . . His experience and knowledge on trade issues will be a big plus [because] trade and agriculture go hand in hand," said Baucus, a member of the Senate agriculture and finance committees.

(c) 1988 The Washington Post, December 15, 1988

Yeutter is popular among farm groups despite his assertion that trade-distorting farm subsidies have created a chaotic situation in world agricultural markets and must be ended worldwide. He is in the midst of a so-far unsuccessful battle with the 12-nation European Community to end such subsidies, and he has staked tentative agreements on a number of trade issues on his success in the agricultural area.

Bush pledged yesterday to continue the effort on farm subsidies, and added, "I believe this announcement will send a significant message to our trading partners abroad because I know his commitment to opening markets."

Yeutter will face budget problems in the Agriculture Department relating to support programs for U.S. farmers. But Bush said yesterday he does not expect the federal budget to be balanced on the backs of U.S. farmers.

In international negotiations, Yeutter has said that most U.S. farm programs do not distort international farm markets -- an assertion that many countries would dispute -- and he has offered to put all U.S. programs on the table during the negotiations.

Yeutter was born Dec. 10, 1930, and he worked as a boy on his family's 2,500 acre farm in Dawson County, in central Nebraska. He credits hard work on the farm with providing physical stamina and a sense of discipline that allowed him to be first in his class at the University of Nebraska, where he earned a doctorate in agricultural economics and a law degree.

He served in the Nixon and Ford administrations as an assistant secretary of agriculture and deputy U.S. trade representative, providing the groundwork for his present job. In 1978 he became president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange before President Reagan named him to the top trade job.

Ironically, Reagan passed over Yeutter for agriculture secretary in 1980. This time, when Yeutter knew he could have the job, he first demurred. He said being trade representative had cost him prime earning years to build his nest egg for retirement and had kept him away from his wife, Jeanne, and their four children. He told friends that he wanted to move back to the private sector.

But few thought he could resist the allure of the Cabinet post he had dreamed of since childhood.

TYPE: NATIONAL NEWS, BIOGRAPHY

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURE; INTERNATIONAL TRADE; CABINET OFFICERS; APPOINTMENTS

ORGANIZATION: AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

NAME: CLAYTON K. YEUTTER; GEORGE BUSH

AMBASSADOR CLAYTON YEUTTER

Personal Data

Date of Birth: December 10, 1930 Birthplace: Eustis, Nebraska
Spouse: Jeane (Vierk) Yeutter Background: B.S., Home Economics
Date of Birth: August 10, 1931 University of Nebraska, 1953
Children: Brad, Gregg, Kim, Van

Home Address and Phone Number:

1325 Merrie Ridge Road
McLean, Virginia 22101
703/243-3073

Government Address and Number:

Office of the United States
Trade Representative
Executive Office of the President
600 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506
202/395-3204

Academic Data

Education

High School: Eustis High School, Eustis, Nebraska, 1948
University: University of Nebraska, Lincoln, B.S., 1952
University of Wisconsin, Madison, one semester of
graduate work in agricultural economics, 1960
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, J.D., 1963 (Law)
University of Nebraska, Ph.D., 1966 (Ag Economics)

Scholastic Record

B.S. "With High Distinction" - Highest scholastic honor given by the University of Nebraska. Ranked first in College of Agriculture graduating class. Named by the Block & Bridle Club as outstanding animal husbandry graduate in the United States.
J.D. "Cum Laude" - Ranked first in graduating class. Named outstanding law graduate in Midwest by Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. Editor, Nebraska Law Review.
Ph.D. Named outstanding graduate student in ag economics. Above an "A" average for entire graduate program.

Professional and Fraternal Societies:

Agriculture: Alpha Zeta (scholastic) - Chancellor of local chapter as an undergraduate

Page Two

Gamma Sigma Delta (scholastic)

FarmHouse (social) -- President of local chapter
as an undergraduate

Law: Nebraska Bar Association

Order of the Coif (scholastic)

Phil Delta Phi (social and professional)

Employment History

July 1985 - present: U.S. Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President. This is a Cabinet post, reporting directly to the President of the United States on all trade matters. The primary responsibility of this position is to develop an overall trade policy for the Nation, and then coordinate the development of a U.S. position on all individual trade issues of importance to our country. The U.S. Trade Representative is also responsible for the strategy and tactics that are followed in the conduct of both bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations.

July 1978 - June 1985: President and Chief Executive Officer, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the world's second largest futures market. The CME conducts futures trading in (1) all the major international currencies; (2) interest rate contracts for Treasury bills, bank certificates of deposit, and Eurodollars; (3) stock indices, such as the S&P 500; and (4) agricultural contracts, such as fat cattle, feeder cattle, and hogs. The Exchange also offers options trading in several of these products. It has been the fastest growing futures exchange in the world in recent years, and probably has a larger dollar turnover (many billions each day) than any other private sector entity in the world.

April 1977 - June 1978: Senior partner of the law firm Nelson, Harding, Yeutter & Leonard in Lincoln, Nebraska. The firm had additional offices in several other cities. Responsible for the firm's agriculturally related practice, and for coordinating all elements of the practice where Washington, D.C. or international interests were involved.

June 1975 - February 1977: Deputy Special Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President. This was an Ambassadorial post with responsibility for conducting trade negotiations on behalf of the President and the U.S. Government. It involved contacts and negotiations with representatives of many foreign governments, as well as coordination of U.S. policy positions with other Federal departments, the Congress, and numerous private sector advisory committees.

Page Three

March 1974 - June 1975: Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for International Affairs and Commodity Programs. Responsible for all activities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the following agencies: Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Services; Foreign Agriculture Service; Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; Commodity Credit Corporation.

January 1973 - March 1974: Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Consumer Services. Responsible for essentially all regulatory and domestic market service functions in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agencies included: Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service; Agricultural Marketing Service; Commodity Exchange Authority; Food & Nutrition Services; Packers & Stockyards Administration.

January 1972 - December 1972: Regional Director, Committee for the Reelection of the President. Responsible for all facets of the President's campaign in seven midwestern states. Also served as Director for Agriculture with responsibility for the agricultural portion of the campaign in all 50 states.

October 1970 - December 1971: Administrator, Consumer & Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Responsible for such programs as meat and poultry inspection, the grading of agricultural products, development of product standards, market news, the administration of market orders, procurement of food for commodity distribution, school lunch programs, etc.

September 1968 - October 1970: Director, University of Nebraska Mission in Colombia. The largest agricultural technical assistance program in the world at that time. Involved the participation of six midwestern land grant universities, with funding by AID, the Kellogg Foundation, and the Ford Foundation. Assistance was provided at the graduate and undergraduate level in teaching, research, and extension in all major agricultural fields. Recipient agencies were the Colombian Agricultural Institute (which somewhat approximates USDA) and the National University.

January 1966 - September 1968: Executive Assistant to the Governor of Nebraska. Responsible for coordination between the Governor and numerous agencies of state government - including the Department of Agriculture and all state educational institutions. Handled all legislative liaison work, including drafting of legislation to broaden the state tax base and to provide for state aid to education. Other major legislation enacted included: creation of a state department of economic development, establishment of a minimum wage, merger of the University of Nebraska and the University of Omaha, establishment of a state telecommunications commission, etc.

January 1960 - January 1966: Faculty member, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Nebraska. Combination

Page Four

teaching, research and extension responsibilities in agricultural economics and agricultural law. Major professional area was resource economics, i.e., land and water. Taught only part time while completing requirements for the Ph.D. and J.D. degrees. Served full time in 1965 and 1966.

1957 - 1975: Operator of a 2,500 acre farming-ranching-cattle feeding enterprise in central Nebraska. This unit is now operated by a tenant on a cash lease basis.

1952 - 1957: United States Air Force. Enlisted as a Basic Airman upon graduation from the University of Nebraska. Later received a direct commission in Medical Administration. Ranked first in graduating class in Basic Course in Medical Administration, Gunter AFB, Alabama. Recipient of numerous military awards. Continued in the active reserve until 1977. Presently a Lt. Colonel in the active reserve.

1963 - 1968: To the extent permitted by time and other obligations, active in the practice of law in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Boards and Trusteeships

Former Member, The President's Export Council, Washington, D.C.
Former Chairman, Board of Directors, Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, Chicago, Illinois (the nation's largest Chamber of Commerce)
Former Member, Board of Directors; Chairman, Economic Forecasting Committee, ConAgra, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska
Former Member, Board of Directors, The Chicago-Tokyo Bank, Chicago, Illinois
Former Member, Board of Directors, Swiss Commodity Industry Association, Zurich, Switzerland
Former Vice Chairman, Board of Trustees, International Agricultural Development Service, Arlington, Virginia (now part of Winrock, Inc., Morrilton, Arkansas)
Former Member, Board of Directors; Member, Executive Committee; U.S. Meat Export Federation, Denver, Colorado
Former Member, Board of Trustees, Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Evanston, Illinois
Former Member, Board of Directors, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, Chicago, Illinois
Former Member, Board of Visitors, School of Business Administration, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.
Former Member, Board of Directors, Business-Industry Political Action Committee, Washington, D.C.
Former Member, Board of Trustees; Member, Executive Committee, Farm Foundation, Oak Brook, Illinois
Former Chairman, Agricultural Roundtable, Oak Brook, Illinois
Former Member, Board of Directors, Japan-America Society of Chicago, Illinois

Former Member, Board of Directors, Tri-Valley Growers (fruit and vegetable processing), San Francisco, California

Other Significant Activities

Chairman, Agricultural Development Task Force to Peru, appointed by President Reagan in response to U.S. commitments made at Third World Summit in 1981

Chairman, Transition Task Force on Agricultural Policy, Reagan Administration

First American businessman invited to Japan (in 1982) under Japanese Government program to improve trade relationship with the United States

Recipient of the Israeli Prime Minister's Medal for long-time friendship to Israel and support for its economic development

Recipient of American Society of Agricultural Consultants "1978 Distinguished Service Award"

Recipient of Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben "1978 Agricultural Achievement Award"

Recipient of FarmHouse "Master Builder of Men" Award, the highest honor granted an alumnus of that fraternity

Recipient of Purdue University's (Lafayette, Ind.) "Old Masters" Award, and the University of Nebraska's comparable "Masters" Award

Recipient of Chicago Farmers "Distinguished Service to Agriculture" Award

Member, Nebraska Hall of Agricultural Achievement

Member, Honorary Committee for Meridian House International's 25th Anniversary

Honorary Advisor, Ambassadors Council of the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center

Recipient of Ag Relations Award from the Nebraska Council on Public Relations for Agriculture, October 1986

Recipient of 1987 Business Leadership Award from the University of Nebraska's College of Business Administration Alumni Association

Recipient of 1987 Consumers for World Trade Award

Recipient of 1987 International Platform Association Award

Recipient of 1987 Service to American/World Agriculture Award, National Association of County Agricultural Agents

Recipient of 1988 Agri Award of the Annual Triumph of Agriculture Exposition Farm and Ranch Machinery Show

Recipient of Honorary Doctorate of Law Degree from University of Nebraska, May 1988

Recipient of Service to Agriculture Award presented by the Agricultural Economics Club of the University of Nebraska, April 1988

Recipient, Asia-Pacific Council of American Chambers of Commerce Award, June 1988

Recipient, Nebraska Bankers Association Award, September 1988

Honorary Chairman, Bush/Quayle '88 Rural USA Coalition

Page Six

Recipient, Ak-Sar-Ben Court of Honor Award for Public Service,
the first such award issued by Ak-Sar-Ben, Omaha, Nebraska,
1988

Expert on Farm Issues

Clayton Keith Yeutter

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — Ever since graduating from the University of Nebraska in 1952 and being honored as the Outstanding Animal Husbandry Graduate in the Nation, Clayton K. Yeutter has had a yen to be Secretary of Agriculture. Few have been better prepared for the job, which he accepted today. Mr. Yeutter grew up in the Nebraska dust bowl during the Depression, has a Ph.D. in agricultural economics and cultivates cattle and corn on a 2,500-acre spread in Dawson County in central Nebraska.

Yet, as United States Trade Representative in the Reagan Administration, he was a little reluctant to take the job that was offered this morning by President-elect Bush.

The reason, Mr. Yeutter told friends, was that he felt "just burned out" by the brutal pace of the trade job, which this year alone has involved getting a nonprotectionist trade bill through Congress, concluding a free trade pact with Canada and pressing multilateral trade liberalization talks.

Close to Farm Issues

Even as the Trade Representative, Mr. Yeutter, a burly, back-thumping, 8-year-old official with the voice of a fog caller, could not distance himself from farm issues.

Because of the importance of agriculture in export markets, Mr. Yeutter (the name rhymes with "brighter") has spent much of the past three and a half years fighting foreign barriers to American food exports, particularly in Japan, South Korea and Western Europe.

Mr. Yeutter has just returned from a grueling meeting in Montreal of trade ministers from 96 governments convened last week to set a negotiating agenda for the Uruguay Round, which is scheduled to wind up in two years with pacts to liberalize trade in agriculture and services and generally revamp the trading system. The conference produced American demands that, some time in the next century, the European Community terminate farm measures, such as export subsidies, that distort

international trade. The 12-nation European Community refused to make any such commitment.

Faced with an imminent collapse, which could have had dire consequences for world trading, Mr. Yeutter managed to win agreement on a procedural compromise. The conference is being suspended for four months, giving new leadership in both the United States and Europe time to try to resolve their differences.

In his new job, Mr. Yeutter will face a heavy farm agenda not only on the international front, but also domestically. One big question is the 1990 farm bill, the quinquennial exercise of American politics that gives direction to farm programs.

The 1985 farm bill was export-oriented, aimed at holding down big surpluses and fighting farm export wars against the European Community with the American pocketbook. The 1990 bill could open the levers for more subsidized exports by the United States, depending on the outcome of the Uruguay Round talks.

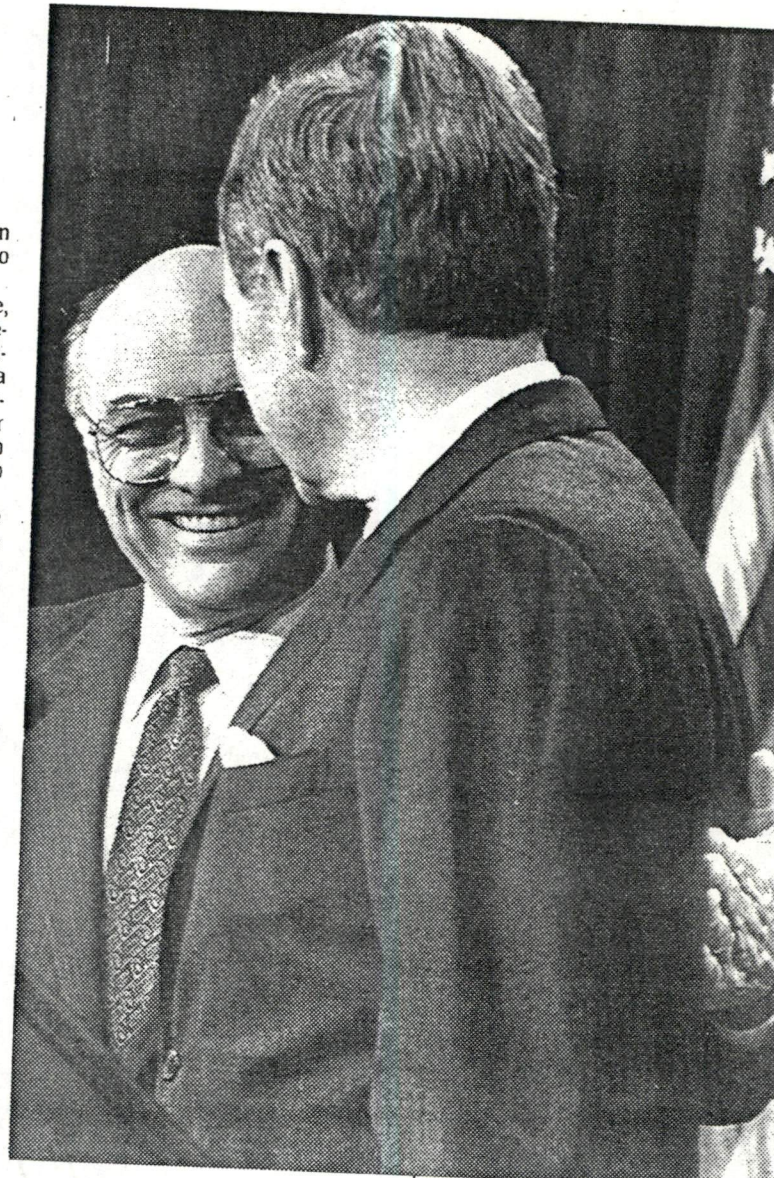
The Department of Agriculture also has responsibilities in forestry, rural development, the environment and nutrition, which could be affected by the new legislation.

Leahy to Seek Specifics

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, the Vermont Democrat who heads the Senate Agriculture Committee, promised that in the coming confirmation hearings he would press Mr. Yeutter in all these areas. "We will be very specific on how to achieve the 'kinder, gentler nation' we've been promised," Senator Leahy said.

Clayton Keith Yeutter was born on Dec. 10, 1930, in Eustis, Neb. After graduating from the University of Nebraska with a bachelor of science degree he married the former Jeanne Vierk, who was studying home economics at the same university. They have four children.

In 1952, during the Korean War, he joined the Air Force and stayed in for five years, earning credits under the G.I. Bill to go to graduate school. He received a law degree from the University of Nebraska in 1963 and his Ph.D. in agricultural economics from the same institution in 1966.



The New York Times/Paul Hose

President-elect Bush at a news conference with Clayton K. Yeutter, his choice to be the next Agriculture Secretary.

He came to the capital in the Nixon Administration and took a job in the Agriculture Department under Secretary Earl L. Butz. In the Ford Administration Mr. Yeutter shifted to the Trade Representative's office, serving as deputy to Frederick B. Dent.

After leaving the Government at the end of the Ford Administration, Mr. Yeutter became president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Despite his acknowledged intelligence, Mr. Yeutter sometimes puts

his foot in his mouth. He created controversy in Canada last year when he told one group that in a free trade agreement being negotiated with the United States, Canada should be prepared to risk losses in its culture.

Although the remark caused barely a ripple in the United States, it caused much comment in Canadian newspapers. And in Parliament, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney accused Mr. Yeutter of being "stunningly ignorant" of Canadian cultural sensitivities.

Congress Will Bar Honorariums as Soon as Pay Rises, Wright Says

By MICHAEL ORESKES

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — The

largely dependent on how the press portrayed the issue. um in 1987, according to a study Common Cause, which describes

domestically, he knows it internationally, and I am just delighted to think that I will be serving with him as our new — when he becomes our new Secretary of Agriculture.

You're entitled to equal time:

MR. YEUTTER: Well, thank you Mr. Vice President. I won't take equal time, because that was a very eloquent statement. I would simply say, Mr. Vice President, as you already know, that I really had intended to return to the private sector at the conclusion of the Reagan Administration, and as I said to you this morning there are only a few people in the world who could convince me to carry forward in another stint in Government, but you're one of those few. And I am deeply honored to serve you, Mr. Vice President, in the coming years, and I hope we'll have a lot of fun in dealing with some very difficult issues — difficult and challenging issues in agriculture. But those are the kinds of issues that make life interesting and rewarding.

MR. BUSH: I'll be glad to take a few questions, and then Clayton said he'd take a few so why don't we start. Yeah, Ann.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Confidence in Tower

Q. Mr. Vice President you've been praised for these appointments to the Cabinet that's shaping up, but there's been a lot of criticism about John Tower. And let me ask you what would make me think, given all the criticism of his work in the past, that he would be the best qualified person for such an important post?

A. I will discuss that when I've reached a final decision, which I haven't reached, and I've expressed my confidence in Senator Tower, my belief that if I decide to go that route he would make an outstanding Secretary, and if that's the decision I will discuss it more fully at that time. Yes.

do once you take office and how to deal with the problem.

A. We will be addressing that as our, going forward with our own, has not been addressed in a specific yet. We're in the process now of selecting the people to cope with these a national shame, and I'd like to address it with sensitivity needed compassion. But I have into that specific yet. Yes?

Gorbachev's Initiative

Q. Mr. Bush, some experts are not that Gorbachev's troop reduction announcement last week is actually going to the Soviet threat to Europe because means of getting rid of obsolete machinery as the Soviet modernization program that part of what you're taking into consideration in the announcement plan of delay the resumption of arms control negotiations past this February?

A. Well, one I haven't made a specific announcement of that nature. Secondly, said and made very clear to Secretary Gorbachev that I need time in order to assess new proposals and to come up with our But I would salute the position that he there at the United Nations. We have not assessed what it means in terms of the all threat, and that is in the process of looked at now by the experts in the Federal Government. And then when our National security team is together, we'll have a Bush Administration look at it. But really is too early to give a full analysis because just don't know yet. I'm one who has been always been a little bit cautious, and you don't want to seem negative. I'd like to come change, I'd like to welcome a step when it is taken, but what it fully means we are in a position to say yet. So I'll just have wait on that one. Yes?

Q. Mr. Vice President, while you are at

Problem:

"Did you bring home The Times?"

Solution:

Home delivery of The New York Times
Call 1-800-631-2500.

YEUTTER, AMB Clayton, U.S. Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, 600 17th St., NW, Washington, DC 20506. Born Dec. 10, 1930 in Eustis, NE. Married to Jeanne Vierk. Children: Brad, Gregg, Kim and Van. Univ. of Nebraska, 1952, B.S. (with high distinction), Block and Bridle Club Outstanding Animal Husbandry Graduate in U.S.; Univ. of Wisconsin, 1960, graduate work in agricultural economics; Univ. of Nebraska, 1963, J.D. (cum laude) and 1966, Ph.D. in agric. economics, named Outstanding Law Graduate in Midwest by Phi Delta Phi, editor of *Nebraska Law Review*, named Outstanding Graduate Student in Ag Economics; Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, FarmHouse, Order of Coif, Phi Delta Phi. U.S. Air Force service, 1952-57; active reserve, 1957-77; LTC, inactive reserve. Career record: 1957-75, operated 2,500 acre farming-ranching-cattle feeding enterprise in central Nebraska; 1960-66, faculty, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Univ. of Nebraska; 1963-68, practiced law in Lincoln, NE; 1966-68, Exec. Asst. to Gov. of Nebraska; 1968-70, Dir., Univ. of Nebraska Mission in Colombia; 1970-71, Admin., Consumer and Marketing Service, Dept. of Agriculture; 1972, Regional Dir., Committee for the Reelection of the President; 1973-74, Asst. Secy. for Marketing and Consumer Services and 1974-75, Asst. Secy. for Intl. Affairs and Commodity Programs, Dept. of Agriculture; 1975-77, Deputy Special Trade Rep., Executive Office of the President; 1977-78, senior partner, Nelson, Harding, Yeutter and Leonard law firm in Lincoln, NE; 1978-85, President and Chief Exec. Officer, Chicago Mercantile Exchange; 1981, Chmn., Agricultural Devel. Task Force to Peru; Chairman, Transition Task Force on Agricultural Policy, Reagan Admin.; 1985—, current position. Recipient: Israel Prime Minister's Medal; Distinguished Service Award from American Society of Agricultural Consultants, 1978; Agricultural Achievement Award from Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, 1978; Master Builder of Men Award from Farm-House; Old Masters Award, Purdue Univ.; Masters Award from Univ. of Nebraska; Distinguished Service to Agriculture Award from Chicago Farmers. Member: Nebraska Bar Assn.; Nebraska Hall of Agricultural Achievement.

YOST, ADM Paul A., Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, Dept. of Transportation, 2100 Second St., SW, Washington, DC 20593-0001. Home, 6601 Kennedy Dr., Chevy Chase, MD 20815. Born Jan. 3, 1929 in Philadelphia, PA to Paul A. and Jeanne M. (Bailey) Yost. Married June 2, 1951 to Janice K. Worth. Children: Linda L., Paul A., III, David J., Lisa L. and Christopher J. U.S. Coast Guard Academy, 1947-51, B.S.; Univ. of Connecticut, 1956-59, M.S.; George Washington Univ., 1964, M.A. Commissioned Ensign in 1951, U.S. Coast Guard; advanced to rank of Admiral. Awards and decorations: Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Combat V, others.

YOUNG, Frank E., M.D., Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Dept. of Health and Human Services, Room 14-71, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Born Sept. 1, 1931 in Mineola, NY to Frank Edward and Erma Frances (Holmes) Young. Married October 20, 1956 to Leanne Hutchinson. Children: Lorrie, Debora, Peggy, Frank and Jona-than. State Univ. of New York at Syracuse, 1956, M.D.; Case Western Reserve Univ., 1962, Ph.D. Career record: 1962-65, Assistant Prof. of Pathology, Western Reserve Univ.; 1962-70, faculty research assoc. and 1974-78, member of Com. on Virology and Cell Biology, American Cancer Society; 1965-68, assoc. Member and 1968-70, member, Depts. of Microbiology and Pathology, Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation; 1970-79, Prof. and Chmn., Dept. of Microbiology, 1976-79, Microbiologist-in-Chief, 1979-81, Dean, School of Medicine and Dentistry and Dir., Medical Center, 1981-84, Vice President of Health Affairs, Univ. of Rochester; 1970-79, Director of Clinical Microbiology Labs and 1974-84, Pathologist, Strong Memorial Hospital; 1972-73, member, Microbiology Training Committee

and 1981—, chmn., Microbial Genetics Study Section, Natl. Inst. of General Medicine Sciences; 1975-79, member, Bacteriology and Mycology Study Section, Natl. Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; 1984—, current position. Member: Inst. of Medicine; American Society of Microbiology; American Academy of Microbiology. Author of numerous articles in scientific and medical publications.

YOUNG, Joyce C., Vice Chair, Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, Room 1107, 1755 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA 22202. Home, Dayton, Ohio. Born Sept. 27, 1934. Married. Four children. Wright State Univ., 1975, B.A. Career record: 1978-80, Exec. Dir., School of Medicine Foundation and Assoc. Dir. of Development, Wright State Univ.; 1980-83, Public Affairs Manager, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Dayton, Ohio; owner, Young Communications. Member of bd. Y.W.C.A., Dayton Chapter American Red Cross, Dayton Chapter of the Natl. Conference of Christians and Jews, Daybreak and Goodwill Industries, Dayton Human Relations Council and Council on Youth.

ZAGAME, Susan K., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Financial Management and Administration, Office of Housing, Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Room 9208, 451 Seventh St., SW, Washington, DC 20410. Home, 7611 Virginia Lane, Falls Church, VA 22043. Born July 9, 1951 to the Rev. Carl A. and Esther (Schmidt) Koerber. Married Dec. 14, 1974 to John R. Zagame. Maxwell School, Syracuse Univ., 1969-73, B.A. (magna cum laude); Syracuse College of Law, 1973-76, J.D.; Phi Beta Kappa. Career record: 1977, assoc., Carroll, Carroll and Butz law firm, Syracuse, NY; 1977-81, assoc., Klinger and Zagame law firm, Oswego, NY; 1980-81, atty., City School District of Oswego, NY; 1981-83, Special Asst. to the Assoc. Admin. for Minority Small Business, Small Business Admin.; 1983-85, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations and Management, Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, HUD; 1985—, current position. Admitted to New York State Bar, 1977; U.S. District Court for Northern New York, 1977; U.S. Supreme Court, 1981. Author: "Hellerstein vs. Assessor of the Town of Islip: A Response to Inequities in Real Property Assessments in New York," *Syracuse Law Review*, July 1976. Recipient: Special Achievement Awards. Member: Zonta International, Washington Forum, Reagan DAS Group.

ZAKHEM, Sam H., U.S. Ambassador to Bahrain. Born Nov. 25, 1935. Married. Three children. American Univ. of Cairo, 1957, B.A.; Univ. of Detroit, 1959, M.B.A.; Univ. of Colorado, 1964-70, Ph.D. Career record: 1962-64, cost analyst, Ford Motor Co.; 1967-72, instructor, Univ. of Colorado extension; 1968-72, Assoc. Prof., Loretto Heights College; 1972-73, foreign students adviser, Univ. of Denver; 1973—, consultant/lecturer; 1973-74, research analyst, Heritage Foundation; 1976-82, Dir. of Corp. Relations, 1982-85, Vice Pres. and 1985-86, Vice Chmn., bd. of dir., Rocky Mountain Orthodontics in Denver, CO; 1986—, current position. Elected Colorado State Rep., 1975-79; Colorado State Senator, 1979-83. Member: bd. of dir., Small Business Administration, 1972-74; American Ethnic Bicentennial Commission, 1975-76; Presidential Advisory Council on the Peace Corps, 1984.

ZARB, Frank G., Member, Advisory Committee on Federal Pay, Room 205, 1730 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006. Home, 910 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10021. Born Feb. 17, 1935 in New York City to Gustave and Rosemary (Altinora) Zarb. Married March 31, 1957 to Patricia Koster. Children: Krista Ann and Frank Gustave, Jr. Hofstra Univ., 1953-57, B.B.A. and 1960-62, M.B.A.; Outstanding Scholar Award, 1974. U.S. Army service, 1957. Career record: 1957-62, Cities Service Oil Co.; 1962-69,

Go
19
Str
Bur
Par
Th
Me
bu
19
Ne

ZE
Re
W
to
19
Ca
Fc
Er
V
da
Tr
19
Ni
A
Le
fe
fir
M
S
Li
S
re

Z
S
V
V
c
M
C
H
a
E
s
f
I

AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.
July 11, 1988

I'd like to begin by addressing what has truly become a national problem -- and that's the drought. This extreme dry spell not only threatens the livelihood of thousands of farm families across America, it has also affected our municipal water supplies, and lowered rivers and lakes to dangerously low levels.

I made it clear back in June -- but it bears repeating today -- American farmers and ranchers want to know that their government will be a compassionate partner. They need to know assistance is on the way. And I agree wholeheartedly.

At this point, we still don't know the full extent of the drought's damage, but we do know it is very, very severe. Tomorrow's crop report will give us a better assessment, but only God knows for sure where and when this drought will finally end.

The spring wheat crop has been severely hurt. The corn crop has been hit hard in certain states and will be even smaller than originally expected. The soybean crop has more time to recover than either the corn or spring wheat, but it, too, is in jeopardy. Fortunately, many farmers are holding substantial stocks of grain that will help them maintain their sales this year and help stabilize our nation's food supply.

The drought has caused particular trouble for livestock producers. They are paying higher prices for their feed, and getting lower prices for their animals when they take them to market.

That is why I asked Secretary Lyng earlier this month to expand the federal purchase of meat under Section 32. Secretary Lyng agreed, and he has set aside an additional \$50 million for that purpose, as well as an additional \$40 million of export credit guarantees for sales of beef, pork, and poultry to Mexico.

We have also opened up set-aside and conservation reserve acres for haying, and have allowed grazing on set-aside acres. We just announced last week that we are cutting through red tape to expedite applications for emergency livestock-feed programs.

I'm proud that our export enhancement program has led to a dramatic rise in export sales of agricultural commodities. In the years ahead, I don't want our farmers to lose the market share they've worked so hard to win.

My Administration will help farmers export more crops, not force farmers to produce less. Those who advocate stringent supply controls have been proven wrong before, and they are just as wrong today.

If I am elected President, and I believe I will be, the top agricultural priority of my Administration will be to expand our farm markets -- both domestic and foreign. We need to regain markets that were lost because of the Carter grain embargo, and we need to take back markets that have been lost through unfair foreign competition. I believe America's farmers can compete with anyone, anywhere in the world -- if they're given a fair shot.

We can take our corn, beef, and other crops abroad and increase our market share -- as long as we are not asked to run a gauntlet of protectionist barriers put up by Japan and Europe. Recently our Administration signed an agreement to end the Japanese quotas for beef and citrus products. We achieved the agreement after some tough-nosed negotiating, and it will result in more than one billion dollars in agricultural exports to Japan a year.

As President, I will work to level the playing field. I will knock down trade barriers, and, over a reasonable period of time, I will relentlessly pursue negotiations to end subsidies that distort markets and restrict trade. But we must act in concert with our trading partners. I will not act unilaterally.

Every year, the President meets with the leaders of the free world at an economic summit. Next year, I'd like to see that summit focus on agriculture. Given my experience of dealing with our trading partners in Europe and Asia, I believe I can improve our access to their markets.

At the agriculture summit, I will also guarantee to our allies and other overseas customers that the United States will remain a reliable supplier. I am categorically opposed to agricultural embargoes. Food should not be used as a weapon as it was during the last Democratic administration. As President, I will not use farmers and ranchers and their families as foreign policy pawns.

Getting tough with unfair competition is one part of my farm export expansion strategy. We also have to clean up our grain. Buyers of our grain must have confidence that they are getting the quality of grain that they pay for.

We will provide better education for our children, and continuing education for our farmers and ranchers to help them adapt to new technologies. For displaced farmers and their families, we will provide job retraining.

We will improve rural health care by ensuring that rural hospitals are treated fairly under federal programs.

This is an ambitious agenda for rural America, and I believe we can fulfill it -- by pursuing policies that provide a safety net for farmers, by expanding our export markets, by reasserting America's role as the world's pre-eminent supplier of agricultural products, by educating our children and retraining our workers, and by diversifying our rural economy. America's economic recovery will not be complete until rural America's economic recovery is complete.

Rural America has a way of life and a set of values that have made our country great. I want to preserve that way of life. I want to help strengthen those values. And I want to help rural America prepare for the 21st century so that when the sun rises on the year 2000, our farmers will be sharing in the promise and the prosperity of our great nation.

* * *

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FARM BROADCASTERS
Kansas City, Missouri
November 12, 1987

I reject the view that the future of American agriculture is bleak. We can do three things that are upbeat and growth-oriented -- open up markets abroad, develop the rural economy, and find new uses for our agricultural products.

I'm not worried about the ability of American farmers to compete in a country like Japan, where steak costs \$25 a pound and a watermelon costs \$70 -- if we can overcome its import restrictions.

The way to fight those trade barriers is through hard-nosed negotiation, not mandatory retaliation and protectionism. Protectionism is an admission of defeat -- a declaration that we can't compete with the rest of the world -- and I don't buy that.

Every year, the President meets with the leaders of the Free World at an economic summit. In 1989, that summit will be in France, and as President, I intend to urge that it focus on agriculture. I've dealt with our trading partners in Europe and Asia, and I believe I could improve our access to their markets.

I support the attempt to phase out, over a reasonable period of time, those government subsidies that distort the agricultural market and restrict trade -- if, and only if, our trading partners do the same.

Let me also say that I am opposed to agricultural embargoes -- food should not be used as a foreign policy weapon.

I will enforce our trade laws vigorously against those who refuse to let American products compete on an equal basis in a free market. But a restrictive trade policy here will lead to retaliation abroad, and the first people who will be hurt are farmers.

We need to strengthen the President's hand to open up foreign markets -- as we did in the recent free trade agreement with Canada -- not tie his hands with congressional micromanagement.

We need legislation to give the President the power to hammer out a new trade agreement with our partners.

Secondly, we should do more to develop the rural economy, so that your children can grow up where you grew up, get a good education, and make a decent living.

There is strong evidence that the farm bill is working. Net cash farm income this year will be the highest in history. The continued strength of the U.S. economy is beginning to be felt, and it is bringing new opportunities and new hope to some of the areas that were hit the hardest.

W But more can be done -- education programs like Tom Coleman's Project ACCESS, which aims to expand college and vocational opportunities; enterprise zones in rural areas; and improved rural health care.

M Finally, we should develop new uses and new markets for what we grow. For example, researchers are trying to make biodegradable plastics from corn starch. If they succeed, we could substitute corn for petroleum and improve our environment at the same time.

That's pretty exciting, but it's still way off on the horizon. A practical step we can take today is to increase our use of alternative fuels.

What would that get us?

- o Cleaner air.
- o Less dependence on OPEC.
- o Improvement in our trade deficit.
- o Reduced corn surpluses. And --
- o Higher prices for farmers.

OPEC held America hostage in the 1970s, and it threatens to do so again. Alternative fuels can set us free.

In the short term, we should establish a "clean fuel standard" and require that fuel sold in areas that exceed federal standards for carbon monoxide contain at least 3 percent oxygen by weight. Ordinary gasohol, for example, would qualify.

Colorado recently established an oxygen standard for some of its communities, including Denver, and both Phoenix and Albuquerque are considering similar action.

Extended more widely, such a requirement would create a demand for more than one billion bushels of corn, wheat, and potatoes. The market price of such crops would rise, and the government's storage and subsidy costs would fall.

I might add that the State of California has been a national leader in going beyond that to encourage the use of straight methanol -- again, for environmental reasons.

You know, what sickens the American people about our farm program is not so much its enormous cost as the seeming wastefulness and pointlessness of it all -- the way we pay farmers to produce crops that sit unwanted and unused, depressing prices in and of themselves.

Greater use of ethanol offers us the chance to eliminate those surpluses and reduce our need for imported oil, while cutting costs to the federal government.

* * *

AGRICULTURE

George Bush has a long history of interest in the development of the rural economy. In 1965 and again in 1969 Congressman Bush sponsored the Rural Job Development Act. This Act provided income tax incentives and other benefits for employers operating certain industrial or commercial enterprises in rural areas.

Vice President George Bush recently expressed his continued commitment to rural Americans:

"Rural America has a way of life and a set of values that have made our country great. I want to preserve that way of life. I want to help strengthen those values. And I want to help rural America prepare for the 21st century so that when the sun rises on the year 2000, our farmers will be sharing in the promise and the prosperity of our great nation."

(Washington, D.C., 7/11/88)

George Bush believes that we should rely on market orientation in American agriculture; he also firmly believes that government must remain a compassionate partner to farmers. He has great respect for the strength and independence of American farmers, and will stand by them in difficult times.

THE DROUGHT

In 1988, George Bush worked closely with the Interagency Task Force on the Drought in monitoring the extent of the damage caused by the drought. The Administration took the lead in fashioning an emergency \$3.9 billion drought relief package.

Because livestock producers are especially hard hit by the drought, the Vice President asked Secretary Lyng early in July to expand--under his discretionary authority--the federal purchase of meat under section 32. The Secretary of Agriculture took action:

- o \$50 million was set aside for additional purchases of meat.
- o \$40 million of export credit guarantees were made for sales of beef, pork, and poultry to Mexico.
- o In addition, set-aside and conservation reserve acres were opened up for haying and grazing.
- o Red tape for emergency livestock-feed programs was cut to expedite the applications from farmers and cattlemen.

KEY ELEMENTS TO A VITAL RURAL ECONOMY

Opening Markets Abroad

- o Devote the first economic summit meeting during a Bush Presidency to the subject of agriculture.
- o Phase out over a reasonable period those subsidies that destroy agricultural trade if, and only if, other countries do the same.
- o Preserve a true safety net under farm income to ensure the viability of the family farm and rural America.

Developing New Markets at Home

George Bush strongly supports research, development, and implementation of new agricultural technology. Today only about \$50 million out of a \$1 billion agricultural budget is directed toward finding promising alternative products and uses. A George Bush Administration will shift the focus to lowering production costs and developing new markets for crops. And when we make advances in technology, we will move them as quickly as possible from the laboratory to the farm. We need to:

- o Develop alcohol fuels.
- o Develop new uses for farm products as raw materials for industry. For example, we are already using corn starch to make biodegradable plastic, and soybean oil to make printer's ink.
- o Use new food technology in production, processing, and packaging to create new markets.

Rural Economic Development

To ensure prosperity for the more than 60 million people who live in rural America, we must develop all aspects of the rural economy.

The key to rural development is effective local leadership working in partnership with private business, federal, state, and local governments. George Bush will make more effective use of federal resources to encourage such partnerships.

George Bush's agenda for rural development would concentrate on these areas:

- o Education. Education is our best weapon for improving the skills of our workers. He has proposed a "College Savings Bond" to encourage parents to save for their children's college education.
- o Worker retraining. The Administration proposed and the Congress passed a new \$1 billion worker adjustment assistance program that will, for the first time, provide retraining assistance to farmers, as well as manufacturing workers.
- o Rural health care. He believes rural hospitals should be ensured fair treatment under federal health programs.
- o Rural Enterprise Zones. George Bush supports rural enterprise zones to encourage development of depressed rural communities.
- o Capital gains. To encourage new businesses to invest and locate in rural America, he supports enacting a reduction of the capital gains tax from 28 percent to 15 percent. This approach would stimulate the creation of new businesses and new jobs in rural America.
- o Soil and Water Conservation. Soil and water are among our most important natural assets. George Bush supports the Conservation Reserve Program, which aims to remove up to 45 million acres of highly erodible cropland from production for 10-15 years to improve soil and water resources. He would consider expanding it to include environmentally fragile lands, particularly cultivated acres which pose a threat to ground water quality.

AGRICULTURAL EMBARGOES

George Bush categorically opposes agricultural embargoes. Food should not be used as a weapon as it was during the last Democratic administration. As President, George Bush will not use farmers and ranchers and their families as foreign policy pawns.

GRAIN QUALITY

If we are to compete in the world market, we must clean up our grain. A George Bush Administration would ensure that the quality of United States grain is at least as good as that sold by other nations at the same price. Buyers of our grain must have confidence that they are getting the quality of grain that they pay for.

By modernizing our grain standards and export procedures, George Bush will guarantee to our allies and other overseas customers that the United States will remain a reliable supplier.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS

Detroit is ready to make cars that would run on any combination of gasoline and alcohol -- whether ethanol, made from corn and wheat; or methanol, made from natural gas or coal or even wood.

George Bush believes that alternative fuels offer dramatic agricultural and environmental benefits:

- o Would reduce our dependence on OPEC.
- o Would help clean up our air.
- o Would reduce our trade deficit.

1985 FARM BILL: IT'S WORKING

Net cash farm income hit a record level last year--\$57 billion.

Farm income and payments to farmers have been at or near record levels. Federal payments to farmers last year came to \$23 billion (compared with \$4 billion in 1981), a hefty sum by any measure. But we can do better; by improving markets for farmers.

A George Bush Administration would build from the accomplishments of the current Administration. For example, agricultural exports increased by 25 percent (in volume) last year. And the recent agreement signed with the Japanese to end quotas for beef and citrus products will result in more than one billion dollars in agricultural exports to Japan a year.

This Administration also developed legislation to help farmers get financial credit, primarily through support to keep the Farm Credit System operating.

Under a Bush Administration, farmers can count on a 1990 Farm Bill which will retain protections against disasters like this year's drought -- a program that serves as the farmer's partner, not his or her master.

RURAL AMERICA'S FUTURE

His is an ambitious agenda, but George Bush is confident that it can be met -- by pursuing policies that provide a safety net for farmers, by expanding our export markets, by reasserting America's role as the world's pre-eminent supplier of agricultural products, by educating our children and retraining our workers, and by diversifying our rural economy.

America's economic recovery will not be complete until rural America's economic recovery is complete.

* * *

TRADE

I have been encouraged by the recent trend in trade statistics. Part of this is the readjustment of the dollar. Part is the remarkable surge in manufacturing productivity growth which is now running higher than that of both West Germany and Japan -- indeed, at four times the rate of the 1970's. Productivity growth is the highest it's been since the Second World War. We need to increase our exports, not shut down our borders. American business and labor need a more vigorous international economy, not isolationism.

We need to continue to encourage our trading partners to increase their economic growth, so as to reduce their dependence on exporting goods. As their growth increases, we can reduce our trade deficit without slowing our economic engine. Increased trade reduces international tensions and provides a better standard of living for everyone. Our commitment to free trade must be linked to a reciprocal commitment to fair trade by our trading partners. They must respect our right to compete in their marketplace and they must compete fairly in ours.

I opposed the Gephardt amendment because it is protectionist -- pure and simple. Protectionism benefits some businesses at the expense of the rest of the economy and exposes us to retaliation and the prospect of an all-out trade war which no one would win. Such measures drive up the cost to consumers and misallocate our economic resources.

Economic growth is now as much a matter of foreign policy as it is economic policy. We should build on the achievement of our free trade zone with Canada -- a \$130 billion agreement -- and work with our other neighbor, Mexico, to create a free trade zone of unprecedented size, a new North American compact.

Finally, we should focus on improving our long-term competitive position. And that depends on our most important natural resource -- the American worker. There is no better way to improve our competitiveness than through education. Education can be our most powerful trade program.

* * *

MARKET ECONOMIES
First Presidential Debate
September 25, 1988

I support the Baker plan. I want to see market economies spring up all around the world and, to the degree they do, we are succeeding. And I don't want to see the banks let off the hook. I would oppose that.

* * *