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[Terry] Branstad for Governor 6/8/90 [OA 8313]

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SIMON

BRANSTAD FOR GOVERNOR FUNDRAISER
DES MOINES MARRIOTT
FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1990
8:10 A.M.

THANK YOU TERRY. I'M JUST DELIGHTED TO BE BACK WITH SO MANY FRIENDS: SEN. CHUCK GRASSLEY \\\ YOUR NEXT SENATOR, TOM TAUKE. \\\\ CONGRESSMEN JIM LEACH AND JIM LIGHTFOOT. \\\ AND WE'RE GOING TO ELECT A NEW CONGRESSMAN IN THE 2ND DISTRICT THIS YEAR: JIM NUSSLE. \\\ AND THE STRENGTH'S NOT JUST AT THE TOP OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET WHEN YOU HAVE CANDIDATES LIKE BURT DAY, VAREL BAILEY, BEVERLY ANDERSON AND EDWARD KELLY. \\\

AND THE CANDIDATES ARE BACKED WITH A STRONG PARTY STRUCTURE LED BY STATE CHAIRMAN RICH SCHWARM, NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMEN GWEN BOEKE AND OTHERS LIKE MARVIN POMERANTZ, CHARLOTTE MOHR, AND MY OLD FRIEND GEORGE WITTGRAF. \\\\

[THE LAST TIME I WAS AT THIS PARTICULAR HOTEL WAS THE NIGHT BEFORE THE IOWA CAUCUSES. AND TODAY, I'VE COME BACK TO THIS GREAT STATE TO LET TERRY IN ON MY OWN SECRET FORMULA FOR POLITICAL SUCCESS. \\ BUT I'M CONFIDENT HE'LL WIN IOWA ANYWAY. \\\ ]

IT'S GREAT TO BE BACK IN THE HAWKEYE STATE. WHENEVER I'M HERE, I TAKE THE ADVICE OF A GREAT IOWAN, JOHN WAYNE, WHO ONCE SAID, "TALK LOW, TALK SLOW, AND DON'T SAY TOO MUCH." \\\

BUT YOU CAN'T SAY ENOUGH ABOUT WHAT ANOTHER GREAT IOWAN, TERRY BRANSTAD, HAS DONE FOR THIS STATE. LOOK AT HIS BACKGROUND: FAMILY MAN, ATTORNEY, FARMER. SERVED THREE TERMS IN THE IOWA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND A TERM AS LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BEFORE BEING ELECTED IOWA'S YOUNGEST GOVERNOR EVER.

LOOK AT HIS RECORD: HE'S RUNNING FOR HIS THIRD CONSECUTIVE TERM AS GOVERNOR. OVER THE PAST SEVEN YEARS, TERRY HAS TURNED THE STATE ECONOMY AROUND THROUGH SENSIBLE FISCAL POLICIES AND BY CONTROLLING SPENDING. HE PUT EDUCATION AT THE TOP OF HIS AGENDA, ENSURING WORLD-CLASS STATUS FOR IOWA'S SCHOOL SYSTEM. HE'S ONE OF AMERICA'S LEADING GOVERNORS, ELECTED BY HIS PEERS AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION. IOWA NEEDS TERRY BRANSTAD'S EXPERIENCE AND LEADERSHIP, AND SO DOES AMERICA.\\

TERRY AND I WORKED CLOSELY TOGETHER AT THE EDUCATION SUMMIT IN VIRGINIA LAST SEPTEMBER, WHERE HE PLAYED A KEY ROLE IN HIS POSITION AS HEAD OF THE GOVERNORS. YOU KNOW, EXACTLY 26 YEARS AGO TODAY, FORMER PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ADDRESSED THAT SAME GROUP, SAYING, "OUR BEST PROTECTION AGAINST BIGGER GOVERNMENT IN WASHINGTON IS BETTER GOVERNMENT IN THE STATES." THAT'S STILL TRUE TODAY. AND TERRY BRANSTAD PROVES IT EVERY DAY. \\\

MY LAST VISIT TO THIS GREAT STATE WAS JUST A FEW DAYS AFTER THE MALTA SUMMIT, AT AN APPEARANCE ON BEHALF OF THE NEXT U.S. SENATOR FROM IOWA, TOM TAUKE. \\

[WE LAID A SOLID FOUNDATION FOR PROGRESS AT MALTA, AND I SHARED MANY THINGS WITH PRESIDENT GORBACHEV: DIALOGUE, COOPERATION ... AND DRAMAMINE.\\ ]

I TOLD IOWANS THAT NIGHT THAT PRESIDENT GORBACHEV AND I HAD JUST AGREED TO NEW INITIATIVES NURTURING EUROPE'S TIDE TOWARD DEMOCRACY, ACCELERATING ARMS CONTROL AND EXPANDING TRADE. I'D LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU THIS MORNING ABOUT SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE MADE AT THE WASHINGTON SUMMIT, AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR IOWANS -- AND ALL AMERICANS.

THIS HISTORIC SUMMIT HAS FURTHERED THE PROCESS OF PEACE BY WORKING TOWARD A SAFER WORLD AND A STABLE, NEW EUROPE -- ONE IN WHICH EVERY NATION'S SECURITY IS STRENGTHENED AND NO NATION IS THREATENED. IN A SPIRIT OF COOPERATION AND HOPE, PRESIDENT GORBACHEV AND I REACHED A NUMBER OF NEW AGREEMENTS THAT WILL AFFECT THE LIVES OF ALL AMERICANS.

AMONG THEM IS A BILATERAL AGREEMENT TO ELIMINATE, FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS OUR COUNTRIES HAVE STOCKPILED OVER THE YEARS. AT LONG LAST, WE HAVE ALSO SIGNED NEW PROTOCOLS THAT WILL ALLOW 15 YEAR-OLD NUCLEAR TESTING TREATIES TO BE RATIFIED, AS WELL AS A MAJOR NEW AGREEMENT THAT UPDATES AND EXPANDS OUR 1973 AGREEMENT ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY. AND WE MADE SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS ON OUR NEGOTIATIONS GOVERNING REDUCTIONS IN BOTH STRATEGIC ARMS AND CONVENTIONAL FORCES -- ISSUING JOINT STATEMENTS IN BOTH THESE AREAS.

THESE AGREEMENTS, WE HOPE, REPRESENT THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF THE COLD WAR -- AND A NEW RELATIONSHIP OF ENDURING COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SOVIET AND AMERICAN PEOPLES -- COOPERATION FURTHER STRENGTHENED WITH NEW AGREEMENTS ON TRADE AND GRAIN SALES.

AND WHILE OUR TRADE DEAL WITH THE SOVIETS DEPENDS ON THE PASSAGE OF KEY EMIGRATION LAWS WITHIN THE SOVIET UNION, THE TRADE AGREEMENT WE NEGOTIATED IS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES -- BECAUSE AN IMPROVED TRADE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES MEANS EXPANDED MARKETS FOR AMERICAN GOODS AND SERVICES -- AND EXPANDED MARKETS FOR IOWA CORN AND SOYBEANS.\\

IN FACT, THE NEW U.S.-SOVIET GRAIN AGREEMENT SIGNED AT THE SUMMIT CALLS FOR AT LEAST 40 MILLION METRIC TONS OF GRAIN TO BE PURCHASED BY THE SOVIETS OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS. \\ THAT'S NOTHING BUT GOOD NEWS FOR IOWA FARMERS. \\ OUR TASK IS TO KEEP MOVING FORWARD, AND TO KEEP IOWA PRODUCTIVE AND AMERICA STRONG. \\

BUT DESPITE ALL OF OUR PROGRESS, WE CANNOT LOSE SIGHT OF THE DIFFERENCES THAT REMAIN BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

LITHUANIA IS ONE DIFFERENCE. I URGED THE SOVIET PRESIDENT TO ESTABLISH A GOOD-FAITH DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE SOVIET LEADERS AND THE BALTIC PEOPLES. AND THE UNITED STATES WILL CONTINUE TO SPEAK OUT ON BEHALF OF PEOPLES RIGHTFULLY YEARNING FOR FREEDOM AND SELF-DETERMINATION.

THE QUESTION OF A UNIFIED GERMANY IS NOT ONE THAT WILL BE SOLVED BY THE UNITED STATES ALONE. NOR IS IT ONE THAT WILL BE SOLVED QUICKLY OR EASILY. IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, IT'S A QUESTION FOR THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY TO DECIDE. BUT THE UNITED STATES REMAINS COMMITTED TO GERMAN MEMBERSHIP IN NATO, AS PART OF A STABLE EUROPE, WHOLE AND FREE.\\

AS ONE WHO HAS STRONGLY SUPPORTED THE EXODUS OF SOVIET JEWS, I AM PLEASED TO SEE THAT AFTER LAST YEAR'S RECORD-SETTING TOTAL EMIGRATION OF 72,000 SOVIET JEWS, THIS YEAR'S EMIGRATION RATE MAY BECOME THE HIGHEST EVER. WE MUST KEEP THE DOOR TO FREEDOM OPEN FOR SOVIET JEWS.

I'VE OFTEN SAID WE WANT PERESTROIKA TO SUCCEED. AS A WORLD LEADER IN AGRICULTURE, FARM TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION, IOWA CAN CAN PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN MAKING THAT HAPPEN -- IN FACT, YOU ALREADY ARE HELPING PERESTROIKA SUCCEED.

MANY PEOPLE HERE MAY REMEMBER THE FIRST AMERICAN-SOVIET SUMMIT IN THE U.S., BACK IN 1959. AFTER HIS MEETINGS WITH PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, CHAIRMAN KHRUSHCHEV TOURED DES MOINES. HE WAS OBSESSED WITH THE VISION OF PRODUCTIVITY HE HAD SEEN ON AMERICAN FARMS -- AND WITH THE IDEA OF GROWING CORN. YET BECAUSE THE SOVIET SYSTEM WAS NOT A FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM, ONE WITH OPEN MARKETS, PRODUCTION INCENTIVES, OR ANY OF THE ECONOMIC FREEDOMS WE ENJOY, ITS EXPERIMENT IN COLLECTIVE FARMING WAS A DISMAL FAILURE.

AS A YOUNG MAN, MIKHAIL GORBACHEV WITNESSED THE STRUGGLE OF RUSSIAN FARMERS, AND WENT ON TO BECOME THE PARTY SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE. BY THE TIME PRESIDENT GORBACHEV AND I SAT DOWN AT THE TABLE LAST WEEK, A DELEGATION OF COLLECTIVE FARMERS HAD ALREADY JOURNEYED 5,000 MILES TO THE FIELDS OF IOWA -- TO LEARN FROM OUR SYSTEM, THE MOST EFFICIENT AND BOUNTIFUL IN THE WORLD. HOW AMAZED CHAIRMAN KHRUSHCHEV WOULD HAVE BEEN AT THE INTERACTION BETWEEN AMERICAN FARMERS AND SOVIET FARMERS.

UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF GOVERNOR BRANSTAD, IOWA IS FORGING A NEW SENSE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN ITS CITIZENS AND THE SOVIET PEOPLE. IN FACT, TWO YEARS AGO, TERRY SIGNED AN AGREEMENT MAKING IOWA A SISTER STATE WITH PRESIDENT GORBACHEV'S NATIVE REGION, THE STAVROPOL DISTRICT. \\\

BUT ANOTHER WAY TO HELP PERESTROIKA SUCCEED IS THROUGH EDUCATION -- LEARNING ABOUT EACH OTHER'S COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES. IN WASHINGTON LAST WEEK, WE AGREED TO INCREASE UNDERGRADUATE EXCHANGES BY 1,000 STUDENTS ON BOTH THE AMERICAN AND SOVIET SIDES. THIS AGREEMENT WILL ALLOW MORE OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE TO LEARN FIRST-HAND ABOUT EACH OTHER'S CULTURE AND POLITICS.

HERE IN IOWA, LEARNING AND EDUCATION HAVE ALWAYS BEEN A PRIORITY. YOUR INTERNATIONALLY RENOWNED WRITERS WORKSHOP AT THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA IS LIVING PROOF OF THAT -- WITH A SOVIET WRITER CURRENTLY IN THE INTERNATIONAL WRITING PROGRAM.

YOU'VE GOT A GOVERNOR WHO PUTS EDUCATION AT THE TOP OF HIS LIST. AT THE EDUCATION SUMMIT WITH THE NATION'S GOVERNORS LAST SEPTEMBER, TERRY REALLY MADE A DIFFERENCE. AND HE'S MADE A DIFFERENCE IN IOWA, ENSURING THAT YOUR STATE'S EDUCATION SYSTEM IS ONE OF THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY -- WITH IOWA STUDENTS RANKED FIRST IN A.C.T. SCORES IN AMERICA. AND IOWANS CAN BRAG THEY'VE GOT THE FIFTH HIGHEST PERCENTAGE RATE OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN THE COUNTRY. LIKE TERRY, WE'VE MADE EDUCATION ONE OF OUR TOP PRIORITIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL. SO WE CAN DO NATIONALLY WHAT YOU'VE DONE LOCALLY.

UNDER TERRY'S LEADERSHIP -- AND AFTER HE PERSONALLY JOURNEYED TO THE SOVIET UNION TWICE FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS -- IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY BECAME THE FIRST INSTITUTION IN THE UNITED STATES TO FORGE A RELATIONSHIP WITH A SOVIET ACADEMIC INSTITUTION -- THE AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE. SO FAR, IOWA HAS RECEIVED FIVE SOVIET OFFICIAL DELEGATIONS TO DISCUSS TRADE AND EDUCATION TIES -- IN FACT, A SOVIET TRADE REPRESENTATIVE IS IN THE STATE RIGHT NOW.

I CAME TO YOU TODAY TO TALK ABOUT TERRY BRANSTAD, AND OUR WORK TOGETHER FOR A BETTER AMERICA AND A BETTER WORLD. HIS DEDICATION TO THIS STATE AND NATION IS WHAT DREW TERRY BRANSTAD INTO PUBLIC SERVICE, AND IT'S WHAT KEEPS HIM WORKING SO HARD FOR IOWA'S FUTURE, AND FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE. WE NEED TERRY BRANSTAD TO REMAIN IN THE GOVERNOR'S CHAIR. WE NEED HIS EXPERIENCE, HIS ENERGY AND HIS PROVEN ABILITY.

THIS DECADE IS FAST BECOMING KNOWN AS THE DECADE OF DEMOCRACY -- THE DECADE OF OPPORTUNITY. BUT TO MAKE THOSE GOALS A REALITY, WE WILL NEED LEADERSHIP. TERRY BRANSTAD HAS BEEN PROVIDING THAT LEADERSHIP TO HIS STATE AND NATION FOR NEARLY 20 YEARS. THEY SAY "THE TIME IS RIGHT" FOR IOWA. WELL, "<u>THE TIME IS RIGHT" FOR TERRY BRANSTAD</u> -- TO CONTINUE TO LEAD IOWA FORWARD INTO THE NEW DECADE OF DEMOCRACY AND OPPORTUNITY.

THANK YOU AND GOD BLESS YOU.

# # #

Bob S.

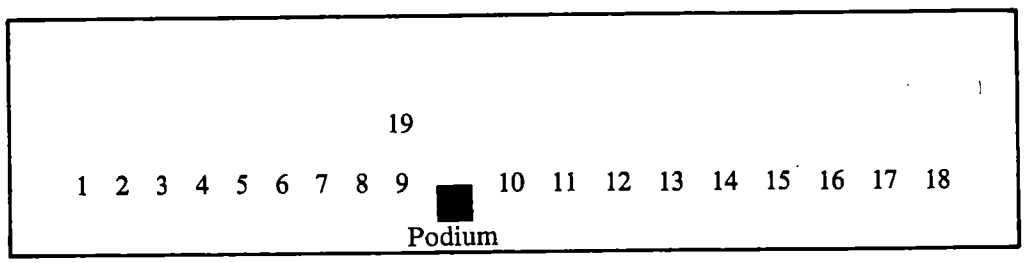
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TAB E

DES MOINES, IOWA
Branstad for Governor Fundraising Breakfast
Dais Diagram
Friday, June 8, 1990

6/6 3:00



1. Charlotte Mohr, Branstad Committee Chair
2. Steve Roberts, RNC National Committee Person
3. Edward Kelly, Iowa Att. Gen. Candidate
4. Varel Bailey, Iowa Sec. of Agriculture Candidate
5. Burt Day, Iowa State Treasurer Candidate
6. Beverly Anderson, Iowa Sec. of State Candidate
7. Congressman Tom Tauke
8. THE PRESIDENT
9. Governor Terry Branstad
10. Marvin Pomerantz, Event Chair and Emcee
11. Mrs. Terry Branstad (Chris)
12. Senator Charles Grassley
13. Congressman Jim Leach
14. Congressman Jim Lightfoot
15. Congressman Fred Grandy
16. Rich Schwarm, State GOP Chair
17. Gwen Boeke, RNC National Committee Person
18. David Fisher, Branstad Committee Chair
19. USSS

Jim Nussle
2 CD nominee
(Tauke)

George Wittgraf

BRANSTAD ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you Terry. I'm just delighted to be back with so many friends: Sen. Chuck Grassley \\\ your next Senator, **Tom Tauke.** \\\\ Congressmen Jim Leach and Jim Lightfoot. \\\ And we're going to elect a new Congressman in the 2nd District this year: Jim Nussle. And the strength's **not** just at the top of the Republican state ticket when you have candidates like Burt Day, Varel Bailey, Beverly Anderson and Edward Kelly. \\\

And the candidates are backed with a strong Party structure led by State Chairman Rich Schwarm, National Committeewomen Gwen Boeke and other~~s leaders~~ like Marvin Pomerantz, Charlotte Mohr, and my old friend George Wittgraf.

Grant/Simon
June 5, 1990
Draft seven
A:BRANSTAD

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BRANSTAD FOR GOVERNOR FUNDRAISER
DES MOINES MARRIOTT
FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1990
8:10 A.M.

((It's nice to see Senator Chuck Grassley, and the next Senator from the great state of Iowa -- Tom Tauke.))

[The last time I was at this particular hotel was the night before the Iowa caucuses. And today, I've come back to this great state to let Terry in on my own secret formula for political success. \\ But I'm confident he'll win Iowa anyway. \\\ ]

It's great to be back in the Hawkeye state. Whenever I'm here, I take the advice of a great Iowan, John Wayne, who once said, "Talk low, talk slow, and don't say too much." \\\

But you can't say enough about what another great Iowan, Terry Branstad, has done for this state. Look at his background: Family man, attorney, farmer. Served three terms in the Iowa House of Representatives and a term as Lieutenant Governor before being elected Iowa's youngest Governor ever.

Look at his record: He's running for his third consecutive term as Governor. Over the past seven years, Terry has turned the state economy around through sensible fiscal policies and by controlling spending. He put education at the top of his agenda, ensuring world-class status for Iowa's school system. He's one of America's leading Governors, elected by his peers as chairman

of the National Governors' Association. Iowa needs Terry Branstad's experience and leadership, and so does America.\\

Terry and I worked closely together at the Education Summit in Virginia last September, where he played a key role in his position as head of the governors. You know, exactly 26 years ago today, former President Eisenhower addressed that same group, saying, "Our best protection against **bigger** government in Washington is **better** government in the states." That's still true today. And Terry Branstad proves it every day. \\\

My last visit to this great state was just a few days after the Malta Summit, at an appearance on behalf of the next U.S. Senator from Iowa, Tom Tauke. \\

[We laid a solid foundation for progress at Malta, and I shared many things with President Gorbachev: ~~friendship~~ dialogue, cooperation ... and Dramamine.\\ ]

I told Iowans that night that President Gorbachev and I had just agreed to new initiatives nurturing Europe's tide toward democracy, accelerating arms control and expanding trade. I'd like to talk with you this morning about some of the progress we made at the Washington Summit, and what it means for Iowans -- and all Americans.

This historic Summit has furthered the process of peace by working toward a safer world and a stable, new Europe -- one in which every nation's security is strengthened and no nation is threatened. In a spirit of cooperation and hope, President

Gorbachev and I reached a number of new agreements that will affect the lives of all Americans.

Among them is a bilateral agreement to eliminate, for the first time, the great majority of the chemical weapons our countries have stockpiled over the years. At long last, we have also signed new protocols that will allow 15 year-old nuclear testing treaties to be ratified, as well as a major new agreement that updates and expands our 1973 agreement on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. And we made substantial progress on our negotiations governing reductions in both strategic arms and conventional forces -- issuing joint statements in both these areas.

These agreements, we hope, represent the beginning of the end of the Cold War -- and a new relationship of enduring cooperation between the Soviet and American peoples -- cooperation further strengthened with new agreements on trade and grain sales.

And while our trade deal with the Soviets depends on the passage of key emigration laws within the Soviet Union, the trade agreement we negotiated is in the best interest of the United States -- because an improved trade relationship between our two countries means expanded markets for American goods and services -- and expanded markets for Iowa corn and soybeans.\\

In fact, the new U.S.-Soviet grain agreement signed at the Summit calls for **at least 40 million metric tons of grain** to be purchased by the Soviets over the next five years. \\ That's

nothing but good news for Iowa farmers. \\ Our task is to keep moving forward, and to keep **Iowa productive** and **America strong.** \\

But despite all of our progress, we cannot lose sight of the differences that remain between our two countries.

Lithuania is one difference. I urged the Soviet President to establish a good-faith dialogue between the Soviet leaders and the Baltic peoples. And the United States will continue to speak out on behalf of peoples rightfully yearning for freedom and self-determination.

The question of a unified Germany is not one that will be solved by the United States alone. Nor is it one that will be solved quickly or easily. In the final analysis, it's a question for the people of Germany to decide. But the United States remains committed to German membership in NATO, as part of a stable Europe, **whole and free.**\\

~~Another difference between us is the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate.~~ As one who has strongly supported the exodus of Soviet Jews, I am pleased to see that after last year's record-setting total emigration of 72,000 Soviet Jews, this year's emigration rate may become the highest ever. We must keep the door to freedom open for the Soviet Jews.

I've often said we want perestroika to succeed. As a world leader in agriculture, farm technology and education, Iowa can can play a significant role in making that happen -- in fact, you already **are** helping perestroika succeed.

Many people here may remember the first American-Soviet summit in the U.S., back in 1959. After his meetings with President Eisenhower, Chairman Khrushchev toured Des Moines. He was obsessed with the vision of productivity he had seen on American farms -- and with the idea of growing corn. Yet because the Soviet system was not a free enterprise system, one with open markets, production incentives, or any of the economic freedoms we enjoy, its experiment in collective farming was a dismal failure.

As a young man, Mikhail Gorbachev witnessed the struggle of Russian farmers, and went on to become the Party Secretary for Agriculture. By the time President Gorbachev and I sat down at the table last week, a delegation of collective farmers had already journeyed 5,000 miles to the fields of Iowa -- to learn from our system, the most efficient and bountiful in the world. How amazed Chairman Khrushchev would have been at the interaction between American farmers and Soviet farmers.

Under the leadership of Governor Branstad, Iowa is forging a new sense of cooperation between its citizens and the Soviet people. In fact, Terry ensured that Iowa established a sister-state relationship with the Soviet Union, when, two years ago, he signed an agreement making Iowa a sister state with President Gorbachev's native region, the Stavropol district. \\\

But another way to help perestroika succeed is through education -- learning about each other's countries and peoples. In Washington last week, we agreed to increase undergraduate

exchanges by 1,000 students on both the American and Soviet sides. This agreement will allow more of our young people to learn first-hand about each other's culture and politics.

Here in Iowa, learning and education have always been a priority. Your internationally renowned Writers Workshop at the University of Iowa is living proof of that, with a Soviet writer currently in the International Writing Program.

You've got a governor who puts education at the top of his list. At the Education Summit with the Nation's Governors last September, Terry really made a difference. And he's made a difference in Iowa, ensuring that your state's education system is one of the best in the country -- with Iowa students ranked first in ACT scores in America. And Iowans can brag they've got the fifth highest percentage rate of high school graduates in the country. Like Terry, we've made education one of our top priorities at the national level. So we can do nationally what you've done locally.

Under Terry's leadership -- and after he personally journeyed to the Soviet Union twice for the negotiations -- Iowa State University became the first institution in the United States to forge a relationship with a Soviet academic institution -- the Agricultural Academy of Science. So far, Iowa has received five Soviet official delegations to discuss trade and education ties -- in fact, a Soviet trade representative is in the state right now.

I came to you today to talk about Terry Branstad, and our work together for a better America and a better world. His dedication to this state and nation is what drew Terry Branstad into public service, and it's what keeps him working so hard for Iowa's future, and for America's future. We need Terry Branstad to remain in the Governor's chair. We need his experience, his energy and his proven ability.

This decade is fast becoming known as the decade of democracy -- the decade of opportunity. But to make those goals a reality, we will need leadership. **Terry Branstad has been providing that leadership to his State and Nation for nearly 20 years.** They say "The Time is Right" for Iowa. Well, **"<u>The Time is Right" for Terry Branstad</u> -- to continue to lead Iowa forward into the new decade of democracy and opportunity.**

Thank you and God bless you.

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I've often said we want perestroika to succeed. As a world leader in agriculture, farm technology and education, Iowa can can play a significant role in making that happen -- in fact, you already **are** helping perestroika succeed.

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As a young man, Mikhail Gorbachev witnessed the struggle of Russian farmers, and went on to become the Party Secretary for Agriculture. By the time President Gorbachev and I sat down at the table last week, a delegation of collective farmers had already journeyed 5,000 miles to the fields of Iowa -- to learn from our system, the most efficient and bountiful in the world. How amazed Chairman Khrushchev would have been at the interaction between American farmers and Soviet farmers.

Under the leadership of Governor Branstad, Iowa is forging a new sense of cooperation between its citizens and the Soviet people. In fact, Terry ensured that Iowa established a sister-state relationship with the Soviet Union, when, two years ago, he signed an agreement making Iowa a sister state with President Gorbachev's native region, the Stavropol district. \\\

But another way to help perestroika succeed is through education -- learning about each other's countries and peoples. In Washington last week, we agreed to increase undergraduate

exchanges by 1,000 students on both the American and Soviet sides. This agreement will allow more of our young people to learn first-hand about each other's culture and politics.

Here in Iowa, learning and education have always been a priority. Your internationally renowned Writers Workshop at the University of Iowa is living proof of that, with a Soviet writer currently in the International Writing Program.

You've got a governor who puts education at the top of his list. At the Education Summit with the Nation's Governors last September, Terry really made a difference. And he's made a difference in Iowa, ensuring that your state's education system is one of the best in the country -- with Iowa students ranked first in ACT scores in America. And Iowans can brag they've got the fifth highest percentage rate of high school graduates in the country. Like Terry, we've made education one of our top priorities at the national level. So we can do nationally what you've done locally.

Under Terry's leadership -- and after he personally journeyed to the Soviet Union twice for the negotiations -- Iowa State University became the first institution in the United States to forge a relationship with a Soviet academic institution -- the Agricultural Academy of Science. So far, Iowa has received five Soviet official delegations to discuss trade and education ties -- in fact, a Soviet trade representative is in the state right now.

I came to you today to talk about Terry Branstad, and our work together for a better America and a better world. His dedication to this state and nation is what drew Terry Branstad into public service, and it's what keeps him working so hard for Iowa's future, for America's future -- and most of all, for your future. We need Terry Branstad to remain in the Governor's chair. We need his experience, his energy and his proven ability.

This decade is fast becoming known as the decade of democracy -- the decade of opportunity. But to make those goals a reality, we will need leadership. **Terry Branstad has been providing that leadership to his State and Nation for nearly 20 years.** They say "The Time is Right" for Iowa. Well, **"<u>The Time is Right" for Terry Branstad</u> -- to continue to lead Iowa forward into the new decade of democracy and opportunity.**

Thank you and God bless you.

# # #

Iowa City

International Writing Program

1. Iowa Writers Wkshop
Is a Russian attending.

319 - 335 - 3500
335 - 0416
335 - 0167 Russian
Peotr Vaghins

2. Strategic arms + conventional forces
joint statements on 60th? Rowena Torrevill

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Kim Lamberty
Office of Soviet Affairs
US State Dept.
647-6763

Soviet Jewish Emigration

1979	51,000
1984	896
1989	72,528
1/90 - 4/90	29,174

↘ current rate is highest ever

June 4, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: MARY KATE GRANT MKG

SUBJECT: REMARKS FOR GOVERNOR TERRY BRANSTAD FUNDRAISER

I. SUMMARY

Attached are draft remarks for the fundraising breakfast for Governor Terry Branstad, which will be held at the Des Moines Marriott at 8:10 a.m. on Friday June 8, 1990.

II. DISCUSSION

These remarks (12 minutes, teleprompter) focus on recent developments at the Washington Summit, and its effects on Iowans in terms of agriculture, trade and education.

Approximately 500 people will have paid $150 for the breakfast.

Grant/Simon
June 4, 1990
Draft four
A:BRANSTAD

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BRANSTAD FOR GOVERNOR FUNDRAISER
DES MOINES MARRIOTT
FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1990
8:10 A.M.

((It's nice to see Senator Chuck Grassley, and the next Senator from the great state of Iowa -- Tom Tauke.))

[Before we begin, I'd like to wish a happy birthday to my wife, Barbara.\\ I won't give away her age, but I can tell you she now flies on Air Force One with a **senior citizen's discount.** \\\ ]

[The last time I was at this particular hotel was the night before the Iowa caucuses. And today, I've come to Iowa to lend my own brand of political savvy to Terry's campaign. \\ I'm confident he'll win Iowa anyway. \\\

It's great to be back in the Hawkeye state. Whenever I'm here, I take the advice of a great Iowan, John Wayne, who once said, "Talk low, talk slow, and don't say too much." \\\

But you can't say enough about what another great Iowan, Terry Branstad has done for his state. Look at his background: Family man, attorney, farmer. Served three terms in the Iowa House of Representatives and a term as Lieutenant Governor before being elected Iowa's youngest Governor ever.

Look at his record: He's running for his third consecutive term as Governor. Over the past seven years, Terry has turned the state economy around through sensible fiscal policies and by

controlling spending. He put education at the top of his agenda, ensuring world-class status for Iowa's school system. He's grown in stature as one of America's leading Governors, elected by his peers as chairman of the National Governors' Association. Iowa needs Terry Branstad's experience and leadership, and so does America.\\

Terry and I worked closely together at the Education Summit in Virginia last September, where he played a key role in his position as head of the governors. You know, exactly 26 years ago today, former President Eisenhower addressed that same group, saying, "Our best protection against **bigger** government in Washington is **better** government in the states." That's still true today. And Terry Branstad proves it every day. \\\

My last visit to this great state was just a few days after the Malta Summit, at an appearance on behalf of the next U.S. Senator from Iowa, Tom Tauke. \\

[President Gorbachev and I laid a solid foundation for progress at Malta, and we shared many things: friendship, cooperation ... and Dramamine.\\ ]

I told Iowans that night that President Gorbachev and I had just agreed to new initiatives nurturing Europe's tide toward democracy, accelerating arms control and expanding trade. I'd like to talk with you this morning about some of the progress we made at the Washington Summit, and what it means for Iowans -- and all Americans.

President Gorbachev and I worked together during those historic days in Washington, to further the process of peace by working toward a safer world and a stable, new Europe -- one in which every nation's security is strengthened and no nation is threatened. In a spirit of cooperation and hope, we reached new agreements that will affect the lives of all Americans.

President Gorbachev and I signed a bilateral agreement to eliminate, for the first time, the great majority of the chemical weapons our countries have stockpiled over the years. At long last, President Gorbachev and I have signed new protocols that will allow 15 year-old nuclear testing treaties to be ratified, as well as a major new agreement that updates and expands our 1973 agreement on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. And we made substantial progress on our negotiations governing reductions in both strategic arms and conventional armed forces. These agreements, we hope, represent the beginning of the end of the Cold War -- and a new relationship of enduring cooperation between the Soviet and American peoples -- cooperation further strengthened with new agreements on trade and grain sales.

President Gorbachev and I signed another agreement to work together to fight the terrible scourge of drugs. Like all Americans, I know Iowans are also concerned about drugs. Because no part of this country is safe from the scourge of illegal drugs. This is not simply an "inner-city" problem or a "border" problem. Drugs are a threat to every citizen in America, and every citizen of the world. Terry and I agree: we've got to deal

with both supply and demand, both here and abroad, if we are to succeed.\\

Iowans have always been interested in the exchange of ideas. Your internationally renowned Writers Workshop at the University of Iowa is living proof of that. In Washington last week, President Gorbachev and I agreed to undergraduate exchanges by 1,000 students on both sides. This agreement will allow our young people to learn first-hand about each other's culture and politics.

Here in Iowa, learning and education have always been a priority, and you've got a governor who puts education at the top of his list.

At the Education Summit with the Nation's Governors last September, Terry really made a difference. And he's made a difference in Iowa, ensuring that your state's education system is one of the best in the country -- with Iowa students ranked first in ACT scores in America. And Iowans can brag they've got the fifth highest percentage rate of high school graduates in the country. Like Terry, we've made education one of our top priorities at the national level. So we can do nationally what you've done locally.

Under Terry's leadership -- and after he personally journeyed to the Soviet Union twice for the negotiations -- Iowa State University became the first institution in the United States to forge a relationship with a Soviet academic institution -- the Agricultural Academy of Science. So far, Iowa has

received five Soviet official delegations to discuss trade and education ties -- in fact, a Soviet trade representative is in the state right now. As a world leader in agriculture, farm technology and education, Iowa can play a significant role helping perestroika succeed.

The improved relations and cooperation we're enjoying with the Soviet Union, through these and many other programs, give us new hope for peace and economic opportunity throughout the world. For in building friendships, we build trust. And from trust, arises peace.

Many people here may remember the first American-Soviet summit, back in 1959, after which Chairman Khrushchev toured Des Moines. He was obsessed with the vision of productivity he had seen on American farms -- and with the idea of growing corn. Yet because the Soviet system was <u>not</u> a free enterprise system, one with open markets, production incentives, or any of the economic freedoms we enjoy, its experiment in collective farming was a dismal failure.

As a young man, Mikhail Gorbachev witnessed the struggle of Russian farmers, and went on to become the Party Secretary for Agriculture. By the time President Gorbachev and I sat down at the table last week, a delegation of collective farmers had already journeyed 5,000 miles to the fields of Iowa -- to learn from our system, the most efficient and bountiful in the world.

But the Soviets have also been our customers. And an improved relationship between our two countries will also mean

The agreement that we signed calls for — million tons of — to be purchased by —

expanded markets for American goods and services -- expanded markets for Iowa corn and soybeans. Our task is to keep moving forward, and to keep Iowa productive and America strong.\\

That is nothing but good news for Iowa farmers

Under the leadership of Governor Branstad, Iowa is forging a new sense of cooperation between its citizens and the Soviet people. In fact, Terry ensured that Iowa established a sister-state relationship with the Soviet Union, when, two years ago, he signed an agreement making Iowa a sister state with President Gorbachev's native region, the Stavropol district. \\\

I came to you today to talk about Terry Branstad, and our work together for a better America and a better world. His dedication to this state and nation is what drew Terry Branstad into public service, and it's what keeps him working so hard for Iowa's future, for America's future -- and most of all, for your future. We need Terry Branstad to remain in the Governor's chair. We need his experience, his energy and his proven ability.

This decade is fast becoming known as the decade of democracy -- the decade of opportunity. But to make those goals a reality, we will need leadership. **Terry Branstad has been providing that leadership to his State and Nation for nearly 20 years.** They say "The Time is Right" for Iowa. Well, **"<u>The Time is Right" for Terry Branstad</u> -- to lead Iowa forward into the new decade of democracy and opportunity.**

Thank you and God bless you.

# # #

Sally Kulgarik

Jerry Edwards

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

447-7115

For Immediate Release

June 1, 1990

Sally Kulsanitz
Foreign ag. Service
USDA

FACT SHEET

LONG-TERM GRAINS AGREEMENT

BACKGROUND

- Current $2\frac{1}{4}$-year extension of 1983 Long-Term Grains Agreement, which requires USSR to buy nine million tons of grain from U.S. annually, expires December 31.
- Negotiations on new agreement began in December 1989.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT

runs for Five years

- New agreement to take effect January 1, 1991. runs for 5 years
- Soviets required to buy minimum of 10 million metric tons of grain from U.S. annually (up from nine million metric tons), including:
  - -- at least four million metric tons of wheat;
  - -- four million metric tons of feed grains (corn, barley or sorghum); and
  - -- two million additional metric tons of either wheat, feed grains or soybeans/soymeal, with soy measures counted double for purposes of quantity.
- Soviets may buy up to 14 million metric tons annually (up from 12 million metric tons) without prior consultation with U.S. Department of Agriculture.

447-4026

Soviets must buy at leas 4 m. m. tons of wheat and feed grains a year for five years.

Grant/Simon
June 1, 1990
Draft three
A:BRANSTAD

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BRANSTAD FOR GOVERNOR FUNDRAISER
DES MOINES MARRIOTT
THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1990
8:05 A.M.

((Acknowledgements))

Before we begin, I'd like to wish a happy birthday to my wife, Barbara.\\ I won't give away her age, but I can tell you she now qualifies for a **senior citizen's discount** to fly on Air Force One. \\\

((Joke to come))

It's great to be back in the Hawkeye state. Whenever I'm here, I take the advice of a great Iowan, John Wayne, who once said, "Talk low, talk slow, and don't say too much." \\\

But it's hard not to when you're talking about another great Iowan, Terry Branstad. Look at his background: Family man, attorney, farmer. Served three terms in the Iowa House of Representatives and a term as Lieutenant Governor before being elected Iowa's youngest Governor ever.

Look at his record: He's running for his third consecutive term as Governor. Over the past seven years, Terry has turned the state economy around through fiscal responsibility and by controlling spending. And he put education and the environment at the top of his agenda, making Iowa's school system world-class. He's made a name for himself as one of America's leading Governors, a national leader elected by his peers as chairman of

the National Governors' Association. Iowa needs Terry Branstad's experience and leadership, and so does America.\\

Terry and I worked closely together at the Education Summit in Virginia last September, where he played a key role in his position as head of the N.G.A. On this day, exactly 26 years ago today, former President Eisenhower addressed that same group, saying, "Our best protection against **bigger** government in Washington is **better** government in the states." That's still true today. And Terry Branstad proves it every day. \\\

see file

GB schedule 12/8/89

My last visit to this great state was just a few days after the Malta Summit, at an appearance on behalf of the next U.S. Senator from Iowa, Tom Tauke. \\ ((possible joke to come))

speech 12-8-89

I told the crowd that night that President Gorbachev and I had just agreed to new initiatives nurturing Europe's tide toward democracy, accelerating arms control and expanding trade. I'd like to talk with you this morning about some of the progress we made at the Washington Summit, and what it means for Iowans -- and all Americans.

President Gorbachev and I worked together during those historic days in Washington, to further the process of peace by working toward a safer world and a stable, new Europe -- one in which every nation's security is strengthened and no nation is threatened. In a spirit of cooperation and hope, we reached new agreements that will affect the lives of all Americans.

6-1-90 WH fact sheet

President Gorbachev and I signed a bilateral agreement to eliminate, for the first time, the great majority of the chemical

weapons our countries have stockpiled over the years. At long last, President Gorbachev and I have signed new protocols limiting nuclear testing, as well as a major new agreement that updates and expands our 1973 agreement on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. And we made substantial progress on our negotiations governing reductions in both strategic arms and conventional armed forces. These agreements represent the beginning of the end of the Cold War -- and a new relationship of enduring cooperation between the Soviet and American peoples.

President Gorbachev and I signed another agreement to work together to fight the terrible scourge of drugs. Like all Americans, I know Iowans are also concerned about drugs. Because no part of this country is safe from the scourge of illegal drugs. This is not simply an "inner-city" problem or a "border" problem for the people at the Customs Service to handle. Drugs are a threat to every citizen in America, and every citizen of the world. Terry and I agree: we've got to deal with both supply **and** demand, both here **and** abroad, if we are to succeed.\\

Iowans have always been interested in the exchange of people and ideas. Your internationally renowned Writers Workshop at the University of Iowa is living proof of that. In Washington last week, President Gorbachev and I agreed to undergraduate exchanges by 1,000 students on both sides. This agreement will allow our young people to learn first-hand about each other's culture and politics. But here in Iowa, learning and education have always

been a priority, and you've got a governor who puts education at the top of his list.

At the Education Summit with the Nation's Governors last September, Terry really made a difference. And he's made a difference in Iowa, making your state's education system one of the best in the country -- ~~with Iowa students ranked first in ACT scores in America~~. And Iowans can brag they've got the ~~third~~ fifth highest percentage rate of high school graduates in the country. Like Terry, we've made education one of our top priorities at the ~~federal~~ national level. So we can do nationally what you've done locally.

Under Terry's leadership -- and after he personally journeyed to the Soviet Union twice for the negotiations -- Iowa State University became the first institution in the United States to forge a relationship with a Soviet academic institution -- the renowned Agricultural Academy of Science. So far, Iowa has received five Soviet official delegations to discuss trade and education ties -- in fact, a Soviet trade representative is in the state right now. As a world leader in agriculture, farm technology and education, Iowa can play a significant role helping perestroika succeed.

The improved relations and cooperation we're enjoying with the Soviet Union, through these and many other programs, give us new hope for peace and economic opportunity throughout the world. For in building friendships, we build trust. And from trust, arises peace.

Most people here my age remember the first American-Soviet summit, back in 1959, after which Chairman Khrushchev toured Des Moines, consumed with the vision of productivity he had seen on American farms -- and obsessed with the idea of growing corn. Yet because the Soviet system was not a free enterprise system, one with open markets, production incentives, or any of the economic freedoms we enjoy, its agricultural experiment in collective farming has been a dismal failure.

As a young man, Mikhail Gorbachev witnessed the struggle of Russian farmers, and went on to become the Soviet ~~Minister of~~ Secretary. Agriculture. By the time President Gorbachev and I sat down at the table last week, a delegation of 12 collective farmers had already journeyed 5,000 miles to the fields of Iowa -- to learn from our system, the most efficient and bountiful in the free world. But the Soviets have also been our customers. And an improved relationship between our two countries can also mean expanded markets for American goods and services -- expanded markets for America's agricultural products like Iowa corn and soybeans. ((Trade insert to come)) Our task is to keep moving forward, and to keep Iowa productive and America strong.\\

Under the leadership of Governor Branstad, Iowa is forging a new sense of cooperation between its citizens and the Soviet people. In fact, Terry ensured that Iowa was the first state in America to establish a sister-state relationship with the Soviet Union, when, two years ago, he signed an agreement making Iowa a

sister state with President Gorbachev's hometown, the Stavropol district. \\\

I came to you today to talk about Terry Branstad, and our work together for a better America and a better world. His dedication to this state and nation is what drew Terry Branstad into public service, and it's what keeps him working so hard for Iowa's future, for America's future -- and most of all, for your future. We need Terry Branstad to remain in the Governor's chair. We need his experience, his energy and his proven ability.

I hope that this decade will be known as the decade of democracy and opportunity. But to make that goal a reality, we will need leadership. **Terry Branstad has been providing that leadership to his State and Nation for nearly 20 years.** They say "The Time is Right" for Iowa. Well, **"The Time is Right" for Terry Branstad -- to lead Iowa forward into the new decade of democracy and opportunity.**

Thank you and God bless you.

# # #

Grant/Simon
June 1, 1990
Draft two
A:BRANSTAD

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BRANSTAD FOR GOVERNOR FUNDRAISER
DES MOINES MARRIOTT
THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1990
8:05 A.M.

((Acknowledgements))

Before we begin, I'd like to wish a happy birthday to my wife, Barbara.\\ I won't give away her age, but I can tell you she now qualifies for a **senior citizen's discount** to fly on Air Force One. \\\

When we heard in Washington about the situation out here, I knew I had to come to Iowa. We're going to do all we can for a great man who's got a strong team behind him. But it's not Terry Branstad we're worried about -- it's [Iowa football coach] **Hayden Frye.** \\\

It's great to be back in the Hawkeye state. Whenever I'm here, I take the advice of a great Iowan, John Wayne, who once said, "Talk low, talk slow, and don't say too much." \\\

But its hard not to when your talking about

~~Let me tell you about~~ another great Iowan, Terry Branstad. Look at his background: Family man, attorney, farmer. Served three terms in the Iowa House of Representatives and a term as Lieutenant Governor before being elected Iowa's youngest Governor ever.

Look at his record: He's running for his third consecutive term as Governor. Terry, Over the past — years, has turned the state economy around through fiscal responsibility and controlled spending. And he put education and the environment at the top of his agenda, making

Iowa's school system a world-class one. He's made a name for himself as one of America's leading Governors, a national leader elected by his peers to be chairman of the National Governors' Association. Iowa needs Terry Branstad's experience and leadership, and so does America.\\

Terry and I worked closely together at the Education Summit in Virginia last September, where he played a key role as Chairman of the National Governors' Association. On this day, exactly 26 years ago today, former President Eisenhower addressed that same group, saying, "Our best protection against **bigger** government in Washington is **better** government in the states." That's still true today. Americans know that bigger doesn't mean better. So I'd like to talk to you today about the kind of government we all want, and how we're trying to reach it -- on issues from fighting drugs ... to improving education ... to promoting international trade.

My previous visit to the state of Iowa was immediately after the Malta Summit, at an appearance on behalf of the next U.S. Senator from Iowa, Tom Tauke. \\ I told the crowd that night that President Gorbachev and I had just agreed to new initiatives nurturing Europe's tide toward democracy, accelerating arms control and expanding trade. I'd like to share with you this morning some of the progress we made at the Washington Summit, and what it means for Iowans.

President Gorbachev and I worked together during that historic moment in Washington, to further the process of building

a new Europe -- one in which every nation's security is stregnthened and no nation is threatened. We reached new agreements that will affect the lives of all Americans by building a new spirit of peace in our lives.

President Gorbachev and I signed a bilateral agreement to eliminate, for the first time, the great majority of the chemical weapons our countries have stockpiled over the years. At long last, President Gorbachev and I have signed new protocols limiting nuclear testing. We also signed a major new agreement that updates and expands our 1973 agreement on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. And we made substantial progress on our negotiations governing reductions in both strategic arms and conventional armed forces. These agreements represent the beginning of the end of the Cold War -- and a new relationship of enduring cooperation between the Soviet and American peoples.

Like all Americans, Iowans are concerned about drugs. Because no part of this country is safe from the scourge of illegal drugs. This is not simply an "inner-city" problem or a "border" problem for the people at the Customs Service to handle. Drugs are a threat to every citizen in America, and every citizen of the world. That's why President Gorbachev and I signed an anti-drug agreement that ((language to come)). Terry and I agree: we've got to deal with both supply **and** demand, both here **and** abroad, if we are to succeed.\\

And I know every one here is concerned about improving education. At the Education Summit with the Nation's Governors

last September, Terry really made a difference. And he's made a difference in Iowa, making your state education system one of the best in the country -- with Iowa students ranked first in ACT scores in America. And Iowans can brag they've got the third highest percentage rate of high school graduates in the country. Like Terry, we've made education one of our top priorities at the federal level. So we can do nationally what you've done locally.

Under Terry's leadership -- and after he personally journeyed to the Soviet Union twice for the negotiations -- Iowa State University became the first institution in the United States to forge a relationship with a Soviet academic institution -- the renowned Agricultural Academy of Science. So far, Iowa has received five Soviet official delegations to discuss trade and education ties -- in fact, a Soviet trade representative is in the state right now. As a world leader in agriculture, farm technology and education, Iowa can play a significant role helping perestroika succeed.

Iowans have always been interested in the exchange of people and ideas. Your internationally renowned Writers Workshop at the University of Iowa is living proof of that. In Washington last week, President Gorbachev and I agreed to undergraduate exchanges by 1,000 students on both sides. This agreement will allow our young people to ~~experience~~ learn first-hand about each other's culture and politics. But here in Iowa learning and education have always been a priority and you've got a governor who puts education at the top of his list. The improved relations and cooperation we're enjoying with the Soviet Union, through these and many other programs, give us new hope for peace and economic opportunity throughout

the world. For in building ~~trust~~, we build ~~friendship~~. And from ~~friendship~~, arises peace.

Most people here my age remember the first American-Soviet summit, back in 1959, after which Chairman Khrushchev toured the Midwest, consumed with the vision of productivity he had seen on American farms -- and obsessed with the idea of growing corn. Yet because ~~his~~ system was not a free enterprise system, one with open markets, ~~sales~~ incentives, or any of the economic freedoms we enjoy, ~~all of~~ his agricultural experiments ~~failed~~.

As a young man, Mikhail Gorbachev witnessed the struggle of Russian farmers, and went on to become the Soviet Minister of Agriculture. ~~And~~ by the time President Gorbachev and I sat down at the table last week, ~~he had sent~~ a delegation of collective farmers ~~here~~ -- to the fields of Iowa -- to learn ~~once again~~ from our system, the most efficient and bountiful in the free world.

But the Soviets ~~will be~~ our customers, ~~as well. They'll purchase crops and machinery. And that means new markets for American crops and new jobs for American machinists.~~ More sales ~~and more markets for~~ corn and soybeans ~~from Iowa, to keep farm income at the record levels of the late 1980s.~~ ((~~MORE~~ insert to come)) Our task is to keep moving forward, and to keep Iowa productive and America strong.\\

Under the leadership of Governor Branstad, Iowa is forging a new sense of cooperation between its citizens and the Soviet people. In fact, Terry ensured that Iowa was the first state in America to establish a sister-state relationship with the Soviet

markets for American goods and services. -- expanded markets for American agricultural products.

Union, when, two years ago, he signed an agreement making Iowa a sister state with President Gorbachev's hometown, the Stavropol district. \\\

I came to you today to talk about Terry Branstad, and our work together for better ~~government~~ America and a better world. ~~Some of you may think that instead, I've talked about our new hope for peace and opportunity all over the world. But isn't that really the final aim of better government? To bring hope for a new life -- a peaceful life -- for ourselves and our children.~~

~~That~~ His dedication to this state and nation ideal of opportunity and peace is what drew Terry Branstad into public service, and it's what keeps him working so hard for Iowa's future, for America's future -- and most of all, for your future. We need Terry Branstad to remain in the Governor's chair. We need his experience, his energy and his proven ability.

I hope that this decade will be known as the decade of democracy and opportunity. But to make that goal a reality, we will need leadership. **Terry Branstad has been providing that leadership to his State and Nation for nearly 20 years.** They say "The Time is Right" for Iowa. Well, **"The Time is Right" for Terry Branstad -- to lead Iowa forward into the new decade of democracy and opportunity.**

Thank you and God bless you.

# # #

Grant/Simon
May 30, 1990
Draft one
A:BRANSTAD

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BRANSTAD FOR GOVERNOR FUNDRAISER
DES MOINES MARRIOTT
THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1990
8:05 A.M.

((Acknowledgements))

Before we begin, I'd like to wish a happy birthday to my wife, Barbara.\\ I won't give away her age, but I can tell you she's down at the movie theatre right now trying to get her **senior citizen's discount** to the matinee. \\\

The last time I was here at this particular hotel was during the campaign. And I've returned now because there's so much excitement about this, a lot of money being spent, so many important people gathered. \\ But hey, enough about the coming out parties. \\

But it is great to be back in the Hawkeye state. Whenever I'm here, I take the advice of a great Iowan, John Wayne, who said, "Talk low, talk slow, and don't say too much." \\\

Let me tell you about another great Iowan, Terry Branstad. Look at his background: Family man, attorney, farmer. Served three terms in the Iowa House of Representatives and a term as Lieutenant Governor before being elected Iowa's youngest Governor ever. Look at his record. He's made a name for himself as a pioneer in American education, a national leader elected by his peers to be chairman of the National Governors' Association. Iowa needs Terry Branstad's experience and leadership, and so does America.\\

Speaking of the National Governors' Association, it was before that prestigious group on this date that President Eisenhower said, "Our best protection against **bigger** government in Washington is **better** government in the states."

That's still true today. Americans know that bigger doesn't mean better. So I'd like to talk to you today about the kind of government we all want, and how we're trying to reach it -- on issues from fighting drugs ... to improving education ... to promoting international trade.

My previous visit to the state of Iowa was immediately after the Malta Summit, at an appearance on behalf of the next U.S. Senator from Iowa, Tom Tauke. \\ I told the crowd that night that we had just agreed to initiatives nurturing Europe's tide toward democracy, accelerating arms control and expanding trade. I'd like to share with you this morning some of the progress we made at the Washington Summit, and what it means for Iowans.

Like all Americans, Iowans are concerned about drugs. Because no part of this country is safe from the scourge of illegal drugs. This is not simply an "inner-city" problem or a "border" problem for the people at the Customs Service to handle. Drugs are a threat to every citizen in America, and every citizen of the world. That's why President Gorbachev and I signed an anti-drug agreement that ((language to come)). Terry and I agree: we've got to deal with both supply **and** demand, both here **and** abroad, if we are to succeed.\\

And I know every one here is concerned about improving education. At the Education Summit with the Nation's Governors last September, Terry really made a difference. And he's made a difference in Iowa, making your state education system one of the best in the country -- with Iowa students ranked first in ACT scores in America. And Iowans can brag they've got the third highest percentage rate of high school graduates in the country. Like Terry, we've made education one of our top priorities at the federal level. So we can do nationally what you've done locally.

Under Terry's direction -- and after he personally journeyed to the Soviet Union twice for the negotiations -- Iowa State University became the first institution in the United States to forge a relationship with a Soviet academic institution -- the renowned Agricultural Academy of Science. So far, Iowa has received five Soviet official delegations to discuss trade and education ties -- in fact, a Soviet trade representative is in the state right now. As a world leader in agriculture, farm technology and education, Iowa can play a significant role helping perestroika succeed.

Iowans are interested in the exchange of people and ideas. In Washington last week, we agreed to a student exchange with the Soviet Union ((more to come)). The improved relations and cooperation we're enjoying with the Soviet Union, through these and many other programs, give us new hope for peace and economic opportunity throughout the world.

Most people here my age remember the first American-Soviet summit, back in 1959, when Chairman Khrushchev proposed total disarmament. But the American side would not agree, because we believed that peace must be based on more than a sense of trust. Peace must be built on mutual strength, a spirit of cooperation, and a climate of political and economic freedom.

After that summit, Khrushchev toured the Midwest before going back to the Soviet Union, consumed with the vision of productivity he had seen on American farms -- and obsessed with the idea of growing corn. Yet all of his agricultural experiments failed.

As a young man, Mikhail Gorbachev witnessed the struggle of Russian farmers, and went on to become the Soviet Minister of Agriculture. And by the time President Gorbachev and I sat down at the table last week, he had sent a delegation of collective farmers here -- to the fields of Iowa -- to learn once again from our system, the most efficient and bountiful in the free world.

But the Soviets are more than our students, they'll be our customers as well. They'll purchase crops and machinery. And that means new markets for American crops and new jobs for American machinists. More sales and more markets for corn and soybeans from Iowa, to keep farm income at the record levels of the late 1980s. ((MFN insert to come)) Our task is to keep moving forward, and to keep Iowa productive and America strong.\\

Under the leadership of Governor Branstad, Iowa is forging a new sense of cooperation between its citizens and the Soviet

people. In fact, Terry ensured that Iowa was the first American state to establish a sister-state relationship with the Soviet Union, when two years ago he signed an agreement making Iowa a sister state with President Gorbachev's hometown, the Stavropol district. \\\

That same spirit of cooperation was evident at our Summit last week. ((Arms control language to come))

I came to you today to talk about Terry Branstad, and our work together for better government. Some of you may think that instead, I've talked about our new hope for peace and opportunity all over the world. But isn't that really the final aim of better government? To bring hope for a new life -- a peaceful life -- for ourselves and our children.

That ideal of opportunity and peace is what drew Terry Branstad into public service, and it's what keeps him working so hard for Iowa's future, for America's future -- and most of all, for your future. We need Terry Branstad to remain in the Governor's chair. We need his experience and leadership. **We need you to vote for him this November.**

Thank you and God bless you.

# # #

STATE OF IOWA

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/31/90 FAX 202-456-6218

TO: CHIP COLLINS URGENT

FROM: JIM SCHILL

RE: BRANSTAD.

1— This is a beginning more on the way shortly —

J. Schill

515-281-3138

FAX 515-281-7276

2- Second batch —

339-0049

INSIGHTS INTO PERESTROIKA: IMPLICATIONS FOR IOWA
GOVERNOR BRANSTAD REMARKS
MAY 22, 1990

STAN JOHNSON, THANK YOU. I'M PLEASED TO JOIN YOU AND I WANT TO WELCOME OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO IOWA.

IN 1986, I LED A DELEGATION OF IOWANS TO THE SOVIET UNION.

OUR GOAL OF THAT MISSION WAS FOR THE STATE OF IOWA TO PLAY A KEY ROLE IN IMPROVING U.S. SOVIET RELATIONS. WE RECOGNIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AND TRADE TIES BETWEEN IOWA AND THE SOVIET UNION.

I SET 4 GOALS FOR OUR JUNE OF 1986 MISSION.

* OUR FIRST GOAL WAS TO BE THE FIRST AMERICAN STATE TO ESTABLISH A SISTER STATE RELATIONSHIP IN THE SOVIET UNION.

* SECONDLY, WE WANTED TO ESTABLISH A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY AND ONE OF THE SOVIET UNION'S AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTES. LEE COMER, THEN DEAN OF AGRICULTURE, ACCOMPANIED ME ALONG WITH KEITH HEFFERNAN AND VAREL BAILY.

* THE THIRD GOAL WAS TO HOST A U.S./USSR TRADE CONFERENCE IN CEDAR RAPIDS.

* AND FINALLY, WE HOPED TO ARRANGE FOR A FARM PROGRESS SHOW TO BE HELD ON A FARM IN THE SOVIET UNION.

I'M PLEASED TO SAY THAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED THREE OF THE FOUR GOALS.

IN 1987, WE HOSTED A U.S./USSR TRADE CONFERENCE IN CEDAR RAPIDS.

IN 1988, I RETURNED TO THE SOVIET UNION IN THE STAVROPOL DISTRICT TO OFFICIALLY SIGN THE SISTER STATE AGREEMENT WITH CHAIRMAN TARANOV.

TARANOV ACCEPTED MY INVITATION TO COME TO IOWA STATE FAIR AND WAS HERE TWO WEEKS.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY BECAME THE FIRST INSTITUTION IN THE UNITED STATES TO FORGE A RELATIONSHIP WITH A SOVIET INSTITUTION--THE PRESTIGIOUS AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

SEVERAL DELEGATIONS HAVE VISITED THE UNIVERSITY AND TODAY WE'RE PLEASED TO WELCOME....

* PRESIDENT NIKONOV OF THE ACADEMY

* IVAN SKIBA, CHIEF OF THE SOVIET DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE IOWA/STAVROPOL SISTER STATE RELATIONSHIP AND THE ISU AGRICULTURE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE LINK HAVE RESULTED IN A BROAD RANGE OF PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES BETWEEN OUR STATE AND THE SOVIET UNION.

* SO FAR, WE'VE RECEIVED 5 OFFICIAL DELEGATIONS TO DISCUSS TRADE AND EDUCATION RELATIONS
* EDUCATION AND HEALTH EXCHANGES ALREADY IN PROGRESS
* IN JUST TWO WEEKS, IOWA WILL RECEIVE A TRADE REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE SOVIET UNION WHO WILL WORK WITH DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AS A WORLD LEADER IN AGRICULTURE AND AG TECHNOLOGY, IOWA CAN PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE HELPING THE SOVIET UNION IMPLEMENT PERESTROIKA IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE.

THE STATE OF IOWA IS INTERESTED IN ENCOURAGING THE EXCHANGE OF PEOPLE AND IDEAS. WE ARE PROUD OF THE PROGRESS THAT IS NOW OCCURRING IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA THROUGH UPCOMING SUMMIT.

THE IMPROVED RELATIONS AND INTEREST IN MUTUAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SUPER POWERS FURTHERING THE HOPE FOR PEACE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE ACTIVITIES ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY ISU AND THE DES MOINES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ARE ANOTHER IMPORTANT STEP ALONG OUR PATH TO MAKING THE STATE OF IOWA A LEADER IN BUILDING FRIENDSHIP AND TIES FROM EAST TO WEST.

FACT SHEET
ISU/VASKhNIL Agreement

What is VASKhNIL?
VASKhNIL is the acronym for the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. VASKhNIL is the preeminent agricultural research organization in the Soviet Union. It is a federation of 135 member institutes employing more than 200,000 scientists and 240,000 support employees. The faculty at ISU, by comparison, numbers about 2,000.

What is the purpose of the agreement?
The exchange of agricultural leaders and scientists is working because both sides have something to gain. For VASKhNIL, the agreement offers the opportunity to become better acquainted with western agricultural sciences and practices. For ISU, the agreement gives researchers access to Soviet scientific developments and provides channels for extending commercial initiatives to potential markets in the East.

What makes the agreement so special?
Although VASKhNIL has similar exchanges with the Swedish and French academies of science and with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the ISU agreement marks the first time that this Soviet institution has entered into a research exchange with a university in the West.

How does the agreement operate?
The agreement gives the colleges and departments at ISU the opportunity to negotiate research exchanges and develop joint research projects directly with the academy. The initial institutes involved in the agreement are:

- Stavropol Agricultural Research Institute (Shpakovskoye) and All-Union Institute of Cybernetics (Moscow),
- N. I. Vavilov All-Union Institute of Plant Production (Leningrad),
- All-Union Institute of Information and Technical and Economic Studies (Moscow),
- All-Union Research Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine (Moscow), and
- Agrophysical Research Institute (Leningrad).

The All-Union Research Institute for Agricultural Microbiology (Leningrad) and the Lithuanian Research Institute of Agricultural Economics (Vilnius) have recently entered into research agreements with the university.

(over)

How many scientists have been involved in the exchange?
The agreement provides for the exchange of junior and senior scientists. As of January 1990, more than 24 senior scientists have participated in short-term visits, exchanging information on economics, veterinary medicine, climatology, and agronomy. Two junior scientists, Karl Skold from CARD and Nikolai Atamanichenko from the Stavropol Agricultural Research Institute, participated in a 10-month exchange.

Chronology of the Agreement

1960s: *Economics of Agricultural Production and Resource Use*, by the late Earl O. Heady (then director of CARD), was translated into Russian and was used to develop analytical systems supporting the Soviet planning process. Heady became acquainted with Academician Alexander A. Nikonov, now president of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VASKhNIL), and made several trips to the Soviet Union. Nikonov and Heady discussed a plan for a broad scientific exchange between ISU and VASKhNIL, but after Khrushchev's fall from power in 1964, U.S.-Soviet relations cooled and plans for an exchange were put on hold.

1985: As the Gorbachev era began, representatives from VASKhNIL visited ISU and the university's Center for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD). They discussed plans for a formal research exchange.

1986: Academy representatives made another visit to ISU; and Iowa Governor Terry Branstad led a delegation to the Soviet Union.

1987: VASKhNIL invited the university to develop an exchange program. Stanley R. Johnson, Heady's successor as director of CARD, negotiated terms of the agreement during two visits to the Soviet Union.

1988: Academy President Nikonov came to ISU; on January 26, he and ISU President Gordon P. Eaton signed the formal agreement. In June, Academician I. S. Shatilov led the first VASKhNIL exchange delegation to ISU; and the following September Eaton led the first exchange from ISU to the Soviet Union.

1989: The first long-term exchange included CARD post-doctoral researcher Karl Skold, who worked at the Stavropol Agricultural Research Institute for 10 months, and VASKhNIL economist Nikolai Atamanichenko, who conducted research at CARD for a corresponding period of time.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 1, 1990

Fact Sheet

U.S.-U.S.S.R CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION AGREEMENT

Background

The Agreement signed by President Bush and President Gorbachev calls for the destruction of the vast bulk of the U.S. and Soviet declared chemical weapons stockpiles, with on-site inspections to confirm that destruction has taken place. Destruction will begin in 1992, as soon as it can be undertaken in a safe and environmentally sound manner. Destruction will proceed until both sides reach a declared stockpile of 5,000 tons -- about twenty percent of the existing U.S. stockpile level -- by the year 2002.

This Agreement is based on President Bush's September 1989 initiative which proposed that the U.S. and USSR take the lead in destroying their chemical weapons stockpiles as a significant step toward the conclusion of a comprehensive, verifiable global ban on chemical weapons. To promote the objective of a global ban, both countries have agreed to cease chemical weapons production when the bilateral destruction Agreement enters into force, and encourage all chemical weapons-capable states to follow suit.

The U.S.-U.S.S.R Bilateral Agreement

The key provisions of the destruction Agreement are:

- Destruction of the vast bulk of declared stocks to begin by the end of 1992.
  - -- Destruction of at least 50% of declared stocks by the end of 1999.
  - -- Declared stocks to be reduced to 5,000 agent tons by 2002.
  - -- Both countries will stop producing chemical weapons upon entry into force of this Agreement, without waiting for the global chemical weapons ban.

- On-site inspections during and after the destruction process to confirm that destruction has taken place.
  - -- Annual exchanges of data on the stockpile levels to facilitate monitoring of the declared stockpiles.
  - -- Details of the inspection procedures will be worked out by December 31, 1990.
- Both countries will cooperate in developing and using safe and environmentally sound methods of destruction;
- The U.S. and U.S.S.R. will take steps to encourage all chemical weapons-capable states to become parties to the multilateral convention.

Both countries took an initial step in this direction by exchanging data on declared chemical weapons stockpiles in December 1989, and by initiating verification experiments to build confidence and gain experience for a chemical weapons ban treaty.

This Agreement will be submitted to Congress for its review and approval.

A Global Chemical Weapons Ban

The bilateral U.S.-Soviet Agreement was designed to provide new impetus to the conclusion of a comprehensive, verifiable global chemical weapons ban at the earliest possible date. Toward that end:

- Both countries have agreed to accelerate their destruction of chemical weapons under a global chemical weapons convention so that by the eighth year after it enters into force, the U.S. and U.S.S.R. will have reduced their declared stocks to no more than 500 agent tons.
- The U.S. and U.S.S.R. will propose that a special conference be convened at the end of the eighth year of a multilateral convention to determine whether participation in the convention is sufficient to complete the elimination of chemical weapons stocks over the following two years.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

Fact Sheet June 1, 1990

The Nuclear Testing Protocols

Background

- US and Soviet Union completed verification protocols for two previously existing but unratified treaties -- the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (1974) and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (1976).
  - -- Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) covers tests of nuclear weapons.
  - -- Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET) covers nuclear explosions conducted at other than declared test sites for such peaceful purposes as excavations. (US has not conducted PNE since 1973 and plans none; USSR has not conducted any since 1988, but has sought to preserve its right to do so.)
  - -- Treaties ban nuclear explosions with planned yields exceeding 150 kilotons (equivalent to 150,000 tons of TNT).
- Both countries have stated they observe the 150 kiloton limit. Questions about Soviet compliance with TTBT's 150 kt limit could not be resolved because of inadequate verification procedures.
- Once protocols are signed, Administration will seek Senate advice and consent as to ratification of TTBT and PNET and their protocols.

Verification Methods

- Two verification protocols being signed at Washington Summit will provide for effective verification of compliance with the treaties.
- Verification methods for TTBT and PNET include hydrodynamic yield measurement, on-site inspection, and some seismic monitoring on the territory of the testing party.
  - -- U.S. hydrodynamic method is CORRTEX (Continuous Reflectrometry for Radius versus Time Experiments) -- most accurate non-intrusive technique U.S. has found.
  - -- CORRTEX determines yield by measuring, at the detonating site, rate at which supersonic shock wave in the ground crushes co-axial cable buried near explosive device.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 1, 1990

FACT SHEET

AGREEMENT ON EXPANSION ON UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXCHANGES

BACKGROUND

- At Malta meeting, President Bush proposed that both countries undertake to expand undergraduate university exchanges by 1000 students in each direction.
- U.S. and USSR have signed general agreement on expanding university exchanges, will work out implementing details later.
- Sides have agreed to phased increase in undergraduate university exchanges beginning in academic year 1991-1992.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT

- Increase existing exchanges (750 U.S. and 250 Soviet) by 250 students both ways in academic year 1991-1992.
- Increase targeted numbers to 1500 each way by 1995-1996, subject to availability of funds.
- Mix of private and USG funding (arrangements to be determined) to cover costs of Soviet participants in U.S.; USSR to cover all in-country costs for Americans.
- Participants on both sides to be chosen on basis of academic excellence and language proficiency.
- Participants would pursue full-time academic work in variety of disciplines, including agriculture. Preferred length of students' participation would be one year, though shorter periods would be considered.

# # #

FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
; U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1
ol. XIX, No. 985 Sept. 10—Sept. 16, 1959

Week in Headlines

International

Soviet Premier Khrushchev started U.S. visit.

Unmanned Soviet rocket hit moon.

USSR proposed international conference on Laotian fighting.

Communist Chinese incursions reported in Bhutan & Sikkim.

United States

Congress adjourned after voting foreign aid funds, a new housing bill and higher gasoline taxes, authorizing higher government bond interest rates and overriding an Eisenhower veto (of the public works bill) for the first time.

WORLD AFFAIRS

AST-WEST RELATIONS

Khrushchev Visits U.S.

Welcome at Capital. Soviet Premier Khrushchev was welcomed by Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 15 as he arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., near Washington, for an unprecedented 2-week visit to the U.S.

Khrushchev, accompanied by Mrs. Khrushchev, other members of his family,* Foreign Min. Gromyko & an entourage of high Soviet officials,† landed at 12:24 p.m. after a 12-hour 20-minute flight from Moscow aboard a TU-114 turbojet airliner.

(His arrival in the U.S. was preceded by the USSR's announcement Sept. 14 that a Soviet rocket had hit the moon.)

In a brief airport statement, Khrushchev asserted that he came to America "with an open heart and good intentions" to "learn about the life of the industrious & enterprising American people."‡ Citing the U.S. & USSR's victorious wartime alliance against Nazi Germany, Khrushchev declared that under "peaceful conditions we have even more reasons for friendship & cooperation between the people of our countries." Although boastful of the Soviet lunar probe, Khrushchev expressed "no doubt" that U.S. scientists soon would duplicate the feat.

Greeting Khrushchev, Pres. Eisenhower said he looked forward to a "full & frank exchange of views" on "unresolved international questions." Mr. Eisenhower expressed hopes that Khrushchev would achieve a better understanding of the American people during his visit and "come to see & believe these truths"—that Americans "have no ill will toward any other people, that they covet no territory, no additional power, nor do they seek to interfere in the internal affairs of any other nation."

The President accompanied Khrushchev & Mrs. Khrushchev in an open limousine for the 15-mile trip to Washington & to the Blair House guest residence to be used by the Khrushchevs while at the capital. An estimated 200,000 persons quietly watched the Soviet motorcade pass through Washington with little overt hostility. A security force of several thousand Washington police, secret servicemen & soldiers guarded the Khrushchev entourage.

White House Talks. Mr. Eisenhower & Khrushchev held their first political conversation later Sept. 15 in the White House. They conferred privately for 15 minutes after nearly 2 hours of discussions in which participants included: Vice Pres. Nixon, State Secy. Herter, U.S. Amb.-to-USSR Llewellyn E. Thompson & U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.; Foreign Min. Gromyko, Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Mikhail A. Menshikov & Alexsandr A. Soldatov of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's American Dept.

A communiqué issued after the White House talks said Mr. Eisenhower & Khrushchev had "reviewed the relationship between the 2 countries & exchanged views in general terms on international problems." The talks were described as "friendly & frank." Mr. Eisenhower & Khrushchev were said to have agreed to hold detailed discussions of U.S.-Soviet relations Sept. 25-27 at Camp David, Md., after Khrushchev returned to Washington from a tour of the U.S.

Following their talks, the President & Khrushchev boarded a Marine Corps helicopter on the White House lawn for a brief aerial tour of Washington & its suburbs.

Khrushchev & Mrs. Khrushchev were the guests of Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower at a White House dinner Sept. 15. In a toast to Khrushchev, Mr. Eisenhower said: The U.S. & USSR had "a very special obligation to the entire world because of our strength. . . . It is vital that we understand each other better." "We must make it our common purpose" to "better lead—between us—this world into . . . peace & prosperity."

Khrushchev replied that he had come to the U.S. to seek peace because "our countries are much too strong," and "if we quarrel, then not only our countries can suffer colossal damage but the other countries of the world will also be involved in a world shambles." "Our countries," he said, "have different social systems. We believe our system to be better—and you believe yours to be better. But . . . we should not bring quarrels out onto the arena of open struggle. Let history judge which of us is right."

Peace Effort Asked. In an address Sept. 16 to the National Press Club in Washington, Khrushchev called for a concerted peace effort by the U.S. & USSR to prevent the world from being "covered with ashes & graves."

Khrushchev said the "best" & "most reliable way" to make war impossible would be to "place all states, without exception, in conditions where they would have no means of conducting war, or in other words, to solve the problem of disarmament." He conceded that the disarmament question would be difficult to settle because it "affects the most sensitive interests of states—the interests of their security—and invades the field of secret information that any state would find it hard to surrender, especially in a situation marked by international tensions & mutual suspicions."

He said he would present a new world disarmament plan when he addressed the UN Sept. 18.

Khrushchev reiterated Soviet appeals for settlement of the German problem through unification negotiations by the 2 German states. He emphasized Soviet fears that Germany, which had been responsible for 2 world wars, could become the cause of a nuclear war. Khrushchev again appealed for substantial increases in U.S.-Soviet trade, which, he said, was so low that a year's exchanges could be "carried by 2 ships." He answered a variety of questions from newsmen

*Family group included daughters Yuliya Gontar & Rada N. Adzhubei, son Sergei N. Khrushchev, son-in-law Alexei I. Adzhubei, 35, editor of Izvestia. (A family portrait in Moscow newspapers Sept. 13 revealed that Khrushchev had 5 children, not 4 as previously believed. Elena, 21, was the only child of Khrushchev & Mrs. Nina Khrushchev, his 2d wife. His first wife died in the mid-1930s, and a son, Leonid, was killed in World War II.)

†Officials accompanying Khrushchev included: Vyacheslav P. Yelyutin, Higher Education Min.; Georgi A. Zhukov, chrmn. of State Com. for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Vasily S. Yemelyanov, chief of Main Administration for the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy; Nikolai A. Tikhonov, chrmn. of Dnepropetrovsk Economic Council; A. M. Markov of the Health Ministry; Mikhail A. Sholokhov, 54, novelist; G. R. Shwisky, A. S. Shevchenko & V. F. Grubyakov, Khrushchev's assistants; V. S. Lebedev, Mrs. Khrushchev's aide; Oleg A. Troyanovsky, translator; Pavel A. Satyukov, editor of Pravda; Leonid F. Ilyichev, head of State Agitprop (Agitation & Propaganda) service; Alexsandr A. Soldatov, chief of Foreign Affairs Ministry's American Dept.; A. A. Tupolev, son of plane designer Andrei N. Tupolev. Russian officials who arrived in the capital earlier included: V. M. Vinogradov, chief of Foreign Trade Ministry; Mikhail A. Kharlamov, chief of Foreign Affairs Ministry's Press Dept.; F. F. Molochkov, Foreign Affairs Ministry's chief of protocol.

‡The Soviet Union stopped jamming Voice of America broadcasts Sept. 15—for the first time since Apr. 1949—just as Khrushchev left for Washington. The Voice had announced that it would carry Khrushchev's major U.S. speeches.

REFERENCES In brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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mine this purpose, would discriminate against other taxpayers, and would create an undesirable precedent.

For these reasons I am unable to approve this bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

216 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the Equal Time Amendment to the Communications Act. *September* 14, 1959

I HAVE today signed S. 2424, which amends the Communications Act to make clear that a brief appearance of a candidate for public office on a bona fide news program or in the course of radio or television coverage of important news events will not require the station to provide equal time to all other persons who are candidates for the same office. This law will make possible the continued full participation of radio and television in the news coverage of political campaigns which is so essential to a well informed America.

The legislation makes reference to the continuing obligation of broadcasters to operate in the public interest and to afford reasonable opportunity for the discussion of conflicting views on important public issues. There is no doubt in my mind that the American radio and television stations can be relied upon to carry out fairly and honestly the provisions of this Act without abuse or partiality to any individual, group, or party.

NOTE: As enacted, S. 2424 is Public Law 86–274 (73 Stat. 557).

217 ¶ Remarks of Welcome to Chairman Khrushchev of the U.S.S.R. at Andrews Air Force Base. *September* 15, 1959

Mr. Chairman:

I welcome you, your family and party to the United States. I am especially happy that Mrs. Khrushchev and other members of your family are accompanying you. On behalf of the Government and of the people

of America, I express the hope that you and they will find your stay among us interesting and useful.

I am looking forward to the talks we will have together. Although we shall not be negotiating any issues affecting the interests of other countries, I trust that a full and frank exchange of views on many subjects may contribute to better understanding, on both sides, of unresolved international problems.

During your stay here you will have an opportunity to see something of our country, our institutions, our customs, and our people. You will have a chance to speak with individuals and groups from all walks of life.

The political and social systems of our two countries differ greatly. In our system the people themselves establish and control the Government. You will find, I am sure, that they, like your people, want to live in peace with justice. Although they have built and maintain strong security forces, it is clear that because our people do want peace and because they are the decisive influence in basic actions of our Government, aggression by this Nation is an impossibility.

Just as I hope that I may later visit and learn more about your people, I know that you seek better understanding of our system, of our people, and of the principles which guide and motivate them. I assure you that they have no ill will toward any other people, that they covet no territory, no additional power. Nor do they seek to interfere in the internal affairs of any other nation.

I most sincerely hope that as you come to see and believe these truths about our people there will develop an improved basis on which we can together consider the problems that divide us.

After all, our common purpose should be, always, a just, universal and enduring peace. It is in this spirit, Mr. Chairman, that I greet you and welcome you to Washington and the United States.

NOTE: Chairman Khrushchev's remarks, as published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 41, p. 476), follow:

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:

Permit me at this moment, on first setting foot on American soil, to thank Mr. Eisenhower for the invitation to visit your country and everyone present for the warm welcome accorded us, representatives of the Soviet Union.

Russians say: "Every good job should be started in the morning." Our flight began in Moscow this morning, and we are glad that our first meeting with you on American soil is taking place on the morning of the same day. As you see, our countries are not so distant from each other.

I accepted the invitation of the President of the United States to make an official visit to your country with great pleasure and gratitude, and I will be glad to talk with statesmen, representatives of the business world, intellectuals, workers, and farmers and to become familiar with the

1 As crude a weapon as the cave man's club, the chemical barrage has been hurled against the fabric of life.
Silent Spring [1962]

Christopher Fry
1907–

2 I travel light; as light,
That is, as a man can travel who will
Still carry his body around because
Of its sentimental value.
The Lady's Not for Burning [1950], act I

3 Religion
Has made an honest woman of the supernatural. *Ib. II*

4 Try thinking of love or something.
Amor vincit insomnia. [1]
A Sleep of Prisoners [1951]

Louis MacNeice
1907–1963

5 It's no go my honey love, it's no go my poppet;
Work your hands from day to day, the winds will blow the profit.
The glass is falling hour by hour, the glass will fall forever,
But if you break the bloody glass you won't hold up the weather.
Bagpipe Music, last stanza

6 The sunlight on the garden
Hardens and grows cold,
We cannot cage the minute
Within its net of gold,
When all is told
We cannot beg for pardon.
The Sunlight on the Garden, st. 1

John Wayne
1907–1979

7 Talk low, talk slow, and don't say too much.
Advice on acting

Simone de Beauvoir
1908–1986

8 I wish that every human life might be pure transparent freedom.
The Blood of Others (Le Sang des Autres) [1946]

9 This has always been a man's world, and none of the reasons hitherto brought forward in explanation of this fact has seemed adequate.
The Second Sex (Le Deuxième Sex) [1949–1950], pt. II, ch. 4

10 It is not in giving life but in risking life that man is raised above the animal; that is why superiority has been accorded in humanity not to the sex that brings forth but to that which kills. *Ib.*

11 One is not born a woman, one becomes one.[2] *Ib. IV, 12*

12 When we abolish the slavery of half of humanity, together with the whole system of hypocrisy that it implies, then the "division" of humanity will reveal its genuine significance and the human couple will find its true form. *Ib. VII. Conclusion*

13 It is for man to establish the reign of liberty in the midst of the world of the given. To gain the supreme victory, it is necessary, for one thing, that by and through their natural differentiation men and women unequivocally affirm their brotherhood. *Ib.*

Jacob Bronowski
1908–1974

14 Man is a singular creature. He has a set of gifts which make him unique among the animals: so that, unlike them, he is not a figure in the landscape—he is a shaper of the landscape. In body and in mind he is the explorer of nature, the ubiquitous animal, who did not find but has made his home in every continent.
The Ascent of Man [1973], ch. 1

15 Nature—that is, biological evolution—has not fitted man to any specific environment. . . . Among the multitude of animals which scamper, fly, burrow, and swim around us, man is the only one who is not locked into his environment. His imagination, his reason, his emotional subtlety and toughness, make it possible for him not to accept the environment but to change it.[3] And that series of inventions by which man from age to age has remade his environment is a different kind of evolution—not biological, but cultural evolution. I call that brilliant sequence of cultural peaks *The Ascent of Man.*
Ib.

[1] See Virgil, 103:*n*13.

[2] On ne naît pas femme, on le devient.

[3] See R. B. Fuller, 832:12.

Home Book of Am. Quotations

the little that is Good steadily hastening toward immortality,
And the vast all that is call'd Evil I saw hastening to merge itself and become lost and dead.
WALT WHITMAN, *Roaming in Thought.*

1
His daily prayer, far better understood
In acts than words, was simply doing good.
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, *Daniel Neall.*

2
The evil cannot brook delay,
The good can well afford to wait.
Give ermined knaves their hour of crime;
Ye have the future grand and great,
The safe appeal of Truth to time!
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, *For Righteousness' Sake.*

3
There are two kinds of people on earth today,
Just two kinds of people, no more, I say.
Not the good and the bad, for 'tis well understood
That the good are half bad and the bad are half good. . . .
No! the two kinds of people on earth I mean
Are the people who lift and the people who lean.
ELLA WHEELER WILCOX, *Lifting and Leaning.*

GOSSIP, see Scandal

GOVERNMENT

See also Constitution, Democracy, Politics

4
A government of laws and not of men.
JOHN ADAMS, Constitution of Massachusetts: Declaration of Rights, Art. 30 (1780). See *American Bar Association Journal,* Dec., 1929, p. 747.

5
The essence of a free government consists in an effectual control of rivalries.
JOHN ADAMS, *Discourses on Davila.*

6
You talk about capitalism and communism and all that sort of thing, but the important thing is the struggle everybody is engaged in to get better living conditions, and they are not interested too much in the form of government.
BERNARD BARUCH, Press Conference in New York City, 18 Aug., 1964, on the eve of his 94th birthday.

7
Law represents the effort of men to organize society; government, the efforts of selfishness to overthrow liberty.
HENRY WARD BEECHER, *Proverbs from Plymouth Pulpit.*

8
I believe every citizen should support the government when final action is taken, whether he approves of the action or not.
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. (New York *Times,* 2 June, 1898)

9
While the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their Government its functions do not include the support of the people.
GROVER CLEVELAND, Message upon vetoing the Texas Seed Bill, 16 Feb., 1887.

10
The principal business of government is to further and promote human strivings.
WILBUR L. CROSS. (New York *Times,* 29 Mar., 1931)

11
Of all the tasks of government, the most basic is to protect its citizens against violence.
JOHN FOSTER DULLES, Speech at the Associated Press annual luncheon, 22 Apr., 1957.

12
We Republicans believe in limited government, but also in effective and humane government. We believe in keeping government as close to the people as possible—in letting each citizen do for himself what he can do for himself, then making any call for government assistance first on the local government, then on the state government, and only in the final resort on the Federal Government. But we do not shrink from a recognition that there are national problems that require national solutions. When they arise, we act.
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, Article written for the New York *Herald Tribune,* 25 May, 1964.

13
Our best protection against bigger government in Washington is better government in the states.
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, Address before National Governors' Conference, Cleveland, 8 June, 1964.

14
An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man.
EMERSON, *Essays, First Series: Self-Reliance.*

15
No institution will be better than the institutor.
EMERSON, *Essays, Second Series: Character.*

16
If you would rule the world quietly, you must keep it amused.
EMERSON, *Essays, Second Series: New*

MYERS: Yeah. So, they really, they really had security that wouldn't quit.

WILLIAMS: Did you met Mr. Khrushchev...

MYERS: No. I didn't. I didn't get to meet him.

WILLIAMS: Did you wave?

MYERS: Oh, yes, yes, and he waved. We were close, you know. We were within--here's the house--and he could see us, you know. And it was very friendly.

WILLIAMS: Khrushchev returned to Russia, obsessed with the productivity of American farms, obsessed with the idea of growing corn. All his experiments failed.

And now another Soviet, a former agriculture minister named Mikhail Gorbachev has sent a whole delegation to Iowa, overseers of collective farmers, like Victor Atlanta.

BARRETT: He was quite surprised in the fact that I am the only person that does this operation. I do all the work. I make all the decisions. I go to the seed dealer. I go to the fertilizer dealer. I buy the machinery and I make all of the input decisions. And I don't, I don't have a bunch of people out here doing the work for me.

MAN: ...be here and he said...

MAN: Correct. Right.

WILLIAMS: By the time Gorbachev arrives, the Soviets will be more than students of Iowa's farmers, they'll be consumers of Iowa's crops and machinery. Like many other pre-summit agreements, the deal's already done and for those who measure economic health in dollars per bushel, that means new markets for American produce and new jobs for American machinists.

MAN: I would say war is not nearly as looming on the horizon the way it was in the past, anyway, because--

WILLIAMS: Down at Sam's Barber Shop in Audubon, they chat about the country's stake in the super-power summit.

MAN: My personal opinion is that they take a long time getting something done. But I do think they may get something done this time.

MAN: No question about it. ...what we all hope.

MAN: We can produce enough to take care of them, I think. And if they can come up with the money to buy it. You know. To buy the goods.

MAN: Perhaps it would even have the side effect of being able to reduce the, the budget that the United States must keep now for support of agriculture.

WILLIAMS: One more word about that first summit. In 1959, Khrushchev proposed total disarmament. The U.S. wouldn't agree, because trust alone was not enough to maintain peace. Today, some Iowa farmers, demonstrating that trust can be a powerful peace-keeper.

MAN: I think this, this is the best deal we got goin' here. Here's a friendship handshake, I call it, and it's not a power struggle or anything.

MAN: All part of a good...a good...

MAN: Here's a good example of what's going on between us and it's really been enjoyable.

MAN: Thank you very much.

HIT:

HIT:

HIT:

MARY ALICE WILLIAMS: Next week, a special edition of SUNDAY TODAY, beginning at 8AM Eastern Time. Of course, we'll have live and extensive coverage of the final events in the Bush-Gorbachev summit meeting in Washington and we'll hear some expert opinions from Americans and Soviets on what went on there.

We'll also remember the events in Tiananmen Square in China, one year later, and we'll meet some of the Chinese who fled their country as a result of the crackdown on dissenters in China.

And in our, our town report, we'll visit a community that is suffering from a shortage of cowboys. Yep. A shortage of cowboys. Gotta round 'em up. Next week on SUNDAY TODAY.

GARRICK UTLEY: Look forward to that. And on most of these stations in just a moment this morning on MEET THE PRESS, our guest is gonna be Alexander Yakovlev, a leading Soviet official, member of the Soviet Politburo, a close advisor to Mikhail Gorbachev. He'll be offering us a preview on the upcoming summit.

Struck by that report in Iowa. They're following the summit. Not only good relations they want. But they know there's a big business potentially.

WILLIAMS: Well, that's right. You reported early in this program that they've got a new economy in which food is gonna be a bigger problem than ever.

UTLEY: Stores are empty in Moscow. They need food. Perhaps they can get some from Iowa and other parts of the country.

Glad you were with us. Join us again next week. Full summit report, a lot more here on SUNDAY TODAY.

WILLIAMS: Bye bye.

National Broadcasting
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New York, NY 10112
212 664-4444

Fax #: (212) 489-2260

NBC

DATE: MAY 31 90

TO: MARY KATE GRANT

FROM: ROBIN SEMROD

PAGES TO FOLLOW: 4 -

THE GOVERNOR BRANSTAD COMMITTEE

2209 GRAND AVENUE

DES MOINES, IOWA 50312

FAX TYPE - MINOLTA 771

FAX # 515-284-7918

FAX CONTACT # - 515-284-1990

TO: NAME Chip Collins

ADDRESS

FAX # 202-456-6218

FROM: NAME The Governor Branstad Committee

ADDRESS 2209 Grand Ave.

Des Moines, IA 50312

TELEPHONE # 515-284-1990

NO. OF PAGES TRANSMITTED (Including transmittal sheet) 5

DATE:

REMARKS: Per our conversation

Branstad's Announcement For Reelection

1990-05-24 14:58 1 515 284 7918 GOVERNOR BRANSTAD COMM 008 P01

THE GOVERNOR BRANSTAD COMMITTEE

2020 INGERSOLL AVENUE

DES MOINES, IOWA 50312

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR REELECTION

The Honorable Terry E. Branstad

Governor of Iowa

March 9, 1990

PAID FOR BY THE GOVERNOR BRANSTAD COMMITTEE

1990-05-24 14:58 1 515 284 7918 GOVERNOR BRANSTAD COMM 008 P02

I have come here today to announce my candidacy for reelection as Governor of Iowa.

You have placed your trust in me to lead us through the tough times, to build a new consensus for change in Iowa. I am proud to say we have done that.

Iowa is beginning the decade of the 90's stronger and more diversified, but we are not yet where we need to be to successfully compete in this rapidly changing world economy. We are on the threshold of a decade of promise. I believe it can be the very best decade of this century in our state.

We learned from the adversity of the 80's -- we should not forget the lessons of lack of diversity and too much debt. I know. I saw the look on the faces of distressed farmers and displaced workers.

In the 80's times were tough, but Iowans were tougher. We learned valuable lessons. We made hard decisions, we developed a strategic plan, put programs in place, and we have strengthened and diversified our economy.

1990-05-24 14:59 1 515 284 7918 GOVERNOR BRANSTAD COMM 008 P03

We took some bold steps.

* We reorganized and downsized state government.
* We invested in technology and innovation.
* We made Iowa a national leader in education.
* Our PROJECT PROMISE welfare reform program became a model for the nation.
* We passed our Transportation 2000 initiative to help keep Iowa economically competitive.
* We began marketing and promoting Iowa.

And today we are in the midst of an economic comeback.

While times are better, we cannot afford to increase state spending faster than our rate of growth. We must be wise and prudent stewards of public resources.

As I look ahead, here is what Iowa can be.

Iowa can be a fully participating partner in a global economy. Economic development must remain our priority with the focus on quality, well paying jobs.

Iowa can be a model among states for the development of strong, vibrant rural communities, as well as cities. To those who say small towns are dead, I say hogwash. This is one small town guy who believes in the future of Rural America.

1990-05-24 14:59 1 515 284 7918 GOVERNOR BRANSTAD COMM P04

Iowa can have a world class education system that encourages lifelong learning.

Iowa can be a leader in developing an environmental ethic. We can have a state that is known for its clean air, clean water, quality soil and, at the same time, remains economically competitive.

Iowa can preserve the tradition and values of honesty, hard work and care for others. We must continue our aggressive effort to keep dangerous criminals off the streets and in prisons. We must also keep the pressure on to rid Iowa of the scourge of drugs and substance abuse.

We can meet these needs and move the state ahead without raising taxes, as long as we do not spend ourselves into a tax increase. And, I am committed to not letting that happen.

This is my vision for Iowa. It is one that we can make a reality by continuing to work together. We are on the right track. We have the momentum, but we have just scratched the surface of our potential here in Iowa.

1990-05-24 15:00 1 515 284 7918 GOVERNOR BRANSTAD COMM 008 P05

There are those who would like to change our direction, turn the clock back, so to speak. We cannot afford to let that happen. We cannot risk slipping into complacency and we cannot rest until every family in this state has the opportunity to raise their children in a healthy environment and to pursue a career in Iowa.

Chris and I want to thank each of you for your support and encouragement. You have always been there with us through thick and thin. The credit for what we have accomplished in Iowa goes to each of you and to every Iowan who has helped.

Now it is time to join together, to plan for our future, to ensure that Iowa moves ahead in a strong and viable direction. In the course of this campaign, we will be talking about issues that will lead us into the 21st Century. We want the people of Iowa to focus on how they see the future of this state.

Our vision for Iowa is clear. So, let us go full steam ahead. Let us make our vision a reality. And, with your help, we will share a great victory in November.

1990-05-24 15:01 1 515 284 7918 GOVERNOR BRANSTAD COMM 008 P06

May 24, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: BOB SIMON

FROM: CHIP COLLINS

RE: BRANSTAD FUNDRAISER

EVENT:
Terry Branstad for Governor
Fundraising Breakfast
Thursday, June 8, 1990
Des Moines Marriot, Des Moines, IA

Potus speaks ((before)) breakfast, at 8:05 a.m. and leaves.

Introduced by: Terry Branstad

Event Details: ((To be determined))

* Last time Potus was in Des Moines and stayed at the Des Moines Marriott was February 7, 1988.

↓ day before loss in Iowa caucuses

CONTACT NAMES FOR BRANSTAD INFORMATION

* MRS. TERRY BRANSTAD (CHRIS) (515) 281-3454
  (Gladis Hendricks, Assistant)

* MR. DAVE SHROEDERER, Campaign Manager (515) 284-1990

* MR. PHIL DUNHSCE (Dun-she) (515) 281-3282
  (Information regarding Iowa's education)

* MR. KEITH HEFFERNAN, Government Relations for Iowa Farm Bureau (515) 225-5525 [Mr. Darrell Jahn faxed info]

* MS. SUSAN NEELY, former Press Secretary for Branstad (202) 639-4059

* MR. ALLAN THOMS, Chief of Staff for Branstad (515) 281-5211

* MR. DICK REDMAN, Mid-America Group in west Des Moines (515) 224-3612 (Associated with both Branstad and Potus)

* MR. DAVID OMAN, former Chief of Staff, former Campaign Manager for Branstad -- Presently VP of Cable TV Station in Des Moines Home: (515) 277-1116

TERRY'S BIO/ RECORD/ ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

* Terry is a native Iowan, born November 17, 1946 in Lake Mills, Iowa. Married to Chris and lives in Des Moines; they have 3 children (Eric 14, Allison 12, and Marcus 6).

* Graduated from University of Iowa
Law degree from Drake University law School

* Doctor of Humane Letters, Marycrest College
Doctor of Humane Letters, University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences, Des Moines
Doctor of Humanities, Buena Vista College, Storm Lake
Doctor of Laws, Clarke College, Dubuque
Associate in Applied Science, Northeast Iowa Technical Institute, Calmar
Associate in Arts, Marshalltown Community College
Future Farmers of America Distinguished Service Award
State 4-H Alumni Recognition Award

* Running for third consecutive term of Governor.

* 1989-90 chairman of National Governors' Association
He has put education and the environment at the top of his agenda. Works eagerly and well with Democratic governors.

* Became Iowa's youngest governor at age 36 in 1983

* Member of Iowa state House of Representatives for three consecutive terms (1972, 1974, 1976)

* In 1986, in accordance with his philosophy that a key governmental goal is to keep taxes low, saved an "estimated $60 million by reorganizing state government and eliminating more than 1,000 positions" from the state's payroll (Profile, p.5 of The Council of State Governments) As well, the top tax rate "was cut 25% in 1987." (Profile sheet)

HIS ISSUES

(See attached for details)

* School Finance/Education

Terry aspires to develop a statewide "world class education system that encourages lifelong learning." (Announcement for Reelection).

Terry is "building the first two-way video network so teachers can reach students statewide." (Fortune, p.62)

Information being faxed from Mr. Phil Dunhsce

* Economy/Agriculture

"We learned from the adversity of the 80's -- we should not forget the lessons of lack of diversity and too much debt. I know. I saw the look on the faces of distressed farmers and displaced workers." (Announcement for Reelection)

Information being faxed from Mr. Keith Heffernan, Iowa Farm Bureau.

* Environment

"Iowa can be a leader in developing an enrionmental ethic. We can have a state that is known for its clean air, clean water, quality soil, and, at the same time, remains economically competitive." (Announcement for Reelection)

* Taxes

"We can meet these needs and move the state ahead without raising taxes, as long as we do not spend ourselves into a tax increase. And, I am commited to not letting that happen." (Announcement for Reelection)

Grant/Simon
May 30, 1990
Draft one
A:BRANSTAD

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BRANSTAD FOR GOVERNOR FUNDRAISER
DES MOINES MARRIOTT
THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1990
8:05 A.M.

((Acknowledgements))

Before we begin, I'd like to wish a happy birthday to my wife, Barbara.\\ I won't give away her age, but I can tell you she's down at the movie theatre right now trying to get her **senior citizen's discount** to the matinee. \\\

The last time I was here at this particular hotel was during the campaign. And I've returned now because there's so much excitement about this, a lot of money being spent, so many important people gathered. \\ But hey, enough about the coming out parties. \\ IOWA St. vs Ohio St. Hayden Fry coach of Iowa

But it is great to be back in the Hawkeye state. Whenever I'm here, I take the advice of a great Iowan, John Wayne, who said, "Talk low, talk slow, and don't say too much." \\\

Let me tell you about another great Iowan, Terry Branstad. Look at his background: Family man, attorney, farmer. Served three terms in the Iowa House of Representatives and a term as Lieutenant Governor before being elected Iowa's youngest Governor ever. Look at his record. He's made a name for himself as a pioneer in American education, a national leader elected by his peers to be chairman of the National Governors' Association. Iowa needs Terry Branstad's experience and leadership, and so does America.\\

Speaking of the National Governors' Association, it was before that prestigious group on this date that President Eisenhower said, "Our best protection against **bigger** government in Washington is **better** government in the states."

That's still true today. Americans know that bigger doesn't mean better. So I'd like to talk to you today about the kind of government we all want, and how we're trying to reach it -- on issues from fighting drugs ... to improving education ... to promoting international trade.

My previous visit to the state of Iowa was immediately after the Malta Summit, at an appearance on behalf of the next U.S. Senator from Iowa, Tom Tauke. \\ I told the crowd that night that we had just agreed to initiatives nurturing Europe's tide toward democracy, accelerating arms control and expanding trade. I'd like to share with you this morning some of the progress we made at the Washington Summit, and what it means for Iowans.

Like all Americans, Iowans are concerned about drugs. Because no part of this country is safe from the scourge of illegal drugs. This is not simply an "inner-city" problem or a "border" problem for the people at the Customs Service to handle. Drugs are a threat to every citizen in America, and every citizen of the world. That's why President Gorbachev and I signed an anti-drug agreement that ((language to come)). Terry and I agree: we've got to deal with both supply **and** demand, both here **and** abroad, if we are to succeed.\\

And I know every one here is concerned about improving education. At the Education Summit with the Nation's Governors last September, Terry really made a difference. And he's made a difference in Iowa, making your state education system one of the best in the country -- with Iowa students ranked first in ACT scores in America. And Iowans can brag they've got the third highest percentage rate of high school graduates in the country. Like Terry, we've made education one of our top priorities at the federal level. So we can do nationally what you've done locally.

Under Terry's ~~direction~~ leadership -- and after he personally journeyed to the Soviet Union twice for the negotiations -- Iowa State University became the first institution in the United States to forge a relationship with a Soviet academic institution -- the renowned Agricultural Academy of Science. So far, Iowa has received five Soviet official delegations to discuss trade and education ties -- in fact, a Soviet trade representative is in the state right now. As a world leader in agriculture, farm technology and education, Iowa can play a significant role helping perestroika succeed.

Iowans ~~are interested~~ have always been in the exchange of people and ideas. In Washington last week, ~~we agreed~~ President G. and I to a student exchange with the Soviet Union ((more to come)). The improved relations and cooperation we're enjoying with the Soviet Union, through these and many other programs, give us new hope for peace and economic opportunity throughout the world.

trust - friendship

Your international renowned Writers Workshop at the U of Iowa is living proof of that.

Most people here my age remember the first American-Soviet summit, back in 1959, when Chairman Khrushchev proposed total disarmament. But the American side would not agree, because we believed that peace must be based on more than a sense of trust. Peace must be built on mutual strength, a spirit of cooperation, and a climate of political and economic freedom.

~~After that summit, Khrushchev~~ toured the Midwest before going back to the Soviet Union, consumed with the vision of productivity he had seen on American farms -- and obsessed with the idea of growing corn. Yet all of his agricultural experiments failed. Why?

As a young man, Mikhail Gorbachev witnessed the struggle of Russian farmers, and went on to become the Soviet Minister of Agriculture. And by the time President Gorbachev and I sat down at the table last week, he had sent a delegation of collective farmers here -- to the fields of Iowa -- to learn once again from our system, the most efficient and bountiful in the free world.

But the Soviets are more than ~~our students~~, they'll be our customers as well. They'll purchase crops and machinery. And that means new markets for American crops and new jobs for American machinists. More sales and more markets for corn and soybeans from Iowa, to keep farm income at the record levels of the late 1980s. ((MFN insert to come)) Our task is to keep moving forward, and to keep Iowa productive and America strong.\\

Under the leadership of Governor Branstad, Iowa is forging a new sense of cooperation between its citizens and the Soviet

people. In fact, Terry ensured that Iowa was the first ~~American~~ in America state to establish a sister-state relationship with the Soviet Union, when, two years ago, he signed an agreement making Iowa a sister state with President Gorbachev's hometown, the Stavropol district. \\\

That same spirit of cooperation was evident at our Summit last week. ((Arms control language to come))

I came to you today to talk about Terry Branstad, and our work together for better government. Some of you may think that instead, I've talked about our new hope for peace and opportunity all over the world. But isn't that really the final aim of better government? To bring hope for a new life -- a peaceful life -- for ourselves and our children.

That ideal of opportunity and peace is what drew Terry Branstad into public service, and it's what keeps him working so hard for Iowa's future, for America's future -- and most of all, for your future. We need Terry Branstad to remain in the Governor's chair. We need his experience, and leadership. ~~We need you to vote for him this November.~~

Thank you and God bless you.

# # #

I hope that this decade will be known as the decade of democracy and opportunity. But to make that goal a reality we will need leadership - Terry Branstad has been providing that leadership to this State and nation for over ___ years

Davis/Dooley
Title: Summit
Date: May 31, 1990
Draft: Six

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: SIGNING CEREMONY, EAST ROOM
Friday, June 1, 5 p.m.

President Gorbachev -- once again -- welcome to the White House,\\ America's house,\\ our home.\\

Mister President -- you and I set a course six months ago, off the island-nation of Malta. At that time, we agreed on an agenda, much of which was completed for this week's Summit. Of course, our Malta agenda remains unfinished; but we've made great progress in the last six months\\ -- and in the last two days. Today, I am pleased to announce that our hard work is paying off.

We are about to sign agreements concerning many areas of vital interest to our countries and to the international community, and to record specific bilateral understandings in joint statements that are being published today.

*** First, we will sign a bilateral agreement that will, for the first time, eliminate the great majority of the chemical weapons our countries have stockpiled over the years. Let this landmark agreement spark a worldwide discussion, leading **to a <u>global ban</u> on chemical weapons.**\\\

*** Second, I will join President Gorbachev in signing protocols on limiting nuclear testing. After long, sometimes arduous, negotiations, we both have at long last agreed on unprecedented improvements for on-site verification of the

Threshold Test Ban Treaty and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty.

*** Third, we will sign a major new agreement that updates and expands our 1973 agreement on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. This new agreement provides for substantial U.S.-Soviet cooperation in atomic energy research and civilian nuclear safety. It will allow both of our countries to benefit from joint research on the health and environmental effects of the tragic Chernobyl accident.

In addition, President Gorbachev and I will initial a Joint Statement on strategic arms reductions, recording our agreement on major outstanding issues governing a START Treaty, ((and a Joint Statement in which we agree to future negotiations on nuclear and space arms, designed to enhance stability and reduce the risk of war.)) We are also issuing a statement on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, committing us to intensify the pace of the Vienna negotiations and to reach rapid agreement on all outstanding issues. We agree that a CFE Treaty is an indispensable foundation for the future of European security.

There are many other agreements the United States and the Soviet Union are signing or announcing during this summit -- agreements that represent hard work and lasting achievement -- not just by our governments, but also by private citizens.

For example, President Gorbachev and I today announce our agreement to establish a U.S.-Soviet park across the Bering Strait. This park is the culmination of a campaign by private organizations and public agencies in both countries to preserve

the unique natural environment and cultural heritage of the Bering Sea region of Alaska and Siberia. Just as a bridge of land once joined our two continents; so let a bridge of hope now reach across the water to join our two peoples in the spirit of peaceful cooperation.

In this same spirit, President Gorbachev and I will also sign an agreement that realizes our Malta objective of expanding undergraduate exchanges by 1,000 students on both sides. This agreement will provide opportunities for American and Soviet young people to experience first-hand each other's culture and politics\\ . . . to live as friends. **And out of simple acts of friendship a profound revelation eventually arises: The people of the world have more in common than they have in conflict.**

In just a few moments, Secretary of State Baker and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will also sign three important new agreements concerning maritime boundaries, ocean studies and civil aviation. Minister Shevardnadze and Transportation Secretary Skinner will sign a fourth agreement on maritime transportation.

President Gorbachev, I am very gratified by what we have accomplished over the last few days -- and determined to build on this solid foundation. The agreements we record today, and those yet to come, will advance the cause of peace; agreements in the best interests of both our nations, and **all** nations.

Not so long ago, some believed that the weight of history condemned our two countries -- our two great peoples -- to permanent confrontation.

Well, you and I must challenge history. We must make new strides, building a relationship of enduring cooperation.

We may not agree on everything; but we believe in one great truth -- the world <u>has</u> waited long enough -- the Cold War must end.\\ Today, let us renew our pledge. Let us build a more peaceful world. ((After translation, turn to President Gorbachev and shake his hand.))\\\\

# # #

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Angeles of last night's

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William III by John

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conductor George

Szell 1897, Budapest; fighter James J. Braddock 1907, New York City; artist Paul Gauguin 1848, Paris.

Quotation of the day:

"Man stands to revere, he kneels to pray."–Henry D. Thoreau, June 7, 1841

——JUNE 8——

Zodiac sign for the day: Gemini, the twins.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Emerald.

The day in history:

1869–I.W. McGaffey of Chicago received U.S. patent for vacuum cleaner.
1939–Britain's George VI and Elizabeth became first British monarchs to visit U.S., arriving in Washington, D.C. after crossing Canadian border previous day.
1965–President Johnson authorized U.S. forces to go into combat against Vietcong in South Vietnam.
1968–James Earl Ray was arrested in London for murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The day's birthdays:

Architect Frank Lloyd Wright 1869, Richland Center, Wis.; composer Robert Schumann 1810, Zurckau, Saxony; Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White 1917, Ft. Collins, Colo.

Quotation of the day:

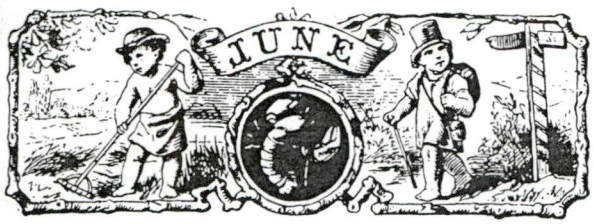
"Our best protection against bigger government in Washington is better government in the states."–Dwight D. Eisenhower, June 8, 1964

——JUNE 9——

Zodiac sign for the day: Gemini, the twins.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Emerald.

The day in history:

1956–President Eisenhower underwent operation for ileitis.
1959–U.S. Navy's first ballistic missile submarine, the *George Washington,* was launched at Groton, Conn.
1969–Senate confirmed appointment of Warren E. Burger as Chief Justice.



JUNE 8 — FRIDAY

159th Day — Remaining, 206

ALEXANDRIA RED CROSS WATERFRONT FESTIVAL. June 8-10. Oronoco Bay Park, Alexandria, VA. The nation's largest fundraiser for the American Red Cross. Tall ships, fireworks, continuous entertainment, food booths, children's activities, nautical events, blood mobile, first aid and safety demonstrations, arts and crafts. Info from: Alexandria Convention and Visitors Bureau, 221 King St, Alexandria, VA 22314.

ATTACK ON THE USS *LIBERTY*: ANNIVERSARY. June 8. At 2:00 PM local time on June 8, 1967, the unescorted US intelligence ship USS *Liberty*, sailing in international waters off the Egyptian coast, was attacked, without warning, by Israeli jet planes and three Israeli torpedo boats. She was strafed and hit repeatedly by rockets, cannon, napalm and finally a torpedo. Casualties: out of a crew of 294 Americans, there were 34 dead and 171 wounded. Israel apologized, claiming mistaken identity, but surviving crew members charged deliberate attack by Israel and cover-up by US authorities.

BILL OF RIGHTS PROPOSAL ANNIVERSARY. June 8. Bill of Rights, which led to the first ten amendments of the US Constitution, was first proposed by James Madison on June 8, 1789.

BUSH, BARBARA PIERCE: BIRTHDAY. June 8. Wife of George Herbert Walker Bush, 41st president of the US, was born at Rye, NY, June 8, 1925. They were married on Jan 6, 1945. Active in the country's campaign for increased literacy.

CANADA: REGINA FOLK FESTIVAL. June 8-10. Victoria Park, Regina, Saskatchewan. A musical feast of folk music. Sponsor: Regina Guild of Folk Arts, PO Box 1203, Regina, Sask, Canada S4P 3B4.

CARSON VALLEY DAYS. June 8-10. Minden-Gardnerville, NV. Parade, rodeo, dances, barbecue, art show, live entertainment and a beard contest. Info from: 20-30 Club, Dale Hellwinkel, Box 393, Gardnerville, NV 89410.

CHICAGO BLUES FESTIVAL. June 8-10. Chicago, IL. Sponsor: Mayor's Office of Special Events, 121 N LaSalle St, Rm 703, Chicago, IL 60602.

COLORADO CHARLIE UTTER DAYS. June 8-9. Deadwood, SD. Honors Wild Bill's best buddy, Charlie Utter. Fest includes a wagon train through the historic district of Deadwood, the famous "ugly cat contest," crafts and barbecue. Info from: Charlie Utter Committee, Chamber of Commerce, 735 Historic Main St, Deadwood, SD 57732.

COSBY DULCIMER AND HARP CONVENTION. June 8-10. Folk Life Center of the Smokies, Cosby, TN. Daily workshops for dulcimers, harps and various folk instruments for beginners to advanced. Sponsor: Jean and Lee Schilling, Dirs, PO Box 8, Hwy 32, Cosby, TN 37722.

DELMARVA CHICKEN FESTIVAL. June 8-9. Easton, MD. A family event focusing on chicken, the leading agricultural enterprise on the Delmarva Peninsula. Food, entertainment and a chicken cooking competition are featured. Info from: Connie Parvis, Delmarva Poultry Industry, Inc, Rd 2, Box 47, Georgetown, DE 19947-9622.

GLENN MILLER BIRTHPLACE SOCIETY FESTIVAL. June 8-9. Clarinda, IA. To commemorate Glenn Miller's contribution to big band music through exhibits, music, films and performances by winners of Glenn Miller scholarships and a big band dance. Annually, the second weekend in June. Sponsor: Glenn Miller Birthplace Soc, Wilda Martin, Box 61, Clarinda, IA 51632.

GRAFFITI WEEK. June 8-17. Modesto, CA. Activities dedicated to the '50s and '60s include Graffiti Night cruising, Street Rodders Car Rally and Poker Run (for cars that are '58 and older), concerts, dances, a golf tournament and the Graffiti Auto Expo trade show. Info from: Modesto Chamber of Commerce and Convention Visitors Bureau, 1114 J St, PO Box 844, Modesto, CA 95353.

HERPETOLOGY WEEKEND. June 8-10. Lake Terra Alta, Terra Alta, WV. Camping weekend to identify and learn about reptiles and amphibians: specimens collected and studied (later set free) and field trips led by experts. Appropriate for all levels of expertise. Sponsor: Oglebay Inst Nature Educ Dept, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, WV 26003.

HOT-AIR BALLOON FESTIVAL. June 8-10. Jamesville, NY. Over 50 balloons. Jazz, aerial exhibitions and food. Sponsor: Miller High Life. Info from: Onondaga County Parks and Rec, PO Box 146, Liverpool, NY 13088.

INTERNATIONAL FAN CLUB ORGANIZATION DINNER AND SHOW. June 8. Tennessee State Fair Grounds, Nashville, TN. Participation in the annual Fan Fair. Sponsor: Intl Fan Club Organization, Loudilla, Loretta and Kay Johnson, Box 177, Wild Horse, CO 80862.

LAKI VOLCANO ERUPTION ANNIVERSARY. June 8. On June 8, 1783, one of the most violent and important volcanic eruptions of recorded history began. Laki, or Skafta, volcano in southern Iceland continued eruption for eight months, expelling an estimated 4½ cubic miles of lava, ultimately causing a famine and the deaths of nearly 10,000 persons. Acid rain reached western Europe, and other climatic and atmospheric changes were worldwide. English naturalist Gilbert White described some of the "horrible phenomena" of the summer of 1783, including the "peculiar haze, or smokey fog . . . unlike anything known within the memory of man." The effects of this volcanic eruption and its possible long-term consequences are still being studied by scientists. See also: "White, Gilbert: Birth Anniversary" (July 18).

MCKINLEY, IDA SAXTON: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. June 8. Wife of William McKinley, 25th president of the US, born at Canton, OH, June 8, 1847. Died May 26, 1907.

MINNESOTA INVENTORS CONGRESS. June 8-10. Redwood Falls, MN. To promote creativity and development of ideas into marketable products, to educate inventors and to bring the inventor to experts in the appropriate field. Info from: Minnesota Inventors Congress, Penny Becker, Coord, Box 71, Redwood Falls, MN 56283.

MOON PHASE: FULL MOON. June 8. Moon enters Full Moon phase at 6:01 AM, EST.

MOZART INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL. June 8-16. Bartlesville, OK. Festival features world-class artists performing with orchestra. Info from: Mozart Intl Fest, Box 2344, Bartlesville, OK 74005.

ODESSA FOOTBALL CLINIC. June 8-10. Odessa, TX. Clinic for coaches to gather the latest information in their field. Info from: Chamber of Commerce, Linda Sweatt, 400 W Fourth, Odessa, TX 79761.

RED EARTH CELEBRATION OF THE INDIAN. June 8-10. Oklahoma City, OK. Thousands of Native Americans representing tribes from across North America celebrate their proud heritage at one of the largest intertribal gatherings in the world. Info from: Red Earth, Inc, 4917 Portland Ave, Oklahoma City, OK 73112.

SEA MUSIC FESTIVAL. June 8-10. Mystic, CT. Music and major vessels. Workshops and demonstrations for seaport visitors. Info from: Mystic Seaport, Public Affairs Office, Box 6000, Mystic, CT 06355.

SPACE MILESTONE: *VENERA 9* AND *10* (USSR). June 8 and 14. Launched on June 8 and June 14, 1975. Venus exploration vehicles landed on Venus Oct 22 and 25. Sent first pictures ever transmitted from another planet, atmospheric analysis, temperature (905°F) and other data.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL. June 8-10. Crawfordsville, IN. Festivities include two full days of arts and crafts, food, music, a fashion show, talent shows and children's activities. Guided walking tours, all city museums open. Located on the grounds of historic Lane Place. Info from: Montgomery County VCB, 412 E Main St, Crawfordsville, IN 47933.

SUMMERFAIR. June 8-10. Coney Island, Cincinnati, OH. Celebration of the arts, showcasing the juried works of several hundred artists and craftspeople. Info from: Margaret Sambi, PO Box 8287, Cincinnati, OH 45208.

***TECUMSEH!*: THE EPIC OUTDOOR DRAMA.** June 8-Sept 1. Chillicothe, OH. Witness the spectacular reenactment of the life and death of the great Shawnee leader Tecumseh. Held in the large, tiered amphitheater nestled in the hardwood forest of Sugarloaf Mountain. Take a backstage tour, visit the Prehistoric Museum, dine in the open-air Tecumseh Restaurant Terrace. Info from: Tecumseh, PO Box 73, Chillicothe, OH 45601.

TREMONT TURKEY FESTIVAL. June 8-11. Tremont, IL. During this 25th anniversary of the fest, approximately 1,000 barbeque turkeys will be served, Miss Tremont Pageant, bed races, 5-mile run, horseshoe pitch competition, craft show, parade and top name live entertainment. Info from: Tremont Turkey Fest, Dan Kent, Pubicity Chmn, 701 Prairie Lane, Tremont, IL 61568.

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US INDUSTRIAL FILM AND VIDEO FESTIVAL AWARDS PRESENTATIONS. June 8. Chicago, IL. Selection and recognition of "world's most outstanding" industrial audiovisual presentations. Info from: US Industrial Film and Video Festival, J.W. Anderson, Chmn, 841 N Addison Ave, Elmhurst, IL 60126-1291.

WHITE, BYRON RAYMOND: BIRTHDAY. June 8. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the US, nominated by President Kennedy on Apr 3, 1962. (Oath of office, Apr 16, 1962.) Justice White was born at Fort Collins, CO, on June 8, 1917.

WRIGHT BROTHERS FLY-IN. June 8-9. Kill Devil Hills and Manteo, NC. To honor and commemorate the birthday of Wilbur Wright and to promote the Wright Brothers' contributions to humanity. Collectors, experimental aircraft and antique cars. Sponsor: First Flight Society, Gene O'Bleness, Box 1903, Kitty Hawk, NC 27949.

WRIGHT, FRANK LLOYD: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. June 8. American architect born at Richland Center, WI, on June 8, 1867. In his autobiography Wright wrote: "No house should ever be *on* any hill or on anything. It should be *of* the hill, belonging to it, so hill and house could live together each the happier for the other." Wright died at Phoenix, AZ, Apr 9, 1959.

WYTHE, GEORGE: DEATH ANNIVERSARY. June 8. Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Born at Elizabeth County, VA, about 1726 (exact year unknown). Died at Richmond, VA, June 8, 1806.

June 1990

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BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Barbara Pierce Bush, First Lady, born at Rye, NY, June 8, 1925.
James Darren, singer, actor, born at Philadelphia, PA, June 8, 1936.
Don Grady, actor, born at San Diego, CA, June 8, 1944.
Boz Scaggs, singer, musician, born at Dallas, TX, June 8, 1944.
Nancy Sinatra, actress, born at Jersey City, NJ, June 8, 1940.
Alexis Smith, actress, born at Penticton, British Columbia, Canada, June 8, 1921.
Jerry Stiller, actor, born at Brooklyn, NY, June 8, 1929.
Byron Raymond White, Associate Justice of the US Supreme Court, born at Ft. Collins, CO, June 8, 1917.



JUNE 9 — SATURDAY

160th Day — Remaining, 205

AEBLESKIVER DAYS. June 9. Tyler, MN. A celebration of the city's Danish heritage with Danish food, crafts and folk dancing. Sponsor: Tyler Area Chamber of Commerce, Box P, Tyler, MN 56178.

AMERICAN TINNITUS ASSOCIATION REGIONAL CONFERENCE. June 9. Washington, DC. Info from: American Tinnitus Assn, Gloria Reich, Exec Dir, Box 5, Portland, OR 97207.

ANTIQUE AUTO SWAP MEET. June 9-10. Grand Prairie, TX. More than 500 vendors from across the US gather to sell, trade or buy automobiles, parts and accessories. Info from: Traders Village, 2602 Mayfield Rd, Grand Prairie, TX 75051.

ART SHOW AND SALE/STRAWBERRY SOCIAL. June 9-10. Coshocton, OH. Both days will include art demonstrations, displays, sales, strawberry festival, canal-era exhibits, horse-drawn canal boat and trolley rides, and swimming, camping, fishing and golf in the Lake Park Complex. Info from: Roscoe Village Foundation, 381 Hill St, Coshocton, OH 43812.

BELMONT STAKES. June 9. Belmont Park, NY. Final race of the "Triple Crown" was inaugurated in 1867. Traditionally run on the fifth Saturday after Kentucky Derby (third Saturday after Preakness). Info from: New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, 2 Columbus Circle, New York, NY 10019.

BETTY PICNIC. June 9. Tom Pierce Park, Grants Pass, OR. To celebrate the Bettys of this world for their vivacity, impulsiveness and similarities. Annually, the second Saturday in June. Send stamped envelope for information as we are a nonprofit organization. Sponsor: Betty Wilder and Betty Patterson, c/o Betty Picnic, 470 Fielder Creek Rd, Rogue River, OR 97537.

DONALD DUCK: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. June 9. Donald Duck was born June 9, 1934.

EMPIRE STATE REGATTA. June 9-10. Rowing races on the Hudson River. Info from: Convention and Visitors Bureau, 52 S Pearl St, Albany, NY 12207.

ENGLAND: TROOPING THE COLOUR—THE QUEEN'S OFFICIAL BIRTHDAY PARADE. June 9. Annual ceremony at which the queen takes the salute. The queen's "official" birthday is occasion for splendid, colorful military music and pageantry, ceremonial carrying of the color in an observance dating from 1775. Christened Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, Queen Elizabeth II was born in Bruton St, London, on Apr 21, 1926, but her "official" birthday is celebrated on the second Saturday in June.

1504 Michaelangelo's "David" set in place in the Palazzo in Florence, Italy
1783 Thomas Sully, English artist, born
1795 Louis XVII, French king who never reigned, died in prison
1806 George Wythe, signer of the Declaration of Independence, died
1809 Phoenix, first sea-going steamboat, left New York for Philadelphia
1810 Robert Schumann, German composer, born
1845 Andrew Jackson, U.S. President, died
1861 Tennessee seceded from the Union
1867 Seven months of isolation by Indians ended at Fort C. F. Smith, Montana
Gold discovered (Carissa lode) at South Pass, Wyoming
1869 Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, born
1876 George Sand, author, died
1886 Ludwig II, King of Bavaria, declared insane
1903 Ralph Yarborough, U.S. Senator, born
Figig, Algeria, bombarded
1915 William Jennings Bryan resigned as Secretary of State over the sinking of the Lusitania
1918 Solar eclipse
1930 Carol II proclaimed King of Rumania
1937 Solar eclipse
1940 British carrier Glorious sunk off Narvik
1943 Japanese battleship Mutsu exploded off Japan
1949 St. Croix National Monument established (Maine)
1955 Mt. Istoro Nal in West Pakistan climbed by an American team
1965 Luna 6, Russian moon shot, launched
1969 Border-crossing between Spain and Gibralter closed
1970 Dragon Boat Festival in Hong Kong, Singapore, and Malaysia
2004 Transit of Venus

June 9th

Senior Citizens' Day in Oklahoma
Feast of St. Pelagia of Antioch
Feast of Sts. Primus and Felician
Ancient Roman festival honoring Vesta, goddess of hearths
53 BC Crassus, Roman general, died battling the Persians
38 Pacorus, Parthian general, died in the Battle of Gindarus against Rome
68 AD Nero, fiddling Roman emperor, committed suicide
597 St. Columba (or Colmcille), patron of Scotland, died (Feast Day)
1075 Henry VI, King of France, defeated the Saxons at Homburg
1156 Frederick, "Redbeard," King of Germany, married Beatrix of Burgundy
1198 Otto IV chosen King of Germany
1201 Last day of 15-day fair at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, England
1247 Carpini, papal legate returning from Mongolia, reached Kiev, Russia
1480 Turks assaulted Malta
1534 Jacques Cartier sailed into the mouth of the St. Lawrence River
1640 Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor, born
1672 Czar Peter the Great of Russia born
1704 25 pirates sentenced to hang in Boston
1768 Samuel Slater, "father of American manufacturing," born
1772 Newport, Rhode Island, merchants, angered over high taxes, burned the revenue-cutter Gaspee
1775 Trinidad Bay, California, discovered and claimed by Spain
1781 George Stephenson, English locomotive pioneer, born
1784 Founding of the Roman Catholic Church in the U.S.
1785 Sylvanus Thayer, father of the U.S. Military Academy, born
1791 John Howard Payne, composer of "Home, Sweet Home," born
1851 Vigilance Committee begun in San Francisco
1855 London Illustrated Times first published
1860 First "dime novel" published, Maleska, or the Indian Wife of the White Hunter
1862 Campaign of the Shenendoah Valley ended
1864 First experimental railway post office opened (Chicago)
1866 Meteorite fell near Knyahinya, Czechoslovakia
1870 Cornerstone of the capitol of Nevis laid
1890 "Oh, Promise Me" first publicly sung in the operetta, Robin Hood
1893 Ford's Theater collapsed (Washington, D.C.)
Cole Porter, composer, born
1897 Connecticut state flag adopted
1899 James J. Jefferies took the heavyweight boxing title from Bob Fitzsimmons
1900 Fred Waring, conductor, born
1902 First Horn and Hardart Automat Restaurant opened (Philadelphia)
1909 First U.S. transcontinental women's auto trip completed
1911 Carrie Nation, temperance agitator, died
1916 Robert S. McNamara, statesman, born
1922 George Axelrod, author-playwright, born

June 8

Religious Calendar

The Saints

St. Maximinus of Aix. Legend calls him one of Christ's 72 disciples who accompanied the Three Marys to evangelize Provence. Principal patron of Aix, France. Also called **Maximus.** [d. c. 5th century]

Birthdates

1625 **Jean Dominique Cassini,** French astronomer; first director of Paris Observatory. Discovered four of Saturn's satellites, eccentricity of earth's orbit. [d. September 11, 1712]

1724 **John Smeaton,** English engineer, innovator in lighthouse building, canal construction, and pumping engines; noted for rediscovering **hydraulic cement,** unknown since Roman times. [d. October 28, 1792]

1772 **Robert Stevenson,** Scottish engineer; designed and built numerous **lighthouses**; invented the system of intermittent or flashing lights used in lighthouses. [d. 1850]

1810 **Robert Schumann,** German composer; regarded as one of greatest followers of Franz Schubert. [d. July 29, 1856]

1813 **David Dixon Porter,** Union admiral during U.S. Civil War. [d. February 13, 1891]

1814 **Charles Reade,** British novelist; known for his novels exposing social abuses. Best known for *The Cloister and the Hearth,* a novel about the father of Erasmus. [d. April 11, 1884]

1821 **Sir Samuel White Baker,** British traveler, explorer; discovered **Lake Albert**; explored tributaries of the **Nile.** [d. December 30, 1893]

1829 **Sir John Everett Millais,** British painter; originator, with Holman Hunt and D. G. Rossetti, of the **Pre-Raphaelite Movement.** [d. August 23, 1896]

1867 **Frank Lloyd Wright,** U.S. architect, writer; recognized for his highly unorthodox approach to building design, an approach which integrated color, form, and texture. [d. April 9, 1959]

1877 **Robert Ferdinand Wagner,** U.S. politician, public official born in Germany. Drafted numerous **New Deal** measures, including the **National Labor Relations Act,** which gave rise to the **National Labor Relations Board,** 1935. [d. May 4, 1953]

1916 **Francis Harry Compton Crick,** British biologist, biochemist, physicist; Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for determining molecular structure of **DNA** (with J. D. Watson and M. H. F. Wilkins), 1962.

1917 **Byron Raymond White,** U.S. athlete, jurist; All-American and later professional football player (University of Colorado, Pittsburgh Pirates, Detroit Lions); Associate Justice of U.S. Supreme Court, 1962– .

1918 **Robert Preston,** U.S. actor.

1921 **Alexis Smith,** U.S. actress.

Raden Suharto, Indonesian military officer, politician. Responsible for overthrow of President **Ahmed Sukarno.** President of Indonesia, 1968– .

1923 **Malcolm Boyd,** U.S. Episcopal priest, author.

1936 **Kenneth G. Wilson,** U.S. physicist; Nobel Prize in physics for theories about changes in matter, 1983.

Historical Events

632 **Muhammad** whose teachings converted all of Arabia to Islamic faith, dies. [born c. 570]

1042 **Hardecanute,** King of England, dies and is succeeded by **Edward the Confessor.**

1536 **Articles of Religion** are published by English clergy in support of Henry VIII's declarations.

1912 ***Daphnis et Chloë,*** a ballet by Maurice Joseph Ravel, premieres in Paris.

1915 **William Jennings Bryan,** U.S. Secretary of State and a pacifist, resigns in disagreement with President Wilson over U.S. policy on handling the *Lusitania* crisis (**World War I**).

St. Medard, Bishop of Vermandois; weather on his day is used to forecast weather for next 40 days. Invoked to cure toothache. [d. c. 560]

St. Clodulf, Bishop of Metz. Also called **Clodulphus, Clou, Cloud.** [d. c. 692]

St. William, Archbishop of York. Also called **William Fitzherbert** or **William of Thwayt.** [d. 1154]

The Beatified

Blessed John Rainuzzi. Also called **John Raynutius** or **John of Todi.** [d. c. 1330]

Blessed Pacifico of Cerano, Franciscan friar. [d. 1482]

1928 **Peking** is captured by Nationalist Chinese troops.

1937 ***Carmina Burana*** by **Carl Orff** premieres in Frankfurt.

1963 **American Heart Association** becomes the first U.S. voluntary public agency to open a drive against **cigarette smoking.**

1968 **James Earl Ray,** alleged assassin of the **Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.,** is arrested by Scotland Yard detectives at Heathrow Airport in London.

Bermuda promulgates a new constitution placing most of the island's executive powers in the hands of the premier, while the British-appointed governor retains control over external affairs.

1973 Generalissimo **Francisco Franco (Bahamonde)** resigns as Premier of Spain, appointing Admiral **Luis Carrero Blanco** to succeed him, but retaining the title of Chief of State.

1981 Striking coal miners of the **United Mine Workers** end a 72-day strike, the second longest in the industry's history.

8 JUNE

Birth

Joseph Balsamo, alias Count Alessandro di Cagliostro (quack) 1743.

Death

Thomas Paine (political writer, author of *Common Sense* and *The Rights of Man*) 1809.

The Perfect Quack Face

Something about Cagliostro so infuriated Thomas Carlyle that he continued to verbally blast him for many years: "Fittest of visages, worthy to be worn by the quack of quacks! A most portentous face of scoundrelism: a fat, snub, abominable face; dew-lapped, flat-nosed, greasy, full of greediness, sensuality, ox-like obstinacy; a forehead impudent, refusing to be ashamed, and then two eyes turned up seraphically languishing, as if in divine contemplation and adoration; a touch of quizz too; on the whole perhaps the most perfect quack-face produced by the eighteenth century."



An Odorous Activist

Thomas Paine, the English political writer and activist, died on this day in 1809 in Baltimore, Maryland. He was a rigorous advocate of the independence of the American colonies and associated himself with the French revolutionists. He was also extremely absent-minded and often forgot to bathe as Mr Elkanah Watson, a New Englander who travelled with him in France describes: "I often officiated as his interpreter, although humbled and mortified at his filthy appearance, and awkward and unseemly dress . . . at L'Orient he was absolutely offensive and perfumed the whole apartment. He was soon rid of his respectable visitors, who left the room with marks of astonishment and disgust."

Moneywort

Today's flower is the moneywort (*Lysimachia nummularia*), alias the herb twopence, alias creeping Jenny.

The King of Liars

"The quack of quacks, the most perfect scoundrel that in these latter ages has marked the world's history, we have found in the Count Alessandro di Cagliostro . . . unfortunate child of nature; by profession healer of diseases, abolisher of wrinkles, friend of the poor and impotent, grand master of the Egyptian Mason lodge of high-science, spirit summoner, gold-cook, grand cophta, prophet, priest, and thaumaturgic moralist and swindler; really a liar of the first magnitude, thoroughpaced in all provinces of lying, what one may call the king of liars." Thus wrote Thomas Carlyle, of the great imposter Cagliostro, who made himself fabulously wealthy in his lifetime, and travelled and worked in noble circles throughout Europe. He was born Joseph Balsamo, son of a small shopkeeper of Palermo, Sicily on June 8, 1743.

A Cream Machine for Ice

The first commercially made ice cream was offered for sale today in 1786 in New York by Mr Hall of 76 Chatham Street. He made use of a device which had earlier been listed in the expense ledger of George Washington as "a cream machine for ice."

A Wind Machine for Cleaning

On June 8, 1869, Mr Ives W. McGaffey of Chicago, Illinois, received a patent for his invention of a machine that sucked up dirt by means of the whirling force of wind in a container. He called it a vacuum cleaner.

Proverb

A cold and wet June spoils the rest of the year

Nomination of David W. Mullins, Jr., To Be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

December 8, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate David W. Mullins, Jr., to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of 14 years from February 1, 1982. He would succeed H. Robert Heller.

Since 1989 Dr. Mullins has served as Assistant Secretary for Domestic Finance at the Department of the Treasury in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he served as Acting Assistant Secretary for Domestic Finance, 1988–1989, and professor of business administration at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

Dr. Mullins graduated from Yale University (B.S., 1968) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (S.M., 1972; Ph.D., 1974). He was born April 28, 1946, in Memphis, TN. Dr. Mullins served in the National Guard, 1968–1970. He resides in Washington, DC.

Note: This nomination was not received in time for inclusion in last week's issue.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Upcoming State Visit of President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria

December 8, 1989

President Bush has invited Gen. Ibrahim Babangida, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, to make a state visit to the United States, beginning on January 17, 1990. President Babangida will be making the first state visit by an African chief of state in the Bush administration. The United States enjoys cordial relations and growing cooperation with Nigeria. It supports President Babangida's ambitious economic reform program and commitment to return Nigeria to civilian, democratic rule by 1992. Nigeria is Africa's most populous country, a major exporter of oil, and one of the United States most important trading partners in Africa.

Note: This statement was not received in time for inclusion in last week's issue.

Advance Text of Remarks at a Fundraising Dinner for Senatorial Candidate Thomas J. Tauke in Des Moines, Iowa

December 8, 1989

I'm delighted to be here to salute a man who embodies values of hard work, honesty, and strength of character. He has been an exceptional Congressman; he will make an exceptional United States Senator. His name is Tom Tauke, and he deserves our support.

You and I both know why. Look at his background: reporter, attorney, elected to the Iowa Legislature and six times to the U.S. House of Representatives. Look at his record. He has fought for the family, the taxpayer, the farmer, the working people of Iowa, helping to build better education and better rural health care for a State whose best still lies ahead. Like all of you, I've seen Tom Tauke up-close and personal. I admire him enormously. We need him in the Senate. There, he can serve all of Iowa and help Iowa serve the Nation. There, he can help ensure prosperity at home and peace abroad.

As you know, last week I met with Chairman Gorbachev off the coast of Malta. We talked about the power of freedom to dismantle walls between nations and agreed that we must seize the opportunity to build a generation of peace. From Malta came initiatives to nurture Europe's tide toward democracy, accelerate arms control, and expand trade. And in that context, let me repeat my goal to grant most favored nation status to the Soviet Union by the 1990 summit. This will relax trade barriers between East and West, expanding markets for American agricultural and other exports. We need Senators who will help America move beyond containment toward a Europe that is whole and free. Tom Tauke will do that.

Then there's the prosperity which has meant over 20 million new jobs since 1982. Prosperity which results from lower taxes, responsible spending, and lower interest

rates. This July, Tom Tauke was 1 of only 23 Members of Congress to be honored by the National Taxpayers Union. I need him in the Senate to keep taxes down.

Yet prosperity means little if our kids aren't free from drugs. So, we have unveiled a comprehensive drug strategy to stop use before it begins. Tom Tauke supports our strategy. He knows that we have not spent 213 years defending our democracy from the tyranny of oppression only to lose it to the tyranny of crack and cocaine.

You know, a writer once said of Iowa: "This is top-choice America—America cut thick and prime." Peace, prosperity, and an end to drugs are goals worthy of top-choice Americans, and so are other issues which concern every Iowan. For example, we want to make America's educational system number one in the world again. Consider that Iowa can boast the third highest percentage rate of high school graduates in the country. And you're number one—all alone—in ACT's, American College Testing. You better believe we want to do nationally what you have done locally. So, we've made education reform one of our top priorities, proposing legislation to give greater choice to parents and students, reward excellence, and demand greater accountability. Tom Tauke has championed those proposals. I'm also grateful to Governor Branstad for his leadership with the Governors. He was a stalwart advocate for a better education for America's children at our recent education summit.

Next, let me talk for a moment about agricultural policy and farm bills. Four years ago, Tom helped pass a pioneering farm bill to help a whole community in crisis. And today farm income is near record levels, and exports have dramatically increased since 1986. Most good land has been brought back into production, and about 30 million acres of fragile land have been semipermanently retired.

As many of you know, Tom Tauke has already been out front in our effort to promote ethanol as an alternative fuel. That's good for agriculture and good for our environment. This is all good news for farmers and taxpayers, for under the 1985 farm bill, agricultural program costs have fallen by more than half. Let's remember that next year as we write new farm legislation. Tom Tauke will make a good bill even better.

Finally, as I said in Des Moines during last year's caucuses, we know that Medicare hasn't always been fair to rural hospitals. So, our administration has welcomed new legislation to create more equitable payments between urban and rural areas. Tom Tauke founded and cochairs the Rural Health Care Coalition, which helped draft this legislation. I need him in the Senate to make health care affordable and accessible to the people of rural America.

Tom Tauke knows Iowa from the banks of the Mississippi to the bluffs of the Missouri. His values reflect the greatness of Iowa. You know when I think of Iowa I think of a mid-Western State that is international as well, not just in terms of trade in farm products but in a broader context. Iowans have always had a keen interest in foreign affairs, and your insights are valuable indeed. Tom Tauke fits that picture, and his life embodies the spirit of Iowa: the spirit of "American-Can," not "Washington-Must."

So, let's remember that Tom has been there for us and pledge that we'll be there for him, supporting him all the way. And let's make Tom Tauke the next Senator from the great State of Iowa.

Note: The President spoke at 7:16 p.m. at the Des Moines Convention Center. Prior to the fundraising dinner, the President participated in a live radio interview at WHO. The Office of the Press Secretary issued this advance text, but a transcript of the actual address was not made available.

Proclamation 6082—Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, 1989

December 10, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

① IA State School Board
- State of education
- national ranking
* - any innovative programs or fun statistics

Phil DUNHSCE (515) 281-3282
(DUN-SHE)

② Farm Bureau
- state of the farmers
- state of ag. trade
- anything w/ Ea Europe?

KEITH HEFFERNAN - Govt Relations for IOWA FARM BUREAU
(515) 225-5525

③ Maltby x7620

CONTACT NAMES FOR BRANSTAD INFORMATION

* MRS. TERRY BRANSTAD (CHRIS) (515) 281-3454
(Gladis Hendricks, Assistant)

* MR. DAVE SHROEDERER, Campaign Manager (515) 284-1990

* MR. PHIL DUNHSCE (Dun-she) (515) 281-3282

* MR. KEITH HEFFERNAN, Government Relations for Iowa Farm Bureau (515) 225-5525 [Mr. Darrell Jahn faxed info]

* MS. SUSAN NEELY, former Press Secretary for Branstad (202) 639-4059

* MR. ALLAN THOMS, Chief of Staff for Branstad (515) 281-5211

* MR. DICK REDMAN, Mid-America Group in west Des Moines (515) 224-3612 (Associated with both Branstad and Potus)

* MR. DAVID OMAN, former Chief of Staff, former Campaign Manager for Branstad -- Presently VP of Cable TV Station in Des Moines Home: (515) 277-1116

GOVERNOR
BRANSTAD

2209 GRAND AVENUE
DES MOINES, IA 50312
(515) 284-1990
FAX (515) 284-7918

STAFF ROSTER
MAY 16, 1990

(515) 284-1990

Dave Roederer, Campaign Manager

Steven Churchill, Finance Director
Margaret Hough, Finance Assistant

Gail Scarpino, Organization Director
David Kochel, Organization Asst./Coalitions

Jeanne Deering Clark, Press Assistant
Elaine Smith, State Field Coordinator
Karmin Blunt, Campaign Scheduler
Terry Nelson, Campus Coordinator

Steve Jensen, SW Iowa Field Staff
Todd Scholl, SE Iowa Field Staff
Chuck Larson, NE Iowa Field Staff
Angela Doster, NW Iowa Field Staff
Patty Lenz, Polk County Coordinator

Alies & Associates, Media Advisor
Hill Research Consultants, Pollster

Rosalie Flesher, Secretary

PAID FOR BY THE GOVERNOR BRANSTAD COMMITTEE

Backup to be given to Speechwriters

wife ph #
best friend ph#

WHO:

-- Who will Pres be addressing
  -- history of group
  -- has he spoken to them previously
  -- What other Presidents have addressed them
-- Who will introduce the President
-- Who will be on stage or dais with the President
-- Who else will be speaking at the event
-- Who needs to be recognized

WHAT:

-- What is the event type (rally, briefing, swearing-in, etc).
-- What is the format (lunch, dinner, informal meeting)
  -- does the President speak before/after meal
-- What is theme of event?
-- ~~Is this an annual event?~~
-- Is this an event created as Presidential forum
-- Is President just taking part in existing program?
-- Is there a theme of the day or expected sound bite?

WHEN:

-- Time of day
-- Check in book of days for date in history
-- What else has the President done (or expects to do) that day

WHERE:

-- What is the history of place/site
  -- Example: if it is a school, what is the mascot, band name, how is the football team doing, who are their arch rivals, etc.
-- Has he been there before?
-- What famous people are from there?

OTHER INFORMATION:

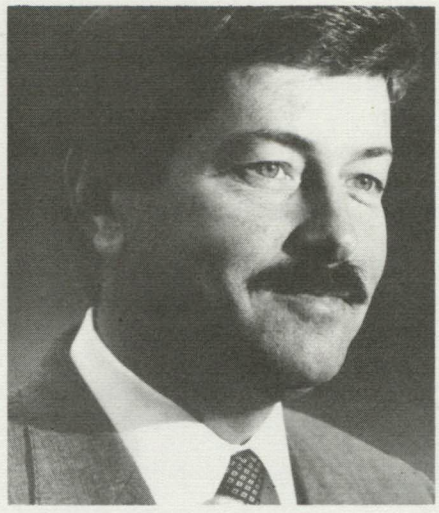
-- Relevant subject files
-- Speak to Speechwriter to see what he/she needs
-- Do you have ideas for themes, anecdotes, stories
-- Past speeches on the same theme are always invaluable
-- Check library for relevant books
-- What think tank work on the issue
-- Call scholars
-- What agencies within the Gov't are involved in issue
-- Be Creative!!!!

CAMPAIGN Info.

- What are the main issues of campaign
- his strong issues
- shows we stay away from anything

fax us fact sheets

- What is CAMPAIGN Slogan?



A Profile Of . . .
Governor Terry E. Branstad

Since beginning office in 1983, Governor Terry E. Branstad has had a goal to make Iowa a state that has a strong and diversified economy; a state that is ready to compete in a global economy; a state that is ready to enter the 21st century.

It hasn't been easy. The Governor began his first term during the worst ag crisis an Iowa Governor has ever faced. Many would have withered under the severe strain, but Branstad stood up and faced the challenge head on.

The Governor has spearheaded a broad set of initiatives and Iowa has experienced a dramatic comeback in its economy. Today, Branstad is skillfully guiding his state into the 90's, with a vision for the year 2000. As chair of the National Governors Association, he is guiding his colleagues from 49 other states in an ambitious agenda for education and the environment.

Highlights of Governor Branstad's accomplishments . . .

- Sweeping educational reforms in 1987 with the passage of an Educational Excellence program focusing on performance-based pay for teachers.
- A revised school aid formula including focus on at-risk kids in 1989, along with new school standards and an innovative open enrollment plan.
- Transportation 2000, a comprehensive system designed to bring a commercial highway within 10 miles of every Iowan, will upgrade air, rail, barge and recreational trail facilities throughout Iowa.
- The Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) program in 1989, a major commitment to clean up Iowa's environment and protect the state's valuable natural resources.
- Welfare reform in 1988. More than 3,000 welfare recipients have come off assistance in less than two years.
- Appointed a Drug Policy Coordinator for the State of Iowa in 1989, and launched a statewide SAFE (Substance Abuse Free Environment) Community program to address alcohol and drug abuse in Iowa.
- Major reorganization and downsizing of state government took place in 1986, cutting the cost of state government by $60 million and eliminating over 1,000 positions from the state's payroll.
- In 1985, to improve the business climate, eliminated sales tax on machinery and equipment. The top tax rate was cut 25% in 1987.

PAID FOR BY THE GOVERNOR BRANSTAD COMMITTEE

GOVERNOR TERRY E. BRANSTAD

BIOGRAPHY

PUBLIC SERVICE	Elected Governor of Iowa, 1982, Re-elected 1986 Elected Lt. Governor of Iowa, 1978 Elected to Iowa House of Representatives, 1972, District 8 Re-elected 1974 and 1976
PROFESSION	Attorney-at-Law/Farmer
EDUCATION	Drake University Law School, Juris Doctorate, 1974 University of Iowa, B.A. Political Science, 1969 Forest City High School, 1965
MILITARY SERVICE	United States Army, 1969-71 (Recipient of Army Commendation Medal)
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS	National Governors' Association, Chairman 1989-90 Midwest Governors' Association Republican Governors' Association
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT	Board of Trustees, Harry Truman Scholarship Foundation
POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT	Chair of Iowa Delegation, Republican National Convention, 1988 Chairman of the Rules Committee, Republican National Convention, 1984 Delegate to 1980, 1984 and 1988 Republican National Conventions, Alternate delegate to 1976 Republican National Convention, Delegate to District and State Republican Conventions, 1968-1988
CIVIC INVOLVEMENT	Earth Day 1990 Board of Directors Honorary Member, Des Moines Rotary American Legion Farm Bureau Lions Club Sons of Norway Knights of Columbus Ducks Unlimited
HONORARY DEGREES AND AWARDS	Doctor of Humane Letters, Marycrest College Doctor of Humane Letters, University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences, Des Moines Doctor of Humanities, Buena Vista College, Storm Lake Doctor of Laws, Clarke College, Dubuque Associate in Applied Science, Northeast Iowa Technical Institute, Calmar Associate in Arts, Marshalltown Community College Future Farmers of America Distinquished Service Award State 4-H Alumni Recognition Award
RELIGION	Member, St. Augustin's Catholic Church, Des Moines
PERSONAL	Governor Branstad was born November 17, 1946, and is formerly of rural Lake Mills, Iowa. He and his wife, Chris, have three children, Eric (7-8-75), Allison (5-29-77), and Marcus (1-22-84)

average $37,339, and increased standards. New teachers serve under experienced mentors. Veterans have to take 90 hours of professional development every five years, at state expense.

NEW JERSEY eliminated its shortage of quality teachers through an alternative certification process launched by Kean. Applicants without traditional education degrees have to pass a test and agree to a year of supervision and after-hours training. Says Kean: "It means engineers from Bell Labs can teach computer science, jazz musicians can teach music, and former private-school teachers can work in the public schools. The profession is revitalized, and there's a great big teacher surplus." Twenty-seven states are following New Jersey's lead.

A number of states are also experimenting with financial incentives. Eight offer teachers and schools financial rewards for outstanding performance. In South Carolina the money can be used to buy instructional materials and computers or to train teachers. Last year 265 of the state's 1,100 schools won over $4 million in incentive money.

States also must be greater fiscal equalizers among school districts. The Congressional Research Service reports that during the 1986-87 school year, over half the states spent twice as much per pupil in some school districts as in others; a third spent three times; New York, eight times. The courts have already required ten states to implement more equitable financing formulas, and lawsuits have been filed in ten others.

Another key is higher student expectations and opportunities. That's what Minnesota Governor Rudy Perpich learned from his pioneering program that gives 11th- and 12th-graders a state stipend to attend classes at state colleges and universities. Says Perpich, who also started the nation's first statewide choice program: "A number of students drop out because they are bored. Of all our reforms, this one is doing the most for education."

Louisiana Governor Buddy Roemer learned the same lesson from a generous oilman. Two years ago Patrick F. Taylor offered to pay college tuition for 180 poor seventh- and eighth-graders—most of whom had repeated two or more grades—if they stayed out of trouble and graduated from high school with a B average. Today 150 are still in high school (19 moved, 11 were dismissed). On the precollege ACT test, half the tenth-graders scored at least 18, close to the national average. Inspired by Taylor's kids, Roemer pushed a bill through the legislature that puts state money behind a similar statewide program.

Still, all the opportunities in the world may not be enough to help the student whose family life is abusive, who sleeps on the street, or who is addicted to drugs or alcohol. This is not a negligible number: New York City School Chancellor Joseph A. Fernandez says 28 babies a day are born to drug-addicted mothers, the equivalent of 365 kindergarten classes a year. Schools are not equipped to solve such problems. But to succeed in their mission, they will increasingly have to help students and their families get the help they need.

In Albuquerque, New Mexico, the New Futures School is tackling the problem of teenage pregnancy. Founded by volunteers 20 years ago in the basement of a YWCA, New Futures combines on-site health and child care, nutrition advice, personalized counseling, and job placement for 500 young women a year. While more than half of teen mothers nationwide drop out, about 75% of those in the New Futures program graduate and go on to jobs or higher education. Honeywell Chairman James Renier was so impressed that he flew two planeloads of Minneapolis–St. Paul city leaders to Albuquerque to see the school firsthand. Convinced, they are now trying to build their own New Futures schools.

Who will pay for such promising reforms? Ideally, all levels of government. But given Bush's no-new-taxes posture, the reality is that state and local governments will have to pick up the check for most of them. That's not necessarily bad. Many governors, like Carruthers, have had the courage to raise taxes. And if New Mexico is a bellwether, voters have grasped a truth that still escapes many politicians: Either America pays now for educational excellence, or it pays more, much more, later. F

THE TEN EDUCATION GOVERNORS

JOHN ASHCROFT (R–Missouri)
By providing tutors for some lagging first-graders, Missouri has dramatically cut the number of children repeating that grade.

TERRY BRANSTAD (R–Iowa)
Branstad is building the first two-way video network so teachers can reach students statewide.

CARROLL CAMPBELL JR. (R–South Carolina)
His partnership with business to improve literacy and job training is the nation's most extensive.

BILL CLINTON (D–Arkansas)
One of America's most articulate reform advocates, he has pioneered new approaches to early childhood development.

GARREY CARRUTHERS (R–New Mexico)
This former economics professor will give New Mexicans an annual report card on the state's 88 districts.

BOOTH GARDNER (D–Washington)
Gardner was one of the first to take a hard look at what students will need to know in the 21st century.

MADELEINE KUNIN (D–Vermont)
Instead of relying on standardized tests, Vermont is pioneering the use of a portfolio of student work to assess math and writing skills.

RAY MABUS (D–Mississippi)
To ensure that children start school ready to learn, the state screens 3-year-olds. Those who need help get it.

RUDY PERPICH (D–Minnesota)
Parents can choose among schools statewide, and high school students can take courses in state colleges.

TOMMY THOMPSON (R–Wisconsin)
Wisconsin is experimenting with choice and with cutting welfare for parents whose children are truants.

IOWA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION
5400 University Avenue
West Des Moines, IA 50265
515/225-5400

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

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TO: Chip Collins

FROM: Darcy L Jahn

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(Phone Number)

DATE: 5-25-90

Number of pages (including cover sheet)

2

If you do not receive complete transmittal or have other difficulties, call Sally Waters at 515/225-5532.

FACTS ON IOWA AGRICULTURE

1980 Iowa population: 2,915,197
State capital: Des Moines
Number of counties: 99
Total land: 35,802,240 acres
Land in farms (1988): 33,500,000 acres
Number of farms (1988): 105,180
Average farm size (1988): 318.5 acres
Acres harvested (1988): 24,097,000
Average age of operator: 49.3

VALUE OF PRODUCTION (1988)
- Crops: $4.81 billion
- Livestock: $4.42 billion

RANKING IN FARM CASH RECEIPTS (1988)

All commodities	3rd	Value	$9,074,000,000
All livestock	3rd	Value	5,045,000,000
All crops	4th	Value	4,029,000,000
Corn	2nd	Value	1,734,000,000
Soybeans	1st	Value	2,121,000,000
Hogs	1st	Value	2,416,000,000
Cattle & calves	5th	Value	2,007,000,000

TOTAL FARM ASSETS (1988)	$46,936,000,000
Real estate	33,231,000,000
Livestock	3,837,000,000
Machinery	5,119,000,000
Crops	2,774,000,000
TOTAL FARM DEBT (1988)	$9,450,000,000
Real estate	5,634,000,000
Nonreal estate	3,816,000,000

FARM INVESTMENT	$ Million, All Farms	Per Farm	% Change From 1987
Land and buildings	$33,230.6	$310,566	+17.0%
Crops on hand	2,773.8	25,923	+51.1
Livestock on hand	3,836.5	35,855	+ 5.3
Farm machinery	5,119.5	47,846	- 0.2
Financial assets	1,975.9	18,466	+ 1.1
Total Assets	$46,936.3	$438,656	+14.6%
Total Debt	$ 9,449.8	$ 88,316	- 2.6%
Equity	$37,486.5	$350,340	+19.9%

AVERAGE 1989 LAND VALUE: $1,139 per acre, an increase of $85 or 8% higher than 1988

F-FACTS
3-31-90

IOWA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION
5400 University Avenue
West Des Moines, IA 50265
515/225-5400

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DATE: 5-25-90

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MISCELLANEOUS FACTS ON IOWA AGRICULTURE

Iowa ranked third in the value of 1989 farm crops with $5.5 billion -- 19 percent more than the 1988 value of $4.6 billion. Corn accounted for 56 percent of the total crop value, soybeans for 32 percent and hay for 10 percent. California with $9.5 billion was first in crop value and Illinois was second in 1989 with $5.9 billion.

* * *

Iowa's cash receipts of $2.4 billion from hog marketings in 1988 equalled the total for the next three largest states in total hog marketings -- Illinois ($1.0 billion), Minnesota ($.7 billion) and Indiana ($.7 billion).

* * *

Iowa's cash receipts from crop and livestock marketings in 1988 totaled $9 billion. The top five commodities in cash receipts and their percentage of the total were: hogs, 27.0 percent; soybeans, 23.0 percent; cattle and calves, 22.0 percent; corn, 19.0 percent; and dairy products, 5.0 percent.

* * *

The 1987 Census of Agriculture shows the average age of Iowa farmers at 49.3 years -- compared to 47.6 in 1982, 47.5 in 1978, 49.7 in 1974, 48.5 in 1969, 48.5 in 1964 and 47.6 in 1959.

* * *

The Iowa farmer is able to feed himself and 278 other persons -- about 2½ times the food producing capability of the average U.S. farmer who produces enough to feed 123 people, about one-fourth of those living abroad.

Cash farm receipts in Iowa in 1988 totaled $9.0 billion. Cash receipts from livestock and livestock products totaled $5.0 billion -- 55.6 percent of the total. Crops accounted for $4.0 billion -- 44.4 percent of the total.

* * *

Iowa led all states in harvested acres with 24,097,000 acres in 1989.

* * *

Iowa ranks second in cash farm receipts for all commodities. It ranks first in hogs, first in corn, second in soybeans, fifth in cattle and calves, sixth in sheep and lambs, ninth in turkeys, tenth in dairy products and fifteenth in eggs.

* * *

In 1989 Americans consumed (boneless trimmed equivalent) an average of 65.0 pounds of beef per person; 44.1 pounds of pork; 46.5 pounds of chicken; and 13.3 pounds of turkey.

TERRY E. BRANSTAD
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319
515 281-5211

TELECOPY MESSAGE

DATE: 5/28 TIME: 1:15

TO: Chip Collins

FROM: Phil Dunshee

NUMBER OF PAGES SENT FOLLOWING THIS COVER SHEET: 3

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS OR COMMENTS:

NOTE: If you did not receive all of the pages, or if any of the pages are illegible, please call our office at (515) 281-8318. Our telecopy machine, a 3M EMT 9165, is automatic and operates 24 hours a day. The telephone number is (515) 281-6611.

GOVERNOR TERRY E. BRANSTAD

Summary of Education Initiatives

Faculty Salaries

- Phase I. Minimum salary of $18,000 for Iowa teachers
- $9 million.
- Phase II. General salary increases for Iowa teachers $38.5 million. Phase II to increase by allowable growth.
- Phase III. Supplemental pay plans, performance based pay plans, and comprehensive school transformation plans. $44.5 million. Phase III to increase by allowable growth.
- $2.1 million for faculty salary increases at Iowa's community colleges.
- Establishment of a professional development program for community college faculty.
- Significant, long-term improvements in the IPERS system.

School Funding

- Established a new school finance formula, providing an additional $19 million to Iowa schools in fiscal 1991-92.
- Authorized an Instructional Support Levy which may be used to supplement a school district's budget by as much as 10%.
- Increased funding for community colleges by nearly $50 million over the next decade, including funds for the establishment of quality instructional centers.

The Teaching Profession

- Established an autonomous Board of Educational Examiners to govern the licensing of Iowa teachers.
- Member of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

School Improvement on a National Scale

- Co-hosted the Education Summit with President Bush
- As Chair of the National Governors' Association established national education goals.
- Developing a process for monitoring progress on the goals.
- National recognition for Iowa's quality teachers and education system.
- Initiating a process for making Iowa schools "world-class."

GOVERNOR TERRY E. BRANSTAD

During the past eight years, we have accomplished a lot in education and we did it by working together. We have shown that improvements in education must come from the "bottom up," that teachers will respond like professionals when we treat them like professionals, and we have shown that we can get results when we work together. Working with people like Fred Comer, Keith Geiger, Ken Tilp - and now Angie King has made the difference. I looking forward to continuing our strong working relationship.

School Funding
Last year we worked together to establish a new school finance formula. This initiative will provide equity in funding which is unparalleled in any other state, and we did it without having our educational system declared unconstitutional as has happened in some other states. This year, I approved an increase in funding for community colleges by nearly $50 million over the next decade. I intend to maintain this commitment to funding education, and will continue to making funding for education a priority. Recently, I made some tough decisions on the budget, which will prevent an across-the-board cut in funding for Iowa schools.

Faculty Salaries
The Educational Excellence Act in 1987 provided substantial increases in salaries for Iowa teachers. The $92 million appropriation raised Iowa's rank in comparison with other states. Our rank is now 30, including funds provided under Phase III, so more progress is needed to reach the national average.

With your help, we raised salaries without a tax increase, maintained a reasonable pupil-teacher ratio and didn't call for a reduction in the number of teachers as others have suggested. We also provided increased salaries for community college faculty, and significantly improved IPERS benefits.

We can working toward the goal of reaching the national average by:

- Maintaining our commitment to the new school funding formulas.
- Protecting Phase III from raids by the General Assembly.
- Increasing funds for Phase II & III (over $4 million if allowable growth is 5%).
- Increasing the minimum salary for teachers.
- Providing additional pay for any new initiatives such as extended year programs.

War I and a refusal, for security reasons, to permit him to visit the Disneyland amusement center.

(Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Menshikov conceded Sept. 23 that both Soviet & U.S. security officials had been responsible for what he described as the excessive protective cordon surrounding Khrushchev. But he said security provisions should have been substantially reduced after Khrushchev's complaints in New York & Los Angeles that he was being prevented from meeting people.)

Khrushchev threatened to break off his U.S. visit and return to Moscow after listening to a critical speech by Mayor Poulson at an L.A. civic dinner later Sept. 19. Denouncing Poulson for referring to his "we will bury you" remark, Khrushchev said he had "answered the statement before. . . . In Russia, a provincial mayor would not be reelected if he didn't keep up with the news." "It took us only about 12 hours to get here," Khrushchev warned, "perhaps it would take us only about 10½ hours to get back." Poulson, chiding Khrushchev for his prediction of capitalism's "burial," had said: "We tell you in the friendliest terms possible we are planning no funerals—yours or our own."

Khrushchev, in his address, appealed for serious study of his total disarmament proposals. Asserting "that the First [sic] Commandment of the Christian religion says 'Thou shalt not kill,'" Khrushchev said: "It is a question of war or peace between our countries, a question of the life or death of the peoples."

Taken on a tour of the 20th Century-Fox studios, Khrushchev was shown a can-can dance from the forthcoming film "Can-Can." (Commenting on it, he told newsmen Sept. 20 in San Francisco that "it was immoral." "A person's face is more beautiful than his backside.")

San Francisco—Khrushchev travelled to San Francisco by train Sept. 20, breaking his trip from Los Angeles to mingle with friendly crowds in Santa Barbara & St. Luis Obispo, Calif.

Welcomed by the most enthusiastic crowds of his trip thus far, Khrushchev contrasted this with Los Angeles' criticism. He told San Francisco Mayor George Christopher, however, that he never had "refused any political disputes" on "the question of our opposing ideologies" because "it is in argument that the truth is born." But he warned against any recriminations that would make "more profound" the differences between East & West.

(The N.Y. Times reported Sept. 20 that U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge, Khrushchev's escort on his U.S. tour, had been instructed to shield Khrushchev from ideological arguments with local politicians. He was ordered to permit legitimate debate but to prevent any deliberate taunting of Khrushchev. A White House statement warned Sept. 21 that "discourtesies" shown Khrushchev would not serve the purpose of "constructive meetings" between him & Pres. Eisenhower.)

Khrushchev met with 7 American labor leaders Sept. 20 for a heated discussion of the U.S. & Soviet ways of life. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther reported after the dinner meeting that Khrushchev & the labor leaders had found their positions "irreconcilable" and unable to support any statement of agreement. Khrushchev was said to have been intensely angered by questions about Soviet policy on disarmament, Hungary & the right to strike. Khrushchev asserted that Soviet workers had the "juridical right" to stop work but that none had done so in years because they were content and in agreement with the Soviet Govt. He accused the AFL-CIO leaders of being "agents for capitalists" and of "peddling the Dulles line" in foreign policy.

The 7 labor leaders, all AFL-CIO vice presidents, were: Reuther, James B. Carey of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, Paul L. Phillips of the United Papermakers & Paperworkers, O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Karl F. Feller of the United Brewery Workers & Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union. (A resolution approved Sept. 21 by the biennial convention of the AFL-CIO, meeting in San Francisco, denounced Khrushchev as 'more truculent & demanding in his aggressio than Stalin," particularly with respect to Soviet policies on Berlin.)

Khrushchev protested Sept. 21 against a remark by Reuther that he (Khrushchev) had described himself as "the dictator of the working class" in the USSR. A summary of the dinner meeting issued by the labor leaders Sept. 21 said that Khrushchev had categorized himself as "head of the [Soviet] working class." It also confirmed that Khrushchev had rejected suggestions that the U.S. & USSR remove the stigma of political motivation from their programs of aid to underdeveloped nations by establishing a joint foreign aid program.

(Pres. Eisenhower, in a personal message read to the AFL-CIO convention Sept. 18 by Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell, had noted that "one of the most important reasons" for the Khrushchev visit to the U.S. "was to give him a chance to see our working men & women." The President's message was dispatched after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who had refused to meet Khrushchev, had denounced the Soviet leader Sept. 17 for efforts to enslave the world through "deceit, treachery & inhuman ruthlessness.")

Khrushchev took a brief walk through San Francisco streets Sept. 21, toured the Bay area aboard the Coast Guard cutter Gresham and visited the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Hq., where he talked with ILW Pres. Harry Bridges, terming him less hostile than other U.S. labor leaders he had met. Khrushchev later toured a shopping center near San Francisco & an IBM electronic computer plant near San Jose. He told IBM Pres. Thomas J. Watson Jr. that his talks with U.S. businessmen had produced "no conflicts" but that his meetings with "trade union leaders or . . . politicians" had been "not so smooth."

Khrushchev told Capt. B. P. Clark of the Gresham that the USSR was "scrapping 90 to 95% of our cruisers, including some that were just on the verge of being commissioned," to "rely mainly on submarines."

In an address later Sept. 21 at a San Francisco civic dinner, Khrushchev said San Franciscans had "charmed" him by their reception. "But," he said, "you have charmed my heart, not my head. I still think that our system is a good system." "You may not agree with us, but we are guided by noble aspirations in our struggle for communism, and we are going to wage this struggle not by force of arms but by our words," Khrushchev pledged.

Des Moines—Khrushchev flew to Des Moines, Ia. Sept. 22 and was greeted by enthusiastic crowds after being welcomed by Iowa Gov. Herschel C. Loveless & Des Moines Mayor Charles F. Iles.

Khrushchev toured Des Moines in an open car under relaxed security regulations and visited factories of the John Deere Farm Machinery Co. & Des Moines (meat) Packing Co. He told a sidewalk radio interviewer that he favored "one meeting or a couple of meetings a year" at the summit level. Introduced to the American hot-dog during his visit to the packing plant, he conceded laughingly that "we have beaten you to the moon, but you have beaten us in sausage-making."

Khrushchev, in an address later Sept. 22, challenged Iowa to compete with the USSR's Krasnodar area in corn production. He cited the USSR's recent agricultural successes but admitted that "your output per person employed in agriculture is . . . much higher than on our collective farms." He attributed this disparity to the USSR's collective farm system in which labor was determined by area population, not solely (as in the U.S.) by an area's economic need for labor. Khrushchev's major exhortation: "Let there be more corn & more meat and . . . no hydrogen bombs at all."

Khrushchev drove 70 miles to Coon Rapids, Ia. Sept. 23 to visit the farm of Roswell Garst, wealthy hybrid corn grower who had met Khrushchev during several visits to the USSR. Khrushchev inspected Garst's farm, argued with him about corn-planting techniques and was mobbed by newsmen and photographers until Garst employes & police cleared them from his path. Khrushchev met with Adlai E. Stevenson and told him that he believed an East-West agreement would be reached on a multi-stage disarmament plan under strict controls.

Khrushchev also visited the Iowa State College in Ames, Ia., Sept. 23 and agreed to act on a personal appeal from Mr. & Mrs. Paulius Leonas of Chicago to permit their 2 children to leave Soviet Lithuania & rejoin them in the U.S.

Pittsburgh—Khrushchev arrived in Pittsburgh late Sept. 23 and was greeted by Acting Mayor Thomas J. Gallagher & small crowds attributed to the late hour. The city's "Golden Triangle" downtown area was illuminated for Khrushchev to substitute for the absent flare of furnaces in strikebound Monongahela Valley steel plants. Khrushchev toured downtown Pittsburgh in an open car amidst friendly crowds Sept. 24 and visited