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Illinois Farm Bureau 12/10/91 [OA 8331]

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<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(Chicago, Illinois)

For Immediate Release

December 10, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
TO CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE

Chicago Mercantile Exchange  
Chicago, Illinois

12:05 P.M. CST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. And, Jack, thank you, sir, for that more-than-generous introduction. To Bill Brodsky, my thanks to you, sir, for arranging all of this, coming from Wall Street to Chicago, as you have. I'm delighted to be with you. To Leo -- Leo Melamed -- the Babe Ruth of the Exchange, I want to thank him. (Applause.) And, of course, salute two others with me -- your great Governor, my friend, Jim Edgar -- (applause) -- and Ed Madigan, who is our new -- former Illinois congressman, and now our able Secretary of Agriculture, who is up to his eyeballs in working with us to try to make a successful conclusion to this GATT Round. And he's knocking himself out, crossing the Atlantic Ocean back and forth, but we couldn't have a better Secretary of Agriculture trying to open up these foreign markets to our agricultural products.

Ed, thank you. (Applause.)

And I thought Jim Thompson was going to be with us, but maybe he's not that brave -- a member of the Board of Trade and a lawyer. (Laughter.) But he was here, and I salute him, a longtime friend.

Jack mentioned the visit to the trading floor, and I do want to thank everyone involved in that trip through that melee for their warmth of the reception and the -- I thought it would be pretty hard to match the emotion of last weekend out there in Pearl Harbor, but I'll tell you -- this was a little different. Younger kids, all -- there were a few old guys down there -- (laughter) -- but I'm talking about enthusiasm and the future. And it was a wonderfully inspiring trip through that floor, and I want to thank those of you who were here that participated in that and everybody else responsible for that visit. Thank you very, very much.

It's great to be back here and to have a chance to visit briefly with the leaders of the business community and leaders of this exchange. As you know, we've had a staff change at the White House, a new Chief of Staff coming there. And when John Sununu resigned, I looked to Chicago, I looked to the Windy City for help, for another sound manager, communicator and consummate politician. Well, Mike Ditka was busy with other responsibilities -- (laughter) -- and Sam Skinner, though, rose to the fore, and I think we're going to have a very good operation with your friend and mine, Sam, who did a great job as Secretary of Transportation, now in this new key place as we move into a new year.

I've really enjoyed my visits here to both exchanges today, the Board and then here. I've seen the future. It uses hand signals -- at least for now. (Laughter.) But then, I've also glimpsed at the fact that that's also changing. Speaking of hand signals, I saw a few riding in here. (Laughter.) They have a nice way here of making one feel at home. (Laughter.) No, actually it's been very, very friendly.

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But I really enjoyed the tour downstairs, and I also have been looking forward to this part of the program, here on the upper floor -- the futures market of the future -- I think we really can peek into the next century. Soon, probably sooner than you expect, this area will be as packed and busy as the trading pits below.

The Merc has become a bellweather of the future because it never, ever lost the inventive spirit of its founders. You defied the doomsayers when you pioneered that risk-pool management through the Exchange Trust. You established the first financial futures market, the International Monetary Market. You saw an international marketplace and established overseas offices before most exchanges even thought of setting up domestic branches. And you created Eurodollar Futures a decade ago -- and I know you celebrated its 10th anniversary yesterday, and you should be very, very proud of this world leadership.

In challenging times, you've thrived. And this year, you trimmed expenses to improve efficiency -- and your business grew by more than four percent, I'm told. Through the ups and downs of the business cycle, you've operated without requiring a dime's worth of assistance from the American taxpayer. And you've taken care of your own without losing your momentum for a single minute.

It's great to be here -- I mentioned him earlier -- with Leo Melamed whom, I suppose, you call the father of the future. And now, you all know of his professional accomplishments, but he never left his imagination at the office. As many of you know, he has also written prodigiously. His greatest triumph was the science fiction thriller, *The Tenth Planet*. It's not about Capitol Hill; it is another science fiction thriller.

Sometimes, though, debates on Capitol Hill about the economy sound as if they were about life on another planet. And you know, an economy does not run just on money. An economy lives and breathes on ideas and information.

Entrepreneurs like the men and women who trade in the Merc's pits, the farmers who work the fields by day and the computers by night, arbitrageurs in London and investors the world over -- these people swap ideas, information, dreams and dares, and they fire an economy. Their energy drives our nation forward. They chart the course through the international marketplace.

A government that does not understand the gritty fundamentals of business cannot understand how to help an economy grow. Ten years ago, many of you stood with us as the Reagan-Bush administration took on the old wisdom that government could solve everything, and that business could flourish regardless of what burdens Washington heaped upon it. We cut the taxes and peeled away regulations, restrained spending, promoted free trade. And out of that came the longest peacetime economic expansion in the history of this country. While others may have sat back to enjoy their new prosperity, you were a driving dynamic here. You moved forward.

You've stood with my administration as we work to create the conditions for a more vibrant economy. I've asked Congress for three years to pass a series of growth initiatives -- job-creating initiatives. And the economy has turned sluggish. People want action. And I want action -- action to help people, action to make things better now and in the future.

And our administration believes as you do that the solution lies in free markets for free people. We've promoted straightforward measures to invigorate the economy, such as cut in the capital gains tax; banking reform, inclusive banking reform

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legislation; letting first-time home buyers use these IRAs for purchasing homes; a permanent tax credit for R&D, for research and development and so on.

We pushed other initiatives to make the most of our human capital now and in the future. A revolution, for example, in American education; a tough crime package to back up the police officers that we -- are supported by every single day of our lives; a tort reform bill up there that will put some caps on some of these mindlessly high settlements that are driving much of industry to its knees. And recently, a transportation bill that will create jobs and provide much needed repair for our roads and bridges and infrastructure.

And, again, I salute Sam Skinner for his leadership as our Secretary of Transportation on this important job-creating legislation.

Although both political parties will feel tempted to engage in partisan warfare when Congress comes back in January, reconvenes, I will be calling upon the Democrats and the Republicans to lay partisanship aside long enough to pass a clear, strong growth package. We owe it to the taxpayer; we owe it to those who have jobs and we owe it to those who don't have jobs to get that done regardless of politics. And I'm going to do that, no matter that 1992 is a presidential election year. (Applause.)

And I might say, being in his hometown, I can work with Dan Rostenkowski, your friend and mine who is Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. And if we had more like him I believe we could have gotten these problems solved long, long ago.

In the post-Cold-War world -- and you've set the example on this one -- we must thrive in the international marketplace. I am going to be meeting this weekend with President Salinas. And I know he was up visiting you all earlier this year. And the two of us are going to discuss trade matters in detail. And later this month I will promote free and fair trade -- read that, jobs -- with our allies in Japan and South Korea and Singapore, and also going down to Australia. Free and fair trade means more jobs for Americans.

And we must not pull back into some isolationistic sphere listening to the siren's call of "America first." I learned that lesson as a young kid just at the beginning of World War II, and I don't want to see this country go back to "America first" and protection. That will shrink markets and throw people out of work. And we need to stand together against that call from the left and against that call from the right to stay within ourselves. We owe the world leadership, and they're going to get it from this President. (Applause.)

You know, the allegation is that I spend a lot of time on foreign affairs. I do take -- I take great pride in some of the accomplishments we've made. I think America came together at Desert Storm and we found a new sense of confidence, a new spirit as a nation. And I'm not going to back away from that. I am proud that we're bringing parties that have stood at each other's throats for years, bringing them together in the Middle East to talk some peace. I'm proud of the way we've handled the evolution in the Soviet Union. And right today it is extraordinarily complicated.

But my point is, we cannot withdraw, we can't pull back. You can't do it. You're engaged in the markets, and well you should be, because that offers prosperity to the American people as well as to others. And I don't think a President should pull back in the face of domestic criticism by some partisans suggesting that we don't have to worry about our national security and that we don't see that jobs stem from being engaged with foreign countries, instead of being pulled back from engagement with foreign countries.

So I can do both. We can stay involved, work for world peace, enhance our national security, and now drive forward to get this economy moving by bipartisan action for growth -- economic growth that means jobs for the American people.

Years ago, Carl Sandburg described this city as "the hog butcher for the world." That was the Chicago of another era, another world. And today Chicago serves as the pork belly's future, the currency's future -- the future, period, of an international marketplace. And the one message I'd like to come out of this meeting here today and the other meetings I've had is that we are the hub of the international market. And countries that are emerging into democracy are looking to us for leadership in terms of making world markets. And nobody does it any better than the people right here in this room. (Applause.)

Thank you very, very much. And now get back to work and help us shape another American century. Thank you all. I'm glad to be with you. (Applause.)

END

12:18 P.M. CST

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 10, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU

The Illinois Farm Bureau  
Chicago, Illinois

1:45 P.M. CST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, John, and to all the members, thank you. Thank you, John White. Governor Edgar. And to Secretary Madigan, son of Illinois who is doing a superb job as our Secretary of Agriculture. I'm glad he flew out here with us. To Congressman Ewing, who will be flying back with us, I understand, on Air Force One, back to Washington. We've welcomed him to the Congress and proud he's there. To Enid Schlipf, who has been at my side today, and I'm grateful for that -- his counsel. We had a session, a listening session, getting counsel from business people, and it was most appropriate that Misters White and Schlipf were there.

And to all of you ladies and gentlemen of the Illinois Farm Bureau, thank you for that warm reception and for your hospitality. I feel that I've come to the right place. My top priority is to get this country moving faster and more confidently on the path of economic progress.

I've had excellent visits this morning on the trading floors at the Merc and at the Board of Trade. I lost three pounds in the process just kind of working my way through those hand signals. And it was wonderful. And I had the privilege to have both John and Enid, who are leaders of the Farm Bureau, at my side during those sessions and also Billy Goat's -- (laughter) -- I think you guys were up there -- the marvelous burger place here. But speaking of farming, let me give you a little bit of historical trivia that will not send you into euphoria, but I want -- I always try to claim kinship with various states. And my great-grandfather, David Walker, grew up on a farm near Bloomington, Illinois. How about that one? Nobody's ever heard that before. (Applause.)

But anyway, meeting with so many Illinois farmers and agribusiness leaders, I've had a chance to talk face-to-face with some, men and women who are leading the way. You see, agriculture is a perennial export leader, and recently exports have been a tremendous factor, a big factor in our overall economic growth. And here's how important that is: Every billion dollars in agricultural exports means approximately 25,000 American jobs.

American farmers understand how the world works. You know that taking a stand for peace and stability abroad, supporting emerging democracies, developing free and fair international markets will make our national economy much stronger. You know what a determined American involvement in global trade represents to the bottom line: It means higher net farm income.

So first, I really wanted to thank enthusiastically -- give thanks for the Farm Bureau's efforts to keep America a leader in world commerce and world security. I know I speak for several hundred thousand young servicemen and women in saying thank you for

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all your support during Desert Shield and thank you for all your support during Desert Storm. We are very, very grateful.

The Farm Bureau's leadership is vital to our progress for free and fair trade. No mistake about it. You made a big contribution to getting the North American Free Trade talks off and running. You've helped launch our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative for trade and investment throughout the Western Hemisphere. I can assure you, because of your foresight, we can look forward to unprecedented prosperity and economic security for hundreds of millions of North and South Americans -- from the Illinois prairies to the pampas of the Argentine.

Secretary Madigan and Ambassador Carla Hills are working to secure a solid agreement for global trade at the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations. A successful GATT negotiation will literally revolutionize world agriculture trade, opening markets and leveling the playing field for American exports. When we achieve this, we will owe an incalculable debt to the Farm Bureau who has always looked ahead and never looked back on this important question of international trade. (Applause.)

And I might say, John, you're quite a contrast, this marvelous organization, to the noisy voices that want to withdraw us into isolationism and protectionism. They say they want to put "America first." You have the common sense to recognize that America is first, and will remain first only if we stay engaged in world markets and involved in world security. And as long as I am President, that's exactly what I intend to do. (Applause.)

American agriculture is productive and competitive because of its strong orientation to free markets. Our agriculture owes much to such fundamentals as advancing productivity, embracing new technologies, moving forward to new frontiers in scientific research.

Rural America is a model of strength on social issues that are vital to our future. Thank God that family and family values remain so important to agricultural America. Farm communities, let's face it, they face many hardships, but they always involve parents in the schools -- and that always produces better students. With programs such as 4-H and FFA -- Future Farmers of America -- rural America takes a leading role in our America 2000 strategy to revolutionize, literally revolutionize our education.

I can't tell you how impressed I am also at how much most farmers know about computers. Not speaking for all of you, I understand, but some of you. But I've had enough trouble just finding the "on" switch on my computer, say nothing of getting the cursor to move where and when I want it to. But anyone who doesn't appreciate the sophistication -- the point is this -- anyone who doesn't appreciate the sophistication of the modern farmer doesn't understand the modern farmer.

Last month, by the way -- maybe some of you all were out there -- but I spoke to 18,000 of our best and brightest kids at the Future Farmers of America Convention in Kansas City. And let me tell you, I can't contain my excitement thinking about the day when those young men and women become the leaders of our country. They were bright and alert and patriotic and forward-looking. And somebody -- parents in this room and across agricultural America -- are doing a wonderful job with these young men and women. (Applause.)

The guy that introduced me was so good, I thought he was getting ready to run against me. (Laughter.) But anyway, you should have heard him. He's a real articulate dude. (Laughter.)

Another concern I know you share with me is the drug problem. The stakes here involve not just the economy, but our deepest social and moral well-being. Wherever I go in this country, I call attention to those who fight the drug war on the front lines. I praise the businessmen and women who keep drugs out of their companies, and the neighborhood youth centers that keep teenagers off the streets. So let me take this opportunity right now to thank hundreds and thousands of Americans who don't get mentioned often enough for their devotion in running the strongest kind of drug-free workplaces. And I'm referring, again, to the moms and the dads and the grandparents who run America's family farms. (Applause.)

Now, I know that sometimes times are tough for America's farmer. And that's why we stand by our commitment to help ease the pain caused by natural disasters. This week I will be signing legislation to provide drought and disaster relief. Many farmers in Illinois and other states suffered unusually severe losses this year and last year. And this legislation will provide much-needed assistance for hard-hit farmers. And I will be delighted to sign it. (Applause.)

Now, I know that the economic downturn is hurting a lot of people in virtually every sector. And I've heard from some tough, optimistic people on my visit just today, but they didn't sugarcoat their message about the pain and the problems the country is going through right now.

You and I know that we've got to do more to get the economy on the move, to get confidence back. And I'm prepared to fight harder than ever for a series of growth initiatives. And when members of Congress go back to work in January, after Christmas, they'll hear from me in no uncertain terms. My growth initiatives will give Americans the freedom and incentive to get higher yields from their efforts. A top priority -- and John referred to this -- is to cut capital gains taxes. I know it's a top priority of the Farm Bureau, too, and I want to express my deep thanks for your outstanding support on this initiative.

Our high taxes on capital -- our high taxes then on capital gains are way out of line with the policies in other successful economies. Germany has no capital gains -- no tax on capital gains on assets held longer than six months. In Japan, an entrepreneur who sells the company that he's built from scratch pays a tax of one percent. A capital gains tax cut will free up the capital that we need for growth. And it will increase the value of land, of labor and capital all at once by reducing the tax on success. And I am going to keep on fighting until we get that done. (Applause.)

Right now, we place entrepreneurs in a lose-lose situation. When they risk money and effort on something that fails, they lose. And when they risk money on a winner, we tax the capital gain and they lose again. We have to put an end to this lose-lose approach to the economy. A capital gains cut will stimulate investment and create jobs in every sector. And quite frankly, it will restore some fundamental fairness to the way we treat farmers and the way we treat home owners.

Capital gains tax relief is but a part of our program. Thanks to leadership from Illinois' own Sam Skinner, our soon-to-be Chief of Staff, I expect soon to sign a transportation bill that creates new jobs while rebuilding our roads and bridges. And I'm working for a research tax credit to help new technologies create more jobs; working for new IRAs to help the first-time home buyer, stimulate that home building market; and for bank reform -- we desperately need comprehensive bank reform to help America compete in the 21st century and to help free up capital right now.

We want our children's future to be worthy of the dreams and sacrifices that built and sustained America as a great nation. Back in 1862, in spite of his preoccupation with the Civil War, our President established back then the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Abraham Lincoln revered the American farmer. He believed deeply and stated eloquently that a strong American agriculture was the key to preserving our nation's independence.

A century and a quarter later, the men and women of Illinois ag are worthy heirs to Lincoln's vision. You and this organization form a vital force for keeping America strong and free. And I am looking forward to seeing some of you, many of you maybe, next month at the American Farm Bureau National Convention out in Kansas City. And I am delighted to be with you today. And I am proud to work with you to help keep this great country of ours growing and thriving. I pledge to you I will do my level best to lead this country to new growth and new opportunity.

May God bless you and may God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

END

2:01 P.M. CST

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

(Chicago, Illinois)

For Immediate Release

December 10, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

The Soybean Pit  
Chicago Board of Trade  
Chicago, Illinois

10:23 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Billy and thank you, Tom. Listen, it's a great pleasure to be with all of you. And standing next to me is a guy who most of you know, son of Illinois, Ed Madigan, the Secretary of Agriculture -- (applause) -- doing a great job.

Listen, we wanted to come by and see this great market. And all of you ought to know that, around the world, people are trying as they come out from behind that Iron Curtain to emulate the market here, free trading and a very, very important area. And you are doing more for agriculture and for business, and we are very, very grateful to you.

Let me just say a word. I am not happy, and nor is anybody, with the state of the economy. We want to see it moving. We want to see it growing. And I will gather up the best ideas I can between now and the time that the Congress comes back, try to lay partisan politics aside and get this country moving by a strong growth package that was long overdue. (Applause.)

The current performance of this economy is unacceptable; growth is too slow. But there are some encouraging signs: interest rates are down -- mortgage interest rates, inflation seems to be holding down. And now we've just got to give it a kick and get it started up again. And I'm grateful to all of you for the example you've set, and now I guess we have about six minutes, but I want to see this place spring into action. Maybe I can learn a few new hand gestures.

Thank you all. God bless you, and God bless the United States. (Applause.)

END

10:26 A.M. EST

*farm income?*

(Duggan/Simon)  
December 9, 1991  
Draft Three  
Farm.TS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1991  
1:25 p.m.

Thank you. Governor Edgar, Secretary Madigan, Congressman Ewing, John White, Enid Schlipf, and ladies and gentlemen of the Illinois Farm Bureau:

*Molly Osborne*

*[SHLIF]*

I feel I've come to the right place. My top priority is to get this country moving faster and more confidently on the path of economic progress. I've had excellent visits this morning on the trading floors at the Merc and the Board of Trade. And I had the privilege to have John White and Enid Schlipf, leaders of the Illinois Farm Bureau at my side during those sessions and also at lunch. I feel a real kinship with Illinois farmers. You see, my great-grandfather, David Walker, grew up on a farm near Bloomington, Illinois. The values and virtues my mother and her parents taught me owed a lot to him and his upbringing.

*George Herbert Walker III*

Meeting so many Illinois farmers and agribusiness leaders, I've had a chance to talk face to face with men and women who are leading the way. Agriculture is our <sup>a</sup> ~~our~~ perennial export leader, and recently exports have been <sup>a big</sup> ~~the top~~ factor in our overall economic growth. And here's how important that is: Every billion dollars in ~~agricultural~~ exports means <sup>30,000</sup> 30,000 new American jobs. \\\

*Keith Collins  
720-955  
USDA*

American farmers understand how the world works. You know that taking a stand for peace and stability abroad, supporting emerging democracies, and developing free and fair international

markets will make our national economy stronger. You know what a determined American involvement in global trade represents to the bottom line: It means higher net farm income. \\

So first, I want to offer enthusiastic thanks for the Farm Bureau's efforts to keep America a leader in world commerce and world security. I know I speak for several hundred thousand young servicemen and women in saying thanks for all your support during Desert Shield and Desert Storm. \\

The Farm Bureau's leadership is vital to our progress for free and fair trade. You've made a big contribution to getting the North American Free Trade Talks off and running. You've helped launch our Enterprise for the Americas <sup>Initiative</sup> ~~program~~ for trade and investment throughout the Western Hemisphere. I can assure you: Because of your foresight, we can look forward to unprecedented prosperity and economic security for hundreds of millions of North and South Americans -- from the Illinois prairies to the Argentine pampas.

Secretary Madigan and Ambassador Carla Hills are working to secure a solid agreement for global trade at the Uruguay round of the GATT negotiations. A successful GATT negotiation will revolutionize world agriculture trade, opening markets and leveling the playing field for American exports. When we achieve this, we'll owe an incalculable debt to the Farm Bureau.

You're quite a contrast to the noisy voices that want to withdraw us into isolationism and protectionism. They say they want to put "America First." You have the common sense to

recognize that America is first -- and we'll remain first only if we stay engaged in world markets and involved in world security.

In Kiev and Moscow and every other capital of the old Soviet empire, everyone now admits that seventy years of sorry economic performance wasn't because of a long streak of bad weather. It was the marriage of socialism and totalitarianism that turned eastern Europe's breadbaskets into basket cases. But here, the challenges are different. We must contend with forces of political expediency. They want to push us inward, slash production, toss our free market successes on the trash heap, and hand our agriculture over to a central-planning cadre of American commissars. \\ ((Oh, well. You remember what Yakov Smirnov says: "What a country!" \\ ))

American agriculture is productive and competitive because it stands on strong fundamentals -- advancing productivity, embracing new technologies, and moving forward to new frontiers of scientific research, to name just a few.

Rural America is a model of strength on social issues vital to our future. Farm communities face many hardships, but they always involve parents in schools -- and that always produces better students. With programs such as 4-H and Future Farmers of America, rural America takes a leading role in our America 2000 strategy to revolutionize our education. ((I can't tell you how impressed I am at how much most farmers know about computers. I've had enough trouble just finding the "on" switch on mine.))

Anyone who doesn't appreciate the sophistication of the modern farmer doesn't understand the modern farmer.

17-13-91

Last month, by the way, I spoke to 18,000 of our best and brightest kids at the Future Farmers of America convention in Kansas City. And let me tell you: I can't contain my excitement thinking about the day when those young men and women become the leaders of our country.

Another concern I know you share with me is the drug problem. The stakes here involve not just the economy but our deepest social and moral well-being. Wherever I go in this country, I call attention to those who fight the drug war on the front lines. I praise the businessmen and women who keep drugs out of their companies, and the neighborhood youth centers that keep teenagers off the streets. So let me take this opportunity right now to thank hundreds of thousands of Americans who don't get mentioned often enough for their devotion in running the strongest kind of drug-free workplaces. I'm referring to the moms and dads and grandparents who run America's family farms. \\  
\\

[Now I know sometimes times are tough for America's farmers.

That's why we stand by our commitment to help ease the pain

caused by natural disasters. ~~[[I'm proud to have signed~~ I will ~~sign]]~~ <sup>This week</sup> ~~new~~ <sup>to provide</sup> legislation for drought and disaster relief. ~~Illinois~~ <sup>Many farmers in</sup> and neighboring states suffered unusually severe ~~droughts~~ <sup>losses</sup> this year, ~~and it is only fair that we keep to our tradition of~~ <sup>and last year.</sup> helping when such disasters strike.]

Jim Murr  
OMB  
3060  
Beth in  
Brady's  
Office

New  
language from  
Bob Grady

This legislation will provide much needed assistance for hard hit farmers.

I know the economic downturn is hurting a lot of people in virtually every sector. I've heard from some tough, optimistic people on my visits today, but they didn't sugar-coat their message about the pain and problems the country is going through right now.

You and I know we've got more to do to get the economy on the move. I'm prepared to fight harder than ever for a series of growth initiatives -- and when members of Congress go back to work in January, they'll hear from me in no uncertain terms. ((I'm a little self-conscious about using this bit of Washingtonese here in the heartland. I suspect that when you say "growth initiatives" in Illinois, the ingredients that come to mind are hybrid seed, some good prairie topsoil, and a lot of fertilizer. \ Back in Washington, lack of fertilizer never seems to be a problem. \\ \ ))

My growth initiatives will give Americans the freedom and incentive to get higher yields from their efforts. A top priority is to cut capital gains taxes. I know it is a top priority of the Farm Bureau, too, and I want to express my deep thanks for your outstanding support on this initiative. Our high taxes on capital gains are way out of line with the policies in other successful economies. Germany has no capital gains tax. Japan's effective rate is much, much lower than ours. A capital gains tax cut will free up the capital we need for growth. It will increase the value of land, labor and capital -- all at once -- by reducing our tax on success.

*Can be as low as 10%.*

Right now, we place entrepreneurs in a lose-lose situation. When they risk money and effort on something that fails, they lose. When they risk money on a winner, we tax their capital gain -- and they lose again. We have to put an end to this lose-lose approach to the economy. A capital gains cut will stimulate investment and create jobs in every sector. Quite frankly, it will restore some fundamental fairness to the way we treat farmers and homeowners.

Capital gains tax relief is only part of our program. [[While we work to preserve traditional wetlands, we're also making sure to protect the constitutional rights of landowners. Vice President Quayle is doing an outstanding job leading the Competitiveness Council in preventing needless, unreasonable regulations from making life more difficult for farmers and ranchers.]] And thanks to leadership from Illinois's own Sam Skinner, I expect soon to sign a transportation bill that creates new jobs while rebuilding our roads and bridges. I'm working for a research tax credit to help new technologies create more jobs; for new IRAs to help first-time home buyers; and for bank reform to help America compete in the 21st century.

We want our children's future to be worthy of the dreams and sacrifices that built and sustained America as a great nation.

Back in 1862, in spite of his preoccupation with a Civil War, our President ~~enlarged his Cabinet to~~ establish the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Abraham Lincoln revered the American farmer. He

*World Almanac 1992*  
*Dept. created 1862,*  
*but head of department didn't get cabinet rank until 1889*

believed deeply and stated eloquently that a strong American agriculture was the key to preserving our nation's independence.

A century and a quarter later, the men and women of Illinois agriculture are worthy heirs to Lincoln's vision. You and your organization form a vital force for keeping America strong and

*Christina  
Martin* free. I'm looking forward to seeing many of you again next month at the American Farm Bureau national convention in Kansas City.

I am delighted to be with you today, and I am proud to work with you to help keep our great country growing and thriving.

May God bless you and the United States of America.

# # #

(Duggan/Simon)  
December 6, 1991  
Draft Two  
Farm.TS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1991

[Acknowledgments]

I feel I've come to the right place. My top priority is to get this country moving faster and more confidently on the path of economic progress. With my visits this morning on the trading floors at the Merc and the Board of Trade -- and now here with the Illinois Farm Bureau -- I've had a chance to talk face to face with men and women who are leading the way. Agriculture is our perennial export leader, and recently exports have been the leading factor in our overall economic growth. And here's how important that is: Every billion dollars in manufactured exports means 20,000 new American jobs. [get appropriate data on farm exports in relation to jobs]

American farmers understand how the world works. They know that taking a stand for peace and stability abroad, supporting emerging democracies, and developing free and fair international markets will make our national economy stronger. They know what a robust American involvement in global trade represents on the bottom line: It means higher net farm income.

So first, I want to offer enthusiastic thanks for the Farm Bureau's efforts to keep America a leader in world commerce and world security. I know I speak for several hundred thousand

young servicemen and women in saying thanks for all your support during Desert Shield and Desert Storm. \\

The Farm Bureau's leadership is vital to our progress for free and fair trade. You've made a big contribution to keeping the North American Free Trade Talks moving on the fast track. You've helped get our Enterprise for the Americas program off to a great start, promoting trade and investment throughout the Western Hemisphere. I can assure you: because of your foresight, a generation from now hundreds of millions of North and South Americans -- from the Illinois prairies to the Argentine pampas -- will enjoy unprecedented prosperity and economic security.

The day is soon approaching when we'll sign that historic new agreement for global trade at the Uruguay round of the GATT negotiations. GATT will revolutionize world agriculture trade, opening markets and leveling the playing field for American exports. When we achieve this, we'll owe an incalculable debt to the Farm Bureau.

You're quite a contrast to the noisy voices that want to withdraw us into isolationism and protectionism. They say they want to put "America First." You have the common sense to recognize that America is first -- and that we'll remain first only if we stay engaged in world markets and involved in world security.

In Kiev and Moscow and every other capital of the old Soviet empire, everyone now admits that seventy years of socialism

turned eastern Europe's breadbaskets into basket cases. But here in our own country, you and I have to contend with political opponents want us to turn inward, slash production, toss our free market successes on the trash heap, and hand our agriculture over to a cadre of American commissars. \\ Oh, well. You remember what Yakov Smirnov says: "What a country!" \\

American agriculture is productive and competitive because it stands on strong fundamentals. Take education for instance. Farm communities face many hardships, but they always involve parents in schools -- and that always produces better students. With programs such as 4-H and FFA, rural America takes a leading role in our America 2000 strategy to revolutionize our education. ((I can't tell you how impressed I am at how much most farmers know about computers. I've had enough trouble just finding the "on" switch on mine.)) Anyone who doesn't appreciate the sophistication of the modern farmer doesn't understand the modern farmer.

Last month, by the way, I spoke to 18,000 of our best and brightest kids at the FFA convention in Kansas City. And let me tell you: I can't contain my excitement thinking about the day when those young men and women become the leaders of our country.

Consider problems like drugs, where not just the economy but our deepest social and moral well-being is at stake. Wherever I go in this country, I call attention to those who fight the drug war on the front lines. I praise the businessmen keep drugs out of their companies. So let me take this opportunity right now to

thank a couple of million Americans who don't get mentioned often enough for their devotion in running drug-free workplaces. I'm referring to the moms and dads and grandparents who run America's family farms. \\

In government policy, we have some solid fundamentals to keep our economy strong. I've followed policies and made appointments that helped bring interest rates to their lowest levels in nearly two decades. I know how important interest rates are to the farmers' enterprise. I'll work my hardest to keep those rates down.

[We stand by our commitment to help ease the pain caused by natural disasters. [[I'm proud to have signed this morning the drought and disaster relief legislation. (Also any other language on the bill) I only regret that Congress did not act several months ago when I asked it urgently to provide these funds.]] Illinois and neighboring states suffered unusually severe droughts this year, and it is only fair that we keep to our tradition of helping when such disasters strike.]

We know we've got more to do to get the economy on the move. During the next session of Congress, I'll renew the fight for series of growth initiatives. ((I'm a little self-conscious about using this bit of Washingtonese here in the heartland. I suspect that when you say "growth initiatives" in Illinois, the ingredients that come to mind are hybrid seed, some good prairie topsoil, and a lot of fertilizer. \ Back in Washington, we have

plenty of fertilizer -- and I'm not talking about the chemical kind. \\ \\ ))

My legislative growth package aims at giving Americans the freedom to get the highest yields from the plow-and-seed types of growth package. A top priority is to cut capital gains taxes. Our high taxes on capital gains are way out of line with the policies in other successful economies. Germany has no capital gains tax. Japan's effective rate is much, much lower than ours. A capital gains tax cut will free up the capital we need for growth. It will increase the value of land, labor and capital - - all at once -- by reducing our tax on success.

Right now, we place entrepreneurs in a lose-lose situation. When they risk money and effort on something that fails, they lose. When they risk money on a winner, we tax their capital gain -- and they lose again. We have to put an end to this lose-lose approach to the economy. A capital gains cut will stimulate investment and create jobs in every sector. Quite frankly, it will restore some fundamental fairness to the way we treat farmers and homeowners.

Capital gains tax relief is only part of our program. Thanks to leadership from Illinois's own Sam Skinner, <sup>tomorrow I'll</sup> ~~I've just~~ signed a transportation bill that creates new jobs while rebuilding our infrastructure. I'm working for a research tax credit to help new technologies create more jobs; for new IRAs to help first-time home buyers; and for bank reform to help

Americans and our financial institutions compete in the 21st century.

We want our children's future to be worthy of the dreams and sacrifices that built and sustained America as a great nation. Back in 1862, in spite of his preoccupation with a Civil War, our greatest President enlarged his Cabinet to establish the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Abraham Lincoln revered the American farmer. He believed deeply and stated eloquently that a strong American agriculture was the key to preserving our nation's independence.

A century and a quarter later, Illinois farmers are worthy heirs to Lincoln's vision. You and your organization form a vital force for keeping America strong and free. I am delighted to be with you and I am proud to work with you to help keep our great country growing and thriving.

May God bless you and the United States of America.

# # #

John White - President  
from Elburn, Ill  
annual mtg.

Palmer House

2500-3000

TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN
WANTS TO SEE YOU	Madigan
RETURNED YOUR CALL	

75th

Ann.

*Address to the Wisconsin State  
Agricultural Society, Milwaukee, Wisconsin*

*Members of the Agricultural Society and Citizens of Wisconsin:*

Agricultural Fairs are becoming an institution of the country; they are useful in more ways than one; they bring us together, and thereby make us better acquainted, and better friends than we otherwise would be. From the first appearance of man upon the earth, down to very recent times, the words "*stranger*" and "*enemy*" were *quite* or *almost*, synonymous. Long after civilized nations had defined robbery and murder as high crimes, and had affixed severe punishments to them, when practiced among and upon their own people respectively, it was deemed no offence, but even meritorious, to rob, and murder, and enslave *strangers*, whether as nations or as individuals. Even yet, this has not totally disappeared. The man of the highest moral cultivation, in spite of all which abstract principle can do, likes him whom he *does* know, much better than him whom he does *not* know. To correct the evils, great and small, which spring from want of sympathy, and from positive enmity, among *strangers*, as nations, or as individuals, is one of the highest functions of civilization. To this end our Agricultural Fairs contribute in no small degree. They make more pleasant, and more strong, and more durable, the bond of social and political union among us. Again, if, as Pope declares, "happiness is our being's end and aim," our Fairs contribute much to that end and aim, as occasions of recreation—as holidays. Constituted as man is, he has positive need of occasional recreation; and whatever can give him this, associated with virtue and advantage, and free from vice and disadvantage, is a positive good. Such recreation our Fairs afford. They are a present pleasure, to be followed by no pain, as a consequence; they are a present pleasure, making the future more pleasant.

But the chief use of agricultural fairs is to aid in improving the great calling of *agriculture*, in all its departments, and minute divisions—to make mutual exchange of agricultural discovery, information, and knowledge; so that, at the end, *all* may know every thing, which may have been known to

but *one*, or to but a *few*, at the beginning—to bring together especially all which is supposed to not be generally known, because of recent discovery, or invention.

And not only to bring together, and to impart all which has been *accidentally* discovered or invented upon ordinary motive; but, by exciting emulation, for premiums, and for the pride and honor of success—of triumph, in some sort—to stimulate that discovery and invention into extraordinary activity. In this, these Fairs are kindred to the patent clause in the Constitution of the United States; and to the department, and practical system, based upon that clause.

One feature, I believe, of every fair, is a regular *address*. The Agricultural Society of the young, prosperous, and soon to be, great State of Wisconsin, has done me the high honor of selecting me to make that address upon this occasion—an honor for which I make my profound, and grateful acknowledgement.

I presume I am not expected to employ the time assigned me, in the mere flattery of the farmers, as a class. My opinion of them is that, in proportion to numbers, they are neither better nor worse than other people. In the nature of things they are more numerous than any other class; and I believe there really are more attempts at flattering them than any other; the reason of which I cannot perceive, unless it be that they can cast more votes than any other. On reflection, I am not quite sure that there is not cause of suspicion against you, in selecting me, in some sort a politician, and in no sort a farmer, to address you.

But farmers, being the most numerous class, it follows that their interest is the largest interest. It also follows that that interest is most worthy of all to be cherished and cultivated—that if there be inevitable conflict between that interest and any other, that other should yield.

Again, I suppose it is not expected of me to impart to you much specific information on Agriculture. You have no reason to believe, and do not believe, that I possess it—if that were what you seek in this address, any one of your own number, or class, would be more able to furnish it.

You, perhaps, do expect me to give some general interest to the occasion; and to make some general suggestions, on

practical matters. I shall attempt nothing more. And in such suggestions by me, quite likely very little will be new to you, and a large part of the rest possibly already known to be erroneous.

My first suggestion is an inquiry as to the effect of greater *thoroughness* in all the departments of Agriculture than now prevails in the North-West—perhaps I might say in America. To speak entirely within bounds, it is known that fifty bushels of wheat, or one hundred bushels of Indian corn can be produced from an acre. Less than a year ago I saw it stated that a man, by extraordinary care and labor, had produced of wheat, what was equal to two hundred bushels from an acre. But take fifty of wheat, and one hundred of corn, to be the *possibility*, and compare with it the actual crops of the country. Many years ago I saw it stated in a Patent Office Report that eighteen bushels was the average crop throughout the wheat growing region of the United States; and this year an intelligent farmer of Illinois, assured me that he did not believe the land harvested in that State this season, had yielded more than an average of eight bushels to the acre. The brag crop I heard of in our vicinity was two thousand bushels from ninety acres. Many crops were thrashed, producing no more than three bushels to the acre; much was cut, and then abandoned as not worth threshing; and much was abandoned as not worth cutting. As to Indian corn, and, indeed, most other crops, the case has not been much better. For the last four years I do not believe the ground planted with corn in Illinois, has produced an average of twenty bushels to the acre. It is true, that heretofore we have had better crops, with no better cultivators; but I believe it is also true that the soil has never been pushed up to one-half of its capacity.

What would be the effect upon the farming interest, to push the soil up to something near its full capacity? Unquestionably it will take more labor to produce *fifty* bushels from an acre, than it will to produce *ten* bushels from the same acre. But will it take more labor to produce fifty bushels from *one* acre, than from *five*? Unquestionably, thorough cultivation will require more labor to the *acre*; but will it require more to the *bushel*? If it should require just as *much* to the bushel, there are some *probable*, and several *certain*, advantages in

favor of the thorough practice. It is probable it would develop those unknown causes, or develop unknown cures for those causes, which of late years have cut down our crops below their former average. It is almost certain, I think, that in the deeper plowing, analysis of soils, experiments with manures, and varieties of seeds, observance of seasons, and the like, these cases would be found. It is certain that thorough cultivation would spare half or more than half, the cost of land, simply because the same product would be got from half, or from less than half the quantity of land. This proposition is self-evident, and can be made no plainer by repetitions or illustrations. The cost of land is a great item, even in new countries; and constantly grows greater and greater, in comparison with other items, as the country grows older.

It also would spare a large proportion of the making and maintaining of inclosures—the same, whether these inclosures should be hedges, ditches, or fences. This again, is a heavy item—heavy at first, and heavy in its continual demand for repairs. I remember once being greatly astonished by an apparently authentic exhibition of the proportion the cost of inclosures bears to all the other expenses of the farmer; though I can not remember exactly what that proportion was. Any farmer, if he will, can ascertain it in his own case, for himself.

Again, a great amount of “locomotion” is spared by thorough cultivation. Take fifty bushels of wheat, ready for the harvest, standing upon a *single* acre, and it can be harvested in any of the known ways, with less than half the labor which would be required if it were spread over *five* acres. This would be true, if cut by the old hand sickle; true, to a greater extent if by the scythe and cradle; and to a still greater extent, if by the machines now in use. These machines are chiefly valuable, as a means of substituting animal power for the power of men in this branch of farm work. In the highest degree of perfection yet reached in applying the horse power to harvesting, fully nine-tenths of the power is expended by the animal in carrying himself and dragging the machine over the field, leaving certainly not more than one-tenth to be applied directly to the only end of the whole operation—the gathering in the grain, and clipping of the straw. When grain is very

thin on the ground, it is always more or less intermingled with weeds, ches and the like, and a large part of the power is expended in cutting these. It is plain that when the crop is very thick upon the ground, the larger proportion of the power is directly applied to gathering in and cutting it; and the smaller, to that which is totally useless as an end. And what I have said of harvesting is true, in a greater or less degree of mowing, plowing, gathering in of crops generally, and, indeed, of almost all farm work.

The effect of thorough cultivation upon the farmer's own mind, and, in reaction through his mind, back upon his business, is perhaps quite equal to any other of its effects. Every man is proud of what he does *well*; and no man is proud of what he does *not* do well. With the former, his heart is in his work; and he will do twice as much of it with less fatigue. The latter performs a little imperfectly, looks at it in disgust, turns from it, and imagines himself exceedingly tired. The little he has done, comes to nothing, for want of finishing.

The man who produces a good full crop will scarcely ever let any part of it go to waste. He will keep up the enclosure about it, and allow neither man nor beast to trespass upon it. He will gather it in due season and store it in perfect security. Thus he labors with satisfaction, and saves himself the whole fruit of his labor. The other, starting with no purpose for a full crop, labors less, and with less satisfaction; allows his fences to fall, and cattle to trespass; gathers not in due season, or not at all. Thus the labor he has performed, is wasted away, little by little, till in the end, he derives scarcely anything from it.

The ambition for broad acres leads to poor farming, even with men of energy. I scarcely ever knew a mammoth farm to sustain itself; much less to return a profit upon the outlay. I have more than once known a man to spend a respectable fortune upon one; fail and leave it; and then some man of more modest aims, get a small fraction of the ground, and make a good living upon it. Mammoth farms are like tools or weapons, which are too heavy to be handled. Ere long they are thrown aside, at a great loss.

The successful application of *steam power*, to farm work is a *desideratum*—especially a Steam Plow. It is not enough, that

a machine operated by steam, will really plow. To be successful, it must, all things considered, plow *better* than can be done with animal power. It must do all the work as well, and *cheaper*; or more *rapidly*, so as to get through more perfectly *in season*; or in some way afford an advantage over plowing with animals, else it is no success. I have never seen a machine intended for a Steam Plow. Much praise, and admiration, are bestowed upon some of them; and they may be, for aught I know, already successful; but I have not perceived the demonstration of it. I have thought a good deal, in an abstract way, about a Steam Plow. That one which shall be so contrived as to apply the larger proportion of its power to the cutting and turning the soil, and the smallest, to the moving itself over the field, will be the best one. A very small stationary engine would draw a large gang of plows through the ground from a short distance to itself; but when it is not stationary, but has to move along like a horse, dragging the plows after it, it must have additional power to carry itself; and the difficulty grows by what is intended to overcome it; for what adds power also adds size, and weight to the machine, thus increasing again, the demand for power. Suppose you should construct the machine so as to cut a succession of short furrows, say a rod in length, transversely to the course the machine is locomoting, something like the shuttle in weaving. In such case the whole machine would move North only the width of a furrow, while in length, the furrow would be a rod from East to West. In such case, a very large proportion of the power, would be applied to the actual plowing. But in this, too, there would be a difficulty, which would be the getting of the plow *into*, and *out of*, the ground, at the ends of all these short furrows.

I believe, however, ingenious men will, if they have not already, overcome the difficulty I have suggested. But there is still another, about which I am less sanguine. It is the supply of *fuel*, and especially of *water*, to make steam. Such supply is clearly practicable, but can the expense of it be borne? Steam-boats live upon the water, and find their fuel at stated places. Steam mills, and other stationary steam machinery, have their stationary supplies of fuel and water. Railroad locomotives have their regular wood and water station. But the steam

plow is less fortunate. It does not live upon the water; and if it be once at a water station, it will work away from it, and when it gets away can not return, without leaving its work, at a great expense of its time and strength. It will occur that a wagon and horse team might be employed to supply it with fuel and water; but this, too, is expensive; and the question recurs, "can the expense be borne?" When this is added to all other expenses, will not the plowing cost more than in the old way?

It is to be hoped that the steam plow will be finally successful, and if it shall be, "*thorough cultivation*"—putting the soil to the top of its capacity—producing the largest crop possible from a given quantity of ground—will be most favorable to it. Doing a large amount of work upon a small quantity of ground, it will be, as nearly as possible, stationary while working, and as free as possible from locomotion; thus expending its strength as much as possible upon its work, and as little as possible in travelling. Our thanks, and something more substantial than thanks, are due to every man engaged in the effort to produce a successful steam plow. Even the unsuccessful will bring something to light, which, in the hands of others, will contribute to the final success. I have not pointed out difficulties, in order to discourage, but in order that being seen, they may be the more readily overcome.

The world is agreed that *labor* is the source from which human wants are mainly supplied. There is no dispute upon this point. From this point, however, men immediately diverge. Much disputation is maintained as to the best way of applying and controlling the labor element. By some it is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital—that nobody labors, unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow, by the use of that capital, induces him to do it. Having assumed this, they proceed to consider whether it is best that capital shall *hire* laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent; or *buy* them, and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far they naturally conclude that all laborers are necessarily either *hired* laborers, or *slaves*. They further assume that whoever is once a *hired* laborer, is fatally fixed in that condition for life; and

thence again that his condition is as bad as, or worse than that of a slave. This is the "*mud-sill*" theory.

But another class of reasoners hold the opinion that there is no *such* relation between capital and labor, as assumed; and that there is no such thing as a freeman being fatally fixed for life, in the condition of a hired laborer, that both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them groundless. They hold that labor is prior to, and independent of, capital; that, in fact, capital is the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not *first* existed—that labor can exist without capital, but that capital could never have existed without labor. Hence they hold that labor is the superior—greatly the superior—of capital.

They do not deny that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital. The error, as they hold, is in assuming that the *whole* labor of the world exists within that relation. A few men own capital; and that few avoid labor themselves, and with their capital, hire, or buy, another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class—neither work for others, nor have others working for them. Even in all our slave States, except South Carolina, a majority of the whole people of all colors, are neither slaves nor masters. In these Free States, a large majority are neither *hivers* nor *hired*. Men, with their families—wives, sons and daughters—work for themselves, on their farms, in their houses and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand, nor of hirelings or slaves on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital; that is, labor with their own hands, and also buy slaves or hire freemen to labor for them; but this is only a *mixed*, and not a *distinct* class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class. Again, as has already been said, the opponents of the "*mud-sill*" theory insist that there is not, of necessity, any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. There is demonstration for saying this. Many independent men, in this assembly, doubtless a few years ago were hired laborers. And their case is almost if not quite the general rule.

The prudent, penniless beginner in the world, labors for

wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land, for himself; then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This, say its advocates, is *free* labor—the just and generous, and prosperous system, which opens the way for all—gives hope to all, and energy, and progress, and improvement of condition to all. If any continue through life in the condition of the hired laborer, it is not the fault of the system, but because of either a dependent nature which prefers it, or improvidence, folly, or singular misfortune. I have said this much about the elements of labor generally, as introductory to the consideration of a new phase which that element is in process of assuming. The old general rule was that *educated* people did not perform manual labor. They managed to eat their bread, leaving the toil of producing it to the uneducated. This was not an insupportable evil to the working bees, so long as the class of drones remained very small. But *now*, especially in these free States, nearly all are educated—quite too nearly all, to leave the labor of the uneducated, in any wise adequate to the support of the whole. It follows from this that henceforth educated people must labor. Otherwise, education itself would become a positive and intolerable evil. No country can sustain, in idleness, more than a small per centage of its numbers. The great majority must labor at something productive. From these premises the problem springs, “How can *labor* and *education* be the most satisfactorily combined?”

By the “*mud-sill*” theory it is assumed that labor and education are incompatible; and any practical combination of them impossible. According to that theory, a blind horse upon a tread-mill, is a perfect illustration of what a laborer should be—all the better for being blind, that he could not tread out of place, or kick understandingly. According to that theory, the education of laborers, is not only useless, but pernicious, and dangerous. In fact, it is, in some sort, deemed a misfortune that laborers should have heads at all. Those same heads are regarded as explosive materials, only to be safely kept in damp places, as far as possible from that peculiar sort of fire which ignites them. A Yankee who could invent a strong *handed* man without a head would receive the everlasting gratitude of the “*mud-sill*” advocates.

But Free Labor says “no!” Free Labor argues that, as the Author of man makes every individual with one head and one pair of hands, it was probably intended that heads and hands should cooperate as friends; and that that particular head, should direct and control that particular pair of hands. As each man has one mouth to be fed, and one pair of hands to furnish food, it was probably intended that that particular pair of hands should feed that particular mouth—that each head is the natural guardian, director, and protector of the hands and mouth inseparably connected with it; and that being so, every head should be cultivated, and improved, by whatever will add to its capacity for performing its charge. In one word Free Labor insists on universal education.

I have so far stated the opposite theories of “*Mud-Sill*” and “Free Labor” without declaring any preference of my own between them. On an occasion like this I ought not to declare any. I suppose, however, I shall not be mistaken, in assuming as a fact, that the people of Wisconsin prefer free labor, with its natural companion, education.

This leads to the further reflection, that no other human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought, as agriculture. I know of nothing so pleasant to the mind, as the discovery of anything which is at once *new* and *valuable*—nothing which so lightens and sweetens toil, as the hopeful pursuit of such discovery. And how vast, and how varied a field is agriculture, for such discovery. The mind, already trained to thought, in the country school, or higher school, cannot fail to find there an exhaustless source of profitable enjoyment. Every blade of grass is a study; and to produce two, where there was but one, is both a profit and a pleasure. And not grass alone; but soils, seeds, and seasons—hedges, ditches, and fences, draining, droughts, and irrigation—plowing, hoeing, and harrowing—reaping, mowing, and threshing—saving crops, pests of crops, diseases of crops, and what will prevent or cure them—implements, utensils, and machines, their relative merits, and how to improve them—hogs, horses, and cattle—sheep, goats, and poultry—trees, shrubs, fruits, plants, and flowers—the thousand things

of which these are specimens—each a world of study within itself.

In all this, book-learning is available. A capacity, and taste, for reading, gives access to whatever has already been discovered by others. It is the key, or one of the keys, to the already solved problems. And not only so. It gives a relish, and facility, for successfully pursuing the yet unsolved ones. The rudiments of science, are available, and highly valuable. Some knowledge of Botany assists in dealing with the vegetable world—with all growing crops. Chemistry assists in the analysis of soils, selection, and application of manures, and in numerous other ways. The mechanical branches of Natural Philosophy, are ready help in almost everything; but especially in reference to implements and machinery.

The thought recurs that education—cultivated thought—can best be combined with agricultural labor, or any labor, on the principle of *thorough* work—that careless, half performed, slovenly work, makes no place for such combination. And thorough work, again, renders sufficient, the smallest quantity of ground to each man. And this again, conforms to what must occur in a world less inclined to wars, and more devoted to the arts of peace, than heretofore. Population must increase rapidly—more rapidly than in former times—and ere long the most valuable of all arts, will be the art of deriving a comfortable subsistence from the smallest area of soil. No community whose every member possesses this art, can ever be the victim of oppression in any of its forms. Such community will be alike independent of crowned-kings, money-kings, and land-kings.

But, according to your programme, the awarding of premiums awaits the closing of this address. Considering the deep interest necessarily pertaining to that performance, it would be no wonder if I am already heard with some impatience. I will detain you but a moment longer. Some of you will be successful, and such will need but little philosophy to take them home in cheerful spirits; others will be disappointed, and will be in a less happy mood. To such, let it be said, "Lay it not too much to heart." Let them adopt the maxim, "Better luck next time;" and then, by renewed exertion, make that better luck for themselves.

And by the successful, and the unsuccessful, let it be remembered, that while occasions like the present, bring their sober and durable benefits, the exultations and mortifications of them, are but temporary; that the victor shall soon be the vanquished, if he relax in his exertion; and that the vanquished this year, may be victor the next, in spite of all competition.

It is said an Eastern monarch once charged his wise men to invent him a sentence, to be ever in view, and which should be true and appropriate in all times and situations. They presented him the words: "*And this, too, shall pass away.*" How much it expresses! How chastening in the hour of pride!—how consoling in the depths of affliction! "*And this, too, shall pass away.*" And yet let us hope it is not *quite* true. Let us hope, rather, that by the best cultivation of the physical world, beneath and around us; and the intellectual and moral world within us, we shall secure an individual, social, and political prosperity and happiness, whose course shall be onward and upward, and which, while the earth endures, shall not pass away.

September 30, 1859

### To William E. Frazer

W. E. Frazer, Esq

Springfield, Ills.

Dear Sir:

Nov. 1. 1859

Yours of the 24th. ult. was forwarded to me from Chicago. It certainly is important to secure Pennsylvania for the Republicans, in the next Presidential contest; and not unimportant to, also, secure Illinois. As to the ticket you name, I shall be heartily for it, *after* it shall have been fairly nominated by a Republican national convention; and I can not be committed to it *before*. For my single self, I have enlisted for the permanent success of the Republican cause; and, for this object, I shall labor faithfully in the ranks, unless, as I think not probable, the judgment of the party shall assign me a different position. If the Republicans of the great State of Pennsylvania, shall present Mr. Cameron as their candidate for the

ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU  
Bloomington, IL  
FAX Phone No. 309-557-2559  
Operator: Barb Walker  
309-557-3330

Date: December 6, 1991

To: Molly Osborn  
The White House

FAX Number: 202-456-1647

From: Len Gardner  
Executive Director  
Governmental Affairs Division

Number of Pages Sent 4  
(Including Cover Page)

Special Instructions Enclosed is the information which you have requested. If you should have any questions or need further information, please feel free to contact me.  
Thank you.

## Condensed Program

### Sunday, December 8

- 3:15 p.m. Open Session Resolutions
- 4:30 p.m. Vespers
- 6:00 p.m. IAA Board - County Presidents Dinner
- 6:30 p.m. Young Farmers Discussion  
Quarter Finals
- 8:00 p.m. Young Farmers Discussion  
Quarter Finals
- 8:00 p.m. 75th Anniversary Celebration

### Monday, December 9

- 8:00 a.m. Young Farmers Discussion Meet  
Semi-Finals
- 8:00 a.m. Marketing & Commodities Conference
- 8:30 a.m. IFLA Annual Meeting
- 9:30 a.m. Young Farmers Discussion Meet Finals
- 10:00 a.m. Featured Speaker—Allen Tethaar
- 10:45 a.m. Young Farmers Award Presentations
- 1:00 p.m. IAA General Session
- 2:30 p.m. AITC Conference
- 4:30 p.m. District Meetings  
(odd districts)
- 5:30 p.m. Association of IAA Partnership Meeting

### Tuesday, December 10

- 7:30 a.m. Dairywomen's Breakfast
- 7:30 a.m. Women in Farm Bureau Conference
- 8:00 a.m. Governmental Affairs Conference
- 9:00 a.m. IAA General Session  
Keynote Speaker - Warren Brooks
- 10:15 a.m. IAAA Annual Meeting
- 10:30 a.m. Topic Conferences  
Emerging Challenges for  
U.S. Agriculture  
Health Care Policy Challenges
- 1:00 p.m. IAA General Session
- 2:30 p.m. Prime Timers Information Meeting
- 4:30 p.m. District Caucuses  
(even districts)
- 8:00 p.m. IAA General Session

### Wednesday, December 11

- 8:00 a.m. IAA General Session



1. The number of attendees is 3000.
2. The audience will consist of County Farm Bureau leaders, members and staff.
3. Deau Klackner's attendance is unknown at the present time.
4. John White, Jr. is the President of the Illinois Farm Bureau.
5. The location of the IAA (Illinois Agricultural Association) Annual Meeting is the Palmer House in Chicago, Illinois. The dates are Sunday, December 8 to Wednesday, December 11, 1991.
6. The agenda of the meeting follows.