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

OA/ID Number: 13820
Folder ID Number: 13820-011

Folder Title:
Agricultural Communicators Congress 6/30/92 [OA 7575]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	6	3

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Memo	Michele Nix to Janice Crouse, Re: Ag Communicators Congress. [Open Upon Deed of Gift - March 16, 2015] (1 pp.)	06/24/92	PRM	
02. List	Re: Presidents of the Sponsoring Organizations; contains personal information. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	
03. List	Re: Presidents of the Sponsoring Organizations; contains personal information [double-sided]. (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Agricultural Communicators Congress 6/30/92

Pinksheet Number: RML1733
OA/ID Number: 07575
Date Closed: 12/1/2004
FOIA/Sys Case #: S
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

**AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS
JEFFERSON AUDITORIUM, USDA \ JUNE 30, 1992 \ 1:30 P.M.**

THANK YOU, ED, FOR THAT INTRODUCTION. IT'S GOOD TO SEE SARA WYANT, MARSHA MAUZEY, DAVID KING, PAUL WESSLUND, AND TAYLOR BROWN. THANK YOU ALL FOR THAT WARM WELCOME.

BEFORE I GO FURTHER, LET ME MAKE A SHORT STATEMENT I KNOW WILL BE OF INTEREST TO ALL OF YOU -- INDEED, TO ALL AMERICANS. THIS MORNING, AMBASSADOR MALCOLM TOON BRIEFED ME ON HIS TRIP LAST WEEK TO RUSSIA TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY AMERICAN POW'S OR MIA'S COULD BE ALIVE THERE.

- 2 -

HIS REPORT MAKES CLEAR THAT PRESIDENT YELTSIN STANDS BY HIS PLEDGE -- PROVIDING US ACCESS TO RUSSIAN OFFICIALS AND OPENING UP KGB ARCHIVES. BUT AMBASSADOR TOON ALSO REPORTS THAT HIS SEARCH HAS YET TO UNCOVER ANY EVIDENCE THAT AMERICAN POW'S OR MIA'S ARE CURRENTLY BEING HELD IN RUSSIA.

AS PRESIDENT, I TAKE IT TO BE AN ARTICLE OF FAITH -- A SOLEMN COVENANT WITH THOSE WHO SERVE THIS COUNTRY:

- 3 -

THE UNITED STATES WILL ALWAYS MAKE EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT -- TAKE EVERY POSSIBLE ACTION -- TO LEARN THE FATE OF THOSE TAKEN PRISONER OR MISSING IN ACTION. OUR AIM REMAINS: A FULL ACCOUNTING FOR EVERY POW AND MIA -- NOTHING LESS.

AT MY INSTRUCTION, AMBASSADOR TOON WILL CONTINUE HIS WORK WITH THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT -- INCLUDING AN EXHAUSTIVE SEARCH OF SOVIET ARCHIVES.

- 4 -

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT HAS PROMISED TO MAKE A DEFINITIVE STATEMENT ON THIS ISSUE WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS. WE WILL PURSUE EVERY CREDIBLE ACCOUNT OF AMERICAN POW'S OR MIA'S HELD BY THE SOVIET REGIME.

NOW, TO THE ISSUE AT HAND: FIRST, MY THANKS TO YOU FOR THE GREAT JOB YOU DO IN KEEPING FARMERS, RANCHERS AND AGRIBUSINESS OWNERS NOT JUST WELL-INFORMED, BUT THE BEST-INFORMED IN THE WORLD. I KNOW YOU HAVE THEIR RESPECT AND GRATITUDE. YOU HAVE MINE, TOO.

DEMOCRACY WORKS BECAUSE AT ITS HEART IS ONE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE -- FREEDOM. FREEDOM IS ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS, SELF-DETERMINATION AND PEACE AMONG NATIONS. IT'S ALSO ABOUT THE FREE FLOW OF IDEAS AND INFORMATION. THAT'S WHERE YOUR JOB COMES IN. THAT'S WHY YOUR WORK IS SO IMPORTANT -- NOT ONLY TO DEMOCRACY AND FREE ENTERPRISE -- BUT ALSO TO AGRICULTURE.

THANKS IN PART TO THE JOB YOU DO EVERY DAY, AGRICULTURE IS AMERICA'S NUMBER ONE INDUSTRY.

THE NEWS LATELY HAS BEEN TAKEN UP WITH URBAN ISSUES, BUT I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT RURAL ISSUES ARE EQUALLY IMPORTANT. MY GROWTH AGENDA WILL BENEFIT ALL AMERICANS.

WITH LOWER CAPITAL GAINS TAXES, INVESTMENT TAX CREDITS AND HEALTH CARE REFORM, FARMERS ARE MAJOR BENEFICIARIES OF MY ECONOMIC GROWTH AGENDA. OUR POLICIES HAVE KEPT INTEREST RATES LOW -- SO FARM DEBT HAS GONE DOWN WHILE INCOME HAS GONE UP.

WITH OUR COMMON-SENSE AGRICULTURE POLICY, WE CAN SECURE A MORE PROSPEROUS FUTURE FOR FARMERS BY EXPANDING AND CREATING MARKETS -- BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WITH A FOURTH OF OUR PRODUCTION SOLD ABROAD, THE WORLD LOOKS TO AMERICAN FARMERS FOR ITS FOOD AND FIBER NEEDS. THIS YEAR, THAT ADDS UP TO AN EXPECTED \$41 BILLION IN EXPORTS -- THE SECOND HIGHEST IN HISTORY -- AND AN \$18 BILLION POSITIVE TRADE BALANCE.

THAT'S NOT ALL. THESE FARM EXPORTS GENERATE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF JOBS HERE AT HOME.

EXPORTS ARE A KEY TO AGRICULTURE'S CONTINUED STRENGTH AND ECONOMIC GROWTH. THAT'S WHY MY ECONOMIC PLAN INCLUDES PROGRAMS TO ACTIVELY PROMOTE THEM. AND THAT'S WHY WE'RE WORKING TO EXPAND MARKETS AND OPEN NEW ONES ON SEVERAL FRONTS. WE'RE GOING TO KNOCK DOWN TRADE BARRIERS. AND ENSURE FAIR COMPETITION FOR AMERICAN FARMERS IN THE WORLD MARKETPLACE.

THE GATT AND NAFTA AGREEMENTS ARE CRITICAL. I WILL NOT LET UP ON MY COMMITMENT TO THEM. I WILL CONTINUE TO PRESS OUR TRADING PARTNERS. A GATT AGREEMENT IS CLEARLY IN EVERYONE'S BEST INTERESTS BECAUSE IT WILL INCREASE ECONOMIC GROWTH WORLDWIDE. BUT WHILE WE WORK FOR AN AGREEMENT, WE WILL DEFEND THE INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

AMERICA'S AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY IS TIED TO EXPORTS.

NINETY-FIVE PERCENT OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION LIVES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, AND GLOBAL POPULATION GROWTH IS OUTPACING OURS BY 70 PERCENT EACH YEAR. WE WANT TO MAKE SURE OUR FARMERS AND RANCHERS ARE IN A POSITION TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE TRADE OPPORTUNITIES THIS GROWTH OFFERS BY FREEING FARMERS TO MAKE DECISIONS BASED ON MARKET DEMANDS.

EXPORT CREDITS TO RUSSIA AND OTHER NEW NATIONS OF THE OLD USSR ARE OPENING THE DOOR TO A VAST AND IMPORTANT MARKET FOR OUR AGRICULTURAL GOODS -- ONE THAT HOLDS INCREDIBLE POTENTIAL FOR OUR PRODUCERS.

AS YOU KNOW, SECRETARY MADIGAN ANNOUNCED EARLIER THAT WE WOULD MAKE \$150 MILLION IN EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEES AVAILABLE TO RUSSIA AROUND JULY 1 AND ANOTHER \$150 AROUND AUGUST 1.

HOWEVER, IN RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT YELTSIN'S REQUEST, WE ANNOUNCED THAT BOTH CREDIT GUARANTEE PACKAGES -- A TOTAL OF \$300 MILLION -- WILL BE AVAILABLE ON OR ABOUT JULY 1. THIS COMPLETES THE \$600 MILLION CREDIT GUARANTEE OFFER I MADE TO RUSSIA ON APRIL 1. AND IT BRINGS TO \$4.85 BILLION THE VALUE OF CCC CREDIT GUARANTEE MY ADMINISTRATION HAS OFFERED TO THE FORMER USSR SINCE JANUARY 1991.

made available to assist US agricultural exports

THESE AND OTHER EXPORT PROGRAMS ARE KEEPING AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS COMPETITIVE AND BOOSTING EXPORT SALES.

IN ADDITION TO EXPANDING EXPORTS, REGULATORY REFORM IS ALSO A KEY PRIORITY. OUR REGULATORY CHANGES PUT THE FARMER BACK IN CHARGE. AS THE OLD SAYING GOES, "THE BEST WAY TO SOLVE FARM PROBLEMS IS TO CONSULT THE HARDEST HANDS."

I AM VERY PLEASED WITH THE JOB THAT VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE AND THE COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS IS DOING TO CUT BACK ON EXCESSIVE REGULATION. SINCE I ANNOUNCED THE MORATORIUM ON NEW REGULATIONS IN THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS, WE HAVE SAVED \$15 - \$20 BILLION IN THE COST OF EXCESSIVE RED TAPE -- AND THIS IS JUST A DOWN PAYMENT ON THINGS TO COME. OUR REGULATORY RELIEF INITIATIVE IS BASED ON COMMON-SENSE PRINCIPLES:

- 15 -

PUTTING THE INDIVIDUAL BACK IN CHARGE, CREATING JOBS FOR AMERICANS, AND PROTECTING PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL -- GUARANTEED UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

MY COMMITMENT TO DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE MARKETS IS EQUALLY STRONG. TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES HAVE OPENED THE WAY TO CREATE A NEW INDUSTRIAL FEED STOCK FOR AMERICA -- ONE DERIVED FROM AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES THAT WILL GIVE CONSUMERS PRODUCTS THAT ARE SAFER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT.

- 16 -

ED MADIGAN SHARES MY VISION OF TAPPING THIS COMMERCIAL POTENTIAL -- AND WE'RE SEEING REAL SUCCESS.

IN MY HOME STATE OF TEXAS, A GROUP OF IMAGINATIVE ENTREPRENEURS PLAN TO MAKE NEWSPRINT FROM A CROP CALLED KENAF [KE-NAFF]. AND IN NEBRASKA, ANOTHER GROUP IS MAKING COMFORTERS AND PILLOWS OUT OF MILK WEED FLOSS -- THAT'S RIGHT, MILK WEED FLOSS. AND IN ED MADIGAN'S ILLINOIS, THEY PLAN TO PRODUCE BIODEGRADABLE PLASTICS FROM FARM PRODUCTS.

AND, OF COURSE, THERE'S ETHANOL -- A GREAT AMERICAN SUCCESS STORY THAT IS NOW THE SINGLE LARGEST INDUSTRIAL USE OF CORN. THE CLEAN AIR ACT THAT I SIGNED INTO LAW PROVIDES NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR ETHANOL. LET ME SAY IT STRAIGHT OUT, IN PLAIN ENGLISH: I SUPPORT ETHANOL. AND I BELIEVE IT MUST BECOME A MAJOR PLAYER IN THE FUEL MARKET.

THE OXYGENATED FUELS PROGRAM CREATED BY THAT CLEAN AIR LAW WILL BE UP AND RUNNING THIS FALL.

WE WANT TO MAKE SURE THAT ETHANOL IS COMPETITIVE IN THE REFORMULATED GASOLINE PROGRAM. TO ENCOURAGE ETHANOL USE, I AM TODAY ANNOUNCING MY SUPPORT FOR AN AMENDMENT WHICH MAKES THAT GAS TAX EXEMPTION FOR ETHANOL PROPORTIONAL TO THE AMOUNT OF ETHANOL USED IN GASOLINE. THIS WILL ALLOW ETHANOL BLENDS TO COMPETE WITH OTHER ADDITIVES. THE BOTTOM LINE IS LESS CARBON MONOXIDE FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS, AND MORE SALES FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

AMERICANS ARE DOERS. WITH THEIR HARD WORK AND DETERMINATION TO GET THE JOB DONE, THEY ACCOMPLISH GREAT THINGS -- AS LONG AS GOVERNMENT DOESN'T GET IN THE WAY.

I'VE SAID IT BEFORE, AND I'LL SAY IT AGAIN TODAY: IT'S AMERICA'S ENTREPRENEURS -- MEN AND WOMEN OF FAITH, VISION AND IMAGINATION -- LIKE OUR FARMERS -- WHO CREATE OUR NATION'S WEALTH.

GET GOVERNMENT OUT OF THEIR WAY AND ON THEIR SIDE, AND YOU'LL SEE THERE'S NO LIMIT TO WHAT THEY CAN DO FOR THIS COUNTRY. THANK YOU -- AND NOW I'D BE HAPPY TO TAKE QUESTIONS.

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FACT CHECK CHANGES

Staffed copy

Crouse/Nix
Wednesday, June 24, 1992
2:18pm
[agri-com]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AGRICULTURE COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS
TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1992 @ 1:30 P.M.
JEFFERSON AUDITORIUM @ USDA

Thank you for that warm welcome. Thank you, Ed, for that introduction. It's good to see Sara Wyant - AAEA, Marsha Mauzey - ARC, David King - ACE, Paul Wesslund - CCA, and Taylor Brown - NAFB. When I told Barbara about coming to meet with you, she said, "Great -- you've got a lot in common with them. They are experts in agriculture; you, in politics -- that gives you fertilizer in common." That's Barbara -- down-to-earth.

Thank you all for your vital role in keeping our farmers, ranchers and agribusiness owners well-informed. You help make agriculture America's number one industry and our nation the world's largest exporter of agricultural products. (If you just had "representation on Capitol Hill," you'd be doing all right.)

The news lately has been taken up with urban issues, but I want you to know that rural issues are equally important. My growth agenda will benefit all Americans. Our farm programs are vital in producing these great outcomes for American agriculture.

We pushed bills through Congress in 1985 and 1990 that made U.S.

agriculture more market-oriented and more flexible. Now, we sell one-fourth of U.S. farm production abroad. *with an \$18 billion positive trade balance and if current estimates hold, exports will reach an est \$41 billion this year, the 2nd highest on record.* ~~Exports will reach an est \$41 billion this year, the 2nd highest on record. billion a year with an \$18 billion positive trade balance. Those~~

~~experts mean a million jobs here at home.~~ We have seen U.S. farm

debt go down and income go up. Agricultural exports this year

Suggested "These dollars spread throughout the economy." Agricultural exports generate jobs ^{not only} on the farm but all the way down the chain - that includes jobs for building ^{Caterpillar tractors, jobs in the trucking industry, in the rail industry,} jobs in rural communities - school teachers, etc.

~~are expected to be the second highest in history.~~ Folks, that's not bragging; that's fact.

The world is changing -- fast. And those changes can scare some people. But, today offers unprecedented opportunities for American prosperity. In agriculture, the marketplace for today and tomorrow is international trade. Fully ninety-five percent of the world's population lives outside the United States.

To be checked w/ Censuses
Global population growth is outpacing ours by 70 percent each year. That is why we are promoting exports so aggressively. We are going to knock down trade barriers, cut unfair export subsidies and remove the obstacles to free and fair trade. We are going to ensure fair competition for American farmers in the world marketplace.

The GATT and NAFTA agreements are critical -- I will not let up on my commitment to these agreements. Next month, at the Economic Summit in Munich, I will continue to press our trading partners. In the meantime, we are moving forward -- selling farm products abroad and righting wrongs. Take the European Community's oilseed policies that cost our soybean producers at least \$1 billion in annual losses. Twice, I've asked a GATT panel to review these policies and they've said -- unfair. Well, I am determined to see action -- to see that this issue will be resolved fairly. That's not retaliation; that's resolution. The EC must change its discriminatory policies.

My commitment to developing new markets for agricultural products is equally strong. Technological advances have opened

up tremendous possibilities and Ed Madigan shares my vision for tapping into their commercial potential. In my home state,

Texas, plans are underway to make newsprint from a crop called

[ke-NAFF] kenaf. In Nebraska, they're making comforters and pillows out of

milk-weed floss. And in Ed Madigan's home state, Illinois, they plan to produce biodegradable plastics from farm products. Then

there's ethanol -- an industry that has increased ^{its} ~~corn~~ production by 5,000 percent, making it the ^{single} largest industrial use of corn.

We have taken a number of steps to help producers export American products. ^{Over the last 8 years, we've committed \$5 billion to the EEP} ~~Our Export Enhancement Program is a \$15 billion commitment to help our products in tough markets.~~ ^{Program to make our exports competitive in tough markets.}

Our Export Credit Guarantee Program insures export loans against

loss. Our outreach to Russia and the other new nations of the old USSR holds incredible potential for our producers. Already,

profits are coming in from the ^{approximate} \$5 billion in export credits we've approved.

Regulatory reform is also an ongoing priority. When government tries to do the job for the farmer, it doesn't work. It's like the city boy who tried to get a calf back in the barn. He shoved from the side -- calf didn't move. Shoved from the back -- calf didn't budge. A cousin, raised on the farm, walked over, put his finger in the calf's mouth and easily led it through the barn door.

Our regulatory changes put the farmer back in charge. As the old saying goes, "The best way to solve farm problems is to consult the hardest hands." USDA has initiated "Easy Access" to

help our farmers and ranchers do business with their government.
Ed Madigan's 13 major regulatory changes will ~~save at least \$1~~^{contribute at least \$1}
~~billion~~ billion to the economy.

In big and small ways, we are removing the roadblocks to economic growth. We are setting the stage for a new era of economic prosperity. We're getting government out of the way and we're getting government on the side of our agricultural producers. The result is -- the sky's the limit.

Our farmers, ranchers and agribusiness leaders depend on you for reliable information in order to make good decisions. I challenge you to continue to keep them not just well-informed, but the best-informed producers in the world. Tell them about export opportunities, about the potential of alternative uses, about the steps we've taken to make government more responsive. That information will mean the difference between failure and success. When you give them good information, they'll make right choices. And when they prosper -- America will, too.

Thank you. And God bless the United States of America.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/30/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AGRICULTURE COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS
JUNE 30 - 1:30 p.m. - USDA

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOORE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	YEUTTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FINDLAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCGROARY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2 JUL 1992 07:07

June 29, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID F. DEMAREST *DD*
FROM: JANICE SHAW CROUSE, Ph.D. *Janice Crouse*
SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR THE
AGRICULTURE COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, June 30, at 1:30 p.m., you will address 450 members of the Agriculture Communicators Congress in the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Auditorium at the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 7 minutes/cards) thank the leaders of the Agriculture Communicators Congress for keeping farmers well informed, and emphasize that rural issues remain a priority in your Administration. Your remarks also point out the need to expand international markets for U.S. agricultural goods and to break down regulatory barriers to agricultural growth.

You will note on page 2 the brackets surrounding "GATT Trigger insert" (See attachment). The issue of whether to raise this issue in the text or simply in response to a question will be addressed by General Scowcroft in your morning meeting.

Crouse/Nix
June 26, 1992
RECONCILED

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS
JEFFERSON AUDITORIUM AT U.S.D.A.
TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1992
1:30 P.M.

*Ack - 5
Presidents +
Madigan
Names
only*

[Acknowledgements.] Thank you for the great job you do in keeping farmers, ranchers and agribusiness owners not just well-informed, but the best-informed in the world. I know you have their respect and gratitude. You have mine, too.

Democracy works because at its heart is one fundamental principle -- freedom. Freedom is about human rights, self-determination and peace among nations. It's also about the free flow of ideas and information. That's where your job comes in. That's why your work is so important -- not only to democracy and free enterprise -- but also to agriculture.

Thanks in part to the job you do every day, agriculture is America's number one industry. The news lately has been taken up with urban issues, but I want you to know that rural issues are equally important. My growth agenda will benefit all Americans.

With lower capital gains taxes, investment tax credits and health care reform, farmers are major beneficiaries of my economic growth agenda. Our policies have kept interest rates low -- so farm debt has gone down while income has gone up. With our common-sense agriculture policy, we can secure a more prosperous future for farmers by expanding and creating markets -- both at home and abroad.

With a fourth of our production sold abroad, the world looks to us -- to American farmers -- for its food and fiber needs. This year, that adds up to an expected \$41 billion in exports -- the second highest in history -- and an \$18 billion positive trade balance. That's not all. These farm exports ^{mean} generate ~~more~~ *hundreds of thousands of jobs right* ~~than a million jobs~~ here at home.

Exports are a key to agriculture's continued strength and economic growth. That's why my economic plan includes programs to actively promote them. And that's why we're working to expand markets and open new ones on several fronts. We're going to knock down trade barriers. And ensure fair competition for American farmers in the world marketplace.

The GATT and NAFTA agreements are critical. I will not let up on my commitment to them. ~~Next month, at the Economic Summit in Munich,~~ I will continue to press our trading partners. A GATT agreement is clearly in everyone's best interests because it will increase economic growth worldwide. But while we work for an agreement, we will defend the interests of the American farmer.

[[GATT TRIGGER INSERT?]]

America's agricultural prosperity is tied to exports. Ninety-five percent of the world's population lives outside the United States, and global population growth is outpacing ours by 70 percent each year. We want to make sure our farmers and ranchers are in a position to take advantage of the trade opportunities this growth offers by freeing farmers to make decisions based on market demands.

Export credits to Russia and other new nations of the old USSR are opening the door to a vast new market for our agricultural goods -- one that holds incredible potential for our producers.

Begin Foster insert

As you know, Secretary Madigan announced earlier that we would make \$150 million in export credit guarantees available to Russia around July 1 and another \$150 around August 1. However, in response to President Yeltsin's request, I am today announcing that both credit guarantee packages -- a total of \$300 million -- will be available on or about July 1. These and other export programs are keeping American agricultural products competitive and boosting export sales.

My commitment to developing alternative markets is equally strong. Technological advances have opened the way to create a new industrial feed stock for America -- one derived from agricultural commodities that will give consumers products that are safer for the environment. Ed Madigan shares my vision of tapping this commercial potential -- and we're seeing real success.

In my old home state of Texas, a group of imaginative entrepreneurs plan to make newsprint from a crop called kenaf [ke-NAFF]. And in Nebraska, another group is making comforters and pillows out of milk weed floss -- that's right, milk weed floss. And in Ed Madigan's Illinois, they plan to produce biodegradable plastics from farm products.

And, of course, there's ethanol -- a great American success story that is now the single largest industrial use of corn. The Clean Air Act that I signed into law provides new opportunities for ethanol. Let me say it straight out, in plain English: I support ethanol. And I believe it must become a major player in the fuel market.

The oxygenated fuels program created by that clean air law will be up and running this fall. We want to make sure that ethanol is competitive in the reformulated gasoline program. To encourage ethanol use, I am today announcing my support for an amendment which makes that gas tax exemption for ethanol proportional to the amount of ethanol used in gasoline. This will allow ethanol blends to compete with other additives. The bottom line is less carbon monoxide for American citizens, and more sales for American farmers.

Americans are doers. With their hard work and determination to get the job done, they accomplish great things -- as long as government doesn't get in the way.

I've said it before, and I'll say it again today: it's America's entrepreneurs -- men and women of faith, vision and imagination -- like our farmers -- who create our nation's wealth. Get government out of their way and on their side, and you'll see there's no limit to what they can do for this country.

Thank you -- and now I'd be happy to take questions.

#

POSSIBLE GATT TRIGGER INSERT

Two years ago, I worked with Congress to include in law a pair of "GATT triggers" to ensure that those interests were adequately safeguarded. The first of those triggers takes effect today, June 30th. Let me tell you what that means:

First, we will continue to produce what we need to compete -- so we will implement a 0% Acreage Reduction Program for wheat.

Second, we are prepared to waive minimum acreage set-asides for other commodities.

Third, we will establish a marketing loan for wheat and feed-grains.

And fourth, we will increase the levels of programs promoting American agricultural exports by 1 billion dollars. The law requires that we do this in 1994 and 1995. But today, we will move that deadline forward -- and begin to increase these programs in 1993. The message is simple: I will continue to work for an agreement -- but until one is reached, we will defend the interests of American agriculture.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 26, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID F. DEMAREST
FROM: JANICE SHAW CROUSE, PhD.
SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR AGRICULTURE COMMUNICATORS
CONGRESS

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, June 30, at 1:30 p.m., you will address 450 members of the Agriculture Communicators Congress in the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Auditorium at the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 7 minutes/cards) thank the leaders of the Agriculture Communicators Congress for keeping farmers well informed, and emphasize that rural issues remain a priority in your Administration. Your remarks also point out the need to expand international markets for U.S. agricultural goods and to break down regulatory barriers to agricultural growth.

You will note on page 2 the brackets surrounding "GATT Trigger insert". ~~There is still~~ The issue of whether to raise this issue in the text or simply in response to a question will be addressed by General Snowcroft in your morning meeting.

(see attachment).

Crouse/Nix
June 26, 1992
RECONCILED

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS
 U.S.D.A. JEFFERSON AUDITORIUM
 TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1992
 1:30 P.M.

[Acknowledgements.] Thank you for the great job you do in keeping farmers, ranchers and agribusiness owners not just well-informed, but the best-informed in the world. I know you have their respect and gratitude. You have mine, too.

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Thanks in part to the job you do every day, agriculture is America's number one industry. The news lately has been taken up with urban issues, but I want you to know that rural issues are equally important. My growth agenda will benefit all Americans.

With lower capital gains taxes, investment tax credits and health care reform, farmers are major beneficiaries of my economic growth agenda. Our policies have kept interest rates low -- so farm debt has gone down while income has gone up. With our common-sense agriculture policy, we can secure a more prosperous future for farmers by expanding and creating markets -- both at home and abroad.

With a fourth of our production sold abroad, the world looks to us -- to American farmers -- for its food and fiber needs. This year, that adds up to an expected \$41 billion in exports -- the second highest in history -- and an \$18 billion positive trade balance. That's not all. These farm exports generate more than a million jobs here at home.

Exports are a key to agriculture's continued strength and economic growth. That's why my economic plan includes programs to actively promote them. And that's why we're working to expand markets and open new ones on several fronts. We're going to knock down trade barriers. And ensure fair competition for American farmers in the world marketplace.

The GATT and NAFTA agreements are critical. I will not let up on my commitment to them. Next month, at the Economic Summit in Munich, I will continue to press our trading partners to resolve outstanding issues -- particularly in agriculture.

~~A~~ A GATT agreement is clearly in everyone's best interests because it will increase economic growth worldwide. But while we work for an agreement, we will defend the interests of the American farmer.

~~[[GATT TRIGGER INSERT ??]]~~

~~Two years ago, I worked with Congress to include in law a pair of "GATT triggers" to ensure that those interests were adequately safeguarded. The first of those triggers takes effect today, June 30th. Let me tell you what that means:~~

First, we will continue to produce what we need to compete -- so we will implement a 0% Acreage Reduction Program for wheat. Second, we are prepared to waive minimum acreage set-asides for other commodities. Third, we will establish a marketing loan for wheat and feed-grains. And fourth, we will increase the levels of programs promoting American agricultural exports by 1 billion dollars. The law requires that we do this in 1994 and 1995. But today, we will move that deadline forward -- and begin to increase these programs in 1993. The message is simple: I will continue to work for an agreement -- but until one is reached, we will defend the interests of American agriculture.]]

America's agricultural prosperity is tied to exports. Ninety-five percent of the world's population lives outside the United States, and global population growth is outpacing ours by 70 percent each year. We want to make sure our farmers and ranchers are in a position to take advantage of the trade opportunities this growth offers by freeing farmers to make decisions based on market demands.

Export credits to Russia and other new nations of the old USSR are opening the door to a vast new market for our agricultural goods -- one that holds incredible potential for our producers.

[[As you know, Secretary Madigan announced earlier that we would make \$150 million in export credit guarantees available to Russia around July 1 and another \$150 around August 1. However,

in response to President Yeltsin's request, I am today announcing that both credit guarantee packages -- a total of \$300 million -- will be available on or about July 1.]] These and other export programs are keeping American agricultural products competitive and boosting export sales.

My commitment to developing alternative markets is equally strong. Technological advances have opened the way to create a new industrial feed stock for America -- one derived from agricultural commodities that will give consumers products that are safer for the environment. Ed Madigan shares my vision of tapping this commercial potential -- and we're seeing real success.

In my old home state of Texas, a group of imaginative entrepreneurs plan to make newsprint from a crop called kenaf [ke-NAFF]. And in Nebraska, another group is making comforters and pillows out of milk weed floss -- that's right, milk weed floss. And in Ed Madigan's Illinois, they plan to produce biodegradable plastics from farm products.

And, of course, there's ethanol -- a great American success story that is now the single largest industrial use of corn. The Clean Air Act that I signed into law provides new opportunities for ethanol. Let me say it straight out, in plain English: I support ethanol. And I believe it must become a major player in the fuel market.

The oxygenated fuels program created by that clean air law will be up and running this fall. We want to make sure that ethanol is competitive in the reformulated gasoline program. To encourage ethanol use, I am today announcing my support for an amendment which makes that gas tax exemption for ethanol proportional to the amount of ethanol used in gasoline. This will allow ethanol blends to compete with other additives. The bottom line is less carbon monoxide for American citizens, and more sales for American farmers.

Americans are doers. With their hard work and determination to get the job done, they accomplish great things -- as long as government doesn't get in the way.

I've said it before, and I'll say it again today: it's America's entrepreneurs -- men and women of faith, vision and imagination -- like our farmers -- who create our nation's wealth. Get government out of their way and on their side, and you'll see there's no limit to what they can do for this country.

Thank you -- and now I'd be happy to take questions.

#

STATE OF PLAY ON AG SPEECH
McG -- 6/26/92

The draft on disc is reconciled and shortened, based on all staffing comments including the re-write from USDA.

The Grady GATT insert appears ~~at~~ below the text, on disc. NSC does not approve this insert.

A second insert is also below the text -- this insert could have an impact on futures markets, and should not be circulated.

Roger Porter's alternative GATT language is on paper, clipped to front of folder. It should be compared to whatever GATT insert finally emerges.



THE OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

NOTICE TO ALL OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING OCCUPANTS

The General Services Administration (GSA) will conduct quarterly tests of fire alarms during normal work hours.

Tests will be conducted on the first Wednesday of each quarter; and the next test will be on Wednesday, July 1, 1992, at 10:00 a.m.

1. An announcement will be made alerting occupants that an alarm test will be conducted.
2. Alarms will be activated by GSA personnel.
3. An announcement will be made reporting that the test has been completed.

Occupants are urged to report the audibility of the alarms to the GSA Electric Shop, extension 3296.

Because this will be only a test of the fire alarm system, occupants will not be required to evacuate the building. They may continue their normal activity during the test which is expected to last approximately five minutes.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
Facilities Management Division

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/26/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: -----

SUBJECT: CEA NUMBERS -- MAY PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAYS, COMMERCE DEPARTMENT RELEASE

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOORE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	YEUTTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

For your information.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

THE CHAIRMAN

June 26, 1992

02 JUN 26 10:08

MEMORANDUM FOR WHITE HOUSE SENIOR STAFF

FROM: MICHAEL J. BOSKIN *MJB*

SUBJECT: May Personal Income and Outlays, Commerce Department Release, This Morning, 10:00 a.m.

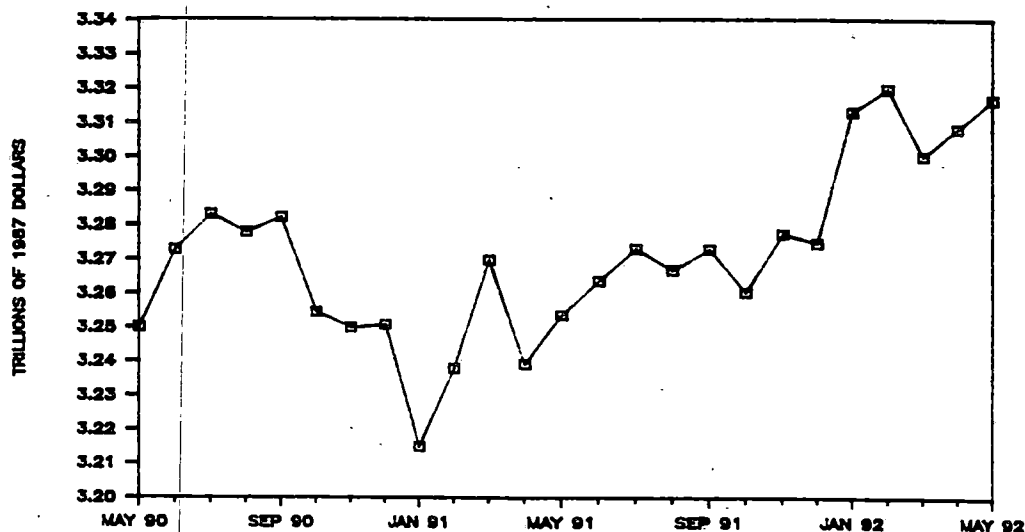
Personal income rose 0.3 percent in May, following a 0.1 percent increase in April. Private analysts had expected a 0.4 percent increase in May.

Real disposable personal income--income adjusted for inflation and taxes--rose 0.1 percent in May, following a 0.2 percent decline in April and 0.6 percent gains in March and February.

Consumer spending adjusted for inflation rose 0.3 percent in May, following a 0.2 percent rise in April. About three-quarters of the increase in spending in May was accounted for by higher outlays for motor vehicles and parts. There was little change, on balance, in spending for other goods, and there was a small increase in outlays for services.

The graph below shows that the increases in real personal consumption expenditures the past 2 months did not offset the large decline in March. The average level of consumer spending in April and May was only marginally higher than the average in the first quarter of 1992.

REAL PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES



PLEASE NOTE EMBARGO RESTRICTIONS

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT FOR THE WEEK OF JUNE 22--26

June 26, 1992

Today the Commerce Department reported that personal income rose 0.3 percent in May, following a 0.1 percent increase in April. Private analysts had expected a 0.4 percent increase in May. Real personal consumption expenditures rose 0.3 percent in May, following a 0.2 percent rise in April.

Yesterday the Commerce Department released the final estimate for real gross domestic product (GDP) for the first quarter of 1992, which indicated that real GDP grew at a 2.7 percent annual rate. Private analysts had expected a 2.4 percent (annual rate) increase--the same as the growth rate reported in last month's preliminary estimate.

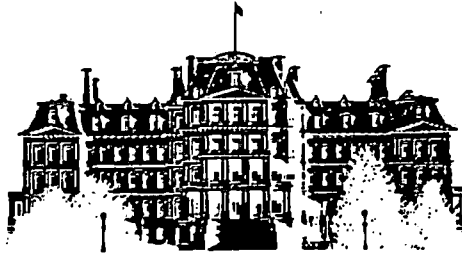
On Wednesday, the Department of Commerce reported that new orders for manufactured durable goods fell 2.4 percent in May, after increasing 1.9 percent in April. Private analysts had expected an increase of 0.9 percent. Shipments of durable goods decreased 1.0 percent in May, after remaining flat in April.

DATA RELEASED THIS WEEK:

Personal income rose 0.3 percent in May, following a 0.1 percent increase in April. Consumer spending adjusted for inflation rose 0.3 percent in May, following a 0.2 percent rise in April. The average level of consumer spending in April and May was only marginally higher, however, than the average in the first quarter of 1992. **(Embargoed until 10:00 a.m., 6-26-92)**

Real GDP rose 2.7 percent at an annual rate in the first quarter of 1992, according to the final estimate by the Department of Commerce. The final estimate is revised upward from the 2.4 percent increase reported last month. Private analysts had expected no revision. Inflation, as measured by the GDP fixed-weight price index, was 3.3 percent at an annual rate, 0.1 percentage point less than reported in the preliminary estimate.

New orders for durable goods fell 2.4 percent in May after rising 1.9 percent in April. The decrease in May can be accounted for by declines in orders for aircraft and parts and in defense capital goods. Excluding these items, orders rose 0.7 percent. Shipments of durable goods fell 1.0 percent in May, after remaining flat in April.



THE OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

**The Multi-Annual Bar-B-Q at Ed's
Saturday, July 4 at 2 p.m.**

Featuring:

- World famous dogs-n-hogs (hot dogs and smoked sausage)
- hamburgers
- multifarious beverages and soft drinks
- infamous New Orleans Hurricanes

See:

- Ed's pallacial Virginia estate! (Not.)
- Meat and meat products on fire!
- Hands Across Ed's Yard (and Farm Aid VI)!

Bring your family. Bring a friend. We'll leave from the cookout to the South Lawn for fireworks. There's plenty of parking available, and it's just a few blocks from the Metro.

By car (from Washington):

- cross Key Bridge and take your first possible left on Lee Hwy.
- take first possible right (exit 75) onto Hwy 110 South (Jefferson Davis Hwy.)
- after about 8 miles, take a right on S. 23rd Street
- take first left onto S. Eads
- take first right onto S. 24th Street. My house is 514 S. 24th, the fourth house on the left.

By Metro:

- Get off at Crystal City stop on the Blue or Yellow Line
- Walk out of the Metro and take a right on S. 18th Street
- take your first left on S. Eads
- take a right on S. 24th Street. My house is 514 S. 24th, the fourth house on the left.



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OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
Facilities Management Division

June 26, 1992

TO: David Demarest
Dan McGroarty
Speechwriters
Researchers

FROM: Joe Duggan *JD*

SUBJECT: Polish-Americans in the Rose Garden

POTUS presented the remarks clearly and gracefully. Indeed, he proved a virtuoso at pronunciations (e.g. Dziewanowski) we mortals have such trouble with.

The audience interrupted with applause when POTUS said he would go to Warsaw for Paderewski's final rites, and they cheered as well when POTUS affirmed America's "resolute" support for Poland as it struggles to rebuild its economy.

But the highlight of the event was seeing The Hon. Edward Derwinski costumed as a Polish mountaineer -- peasant shirt, leather britches and a feathered cap. A photo or video of that would be a real keeper.

To Janice

Date _____ Time 2:05

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Kathy Shanahan

of _____

Phone 2800

Area Code	Number	Extension
TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU	URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

Aw Operator

June 24, 1992

TO: Gary Blummenthal/ Kathy Shanahan/ WH speechwriters

FROM: Roger Runningen, USDA press secy, 720-4623

RE: Speech background for Presidential appearance, USDA June 30.

President Bush is scheduled to deliver remarks to about 400 agriculture journalists at the U.S. Agricultural Communicators Congress on Tuesday, June 30 at 1:30 p.m. at Jefferson Auditorium, Department of Agriculture. The speech should last 15-20 minutes, with a few questions and answers to follow. Agriculture Secretary Edward R. Madigan will introduce the President, and Madigan will remain behind to take another 15-20 minutes of questions once the President departs.

The general theme should be that of overall prosperity in U.S. agriculture. Farmers and ranchers emerged from the hard-hitting recession of 1982-83 and now are generally in good economic health. Overall farm debt is down, land values are rising and net cash income -- from which farmers make purchases -- has increased in six of the last seven years. Thanks to aggressive use of export tools, farm exports are now estimated at \$41 billion, second highest on record. The administration-led farm bills of 1985 and 1990 marked a turning point in agriculture. The overhaul placed farmers and ranchers on a more market-oriented footing, while still preserving a "safety net" under farm income.

Still, there is anxiety in farm country. Agriculture does not see the administration being aggressive on several fronts, ranging from GATT talks and pending North America Free Trade Agreement to preserving property rights in the wetlands controversy.

The audience: The U.S. Agricultural Communicators Congress was founded in 1984. It is a coalition of five separate groups. Its only purpose is to meet every presidential election year to coax candidates to spell out their positions on agriculture. The five groups and a description:

--National Association of Farm Broadcasters: farm radio; generally friendly to administration;

--American Ag Editors Association: farm magazine writers, such as Farm Journal, Successful Farming, The Farmer, Drovers, scores of agricultural newsletters.

--Agriculture Relations Council: public relations people employed by agri-business, such as Deere & Co., DuPont, Case-IH, and so on.

--Agriculture Communicators in Education: public affairs people from land-grant universities, county extension officials of USDA and some USDA employees in education roles;

--Cooperative Communicators Association: public affairs officials with major agricultural cooperatives and marketing firms, such as Farmland Industries, Land 'O Lakes of Minneapolis, Cenex.

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Insert on p. 3:

I am very pleased with the job that Vice President Quayle and the Council on Competitiveness is doing to cut back on excessive regulation. Since I announced the moratorium on new regulations in the State of the Union address, we have saved \$15-\$20 billion in the cost of excessive red tape--and this is just a down payment on things to come in the future. Our regulatory relief initiative is based on the principles of putting the individual back in charge, creating jobs for Americans, and protecting property rights for all that are guaranteed under the Constitution.

Cmp
C

Document No. _____

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: JUN 25 1992

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
KRISTOL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McINTOSH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HUBBARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NOVITSKY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FERNEAU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PERNICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BECKWITH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PITTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SULLIVAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRIBBIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Juday</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HOWARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
JACKSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HATHAWAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

RESPONSE:

Return to: Myrna Dugan
Staff Secretary
Room 267
456-6772

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/24/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FRI. 6/26/92 10:00am

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AGRICULTURE COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS

SUBJECT: TUESDAY, 6/30/92 - 1:30 pm - USDA

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALIO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	YEUTTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FINDLAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MCGROARTY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
 Assistant to the President
 and Staff Secretary
 Ext. 2702

Crouse/Nix
Wednesday, June 24, 1992
2:15pm
[agri-com]

02 JUN 24 P2:28

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AGRICULTURE COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS
TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1992 @ 1:30 P.M.
JEFFERSON AUDITORIUM @ USDA

Thank you for that warm welcome. Thank you, Ed, for that introduction. It's good to see Sara Wyant - AAEA, Marsha Mauzey - ARC, David King - ACE, Paul Wesslund - CCA, and Taylor Brown - NAFB. When I told Barbara about coming to meet with you, she said, "Great -- you've got a lot in common with them. They are experts in agriculture; you, in politics -- that gives you fertilizer in common." That's Barbara -- down-to-earth.

Thank you all for your vital role in keeping our farmers, ranchers and agribusiness owners well-informed. You help make agriculture America's number one industry and our nation the world's largest exporter of agricultural products. (If you just had "representation on Capitol Hill," you'd be doing all right.)

The news lately has been taken up with urban issues, but I want you to know that rural issues are equally important. My growth agenda will benefit all Americans. Our farm programs are vital in producing these great outcomes for American agriculture. We pushed bills through Congress in 1985 and 1990 that made U.S. agriculture more market-oriented and more flexible. Now, we sell one-fourth of U.S. farm production abroad -- for a total of \$41 billion a year with an \$18 billion positive trade balance. Those exports mean a million jobs here at home. We have seen U.S. farm debt go down and income go up. Agricultural exports this year

are expected to be the second highest in history. Folks, that's not bragging; that's fact.

The world is changing -- fast. And those changes can scare some people. But, today offers unprecedented opportunities for American prosperity. In agriculture, the marketplace for today and tomorrow is international trade. Fully ninety-five percent of the world's population lives outside the United States. Global population growth is outpacing ours by 70 percent each year. That is why we are promoting exports so aggressively. We are going to knock down trade barriers, cut unfair export subsidies and remove the obstacles to free and fair trade. We are going to ensure fair competition for American farmers in the world marketplace.

The GATT and NAFTA agreements are critical -- I will not let up on my commitment to these agreements. Next month, at the Economic Summit in Munich, I will continue to press our trading partners. In the meantime, we are moving forward -- selling farm products abroad and righting wrongs. Take the European Community's oilseed policies that cost our soybean producers at least \$1 billion in annual losses. Twice, I've asked a GATT panel to review these policies and they've said -- unfair. Well, I am determined to see action -- to see that this issue will be resolved fairly. That's not retaliation; that's resolution. The EC must change its discriminatory policies.

My commitment to developing new markets for agricultural products is equally strong. Technological advances have opened

up tremendous possibilities and Ed Madigan shares my vision for tapping into their commercial potential. In my home state, Texas, plans are underway to make newsprint from a crop called kenaf. In Nebraska, they're making comforters and pillows out of milk-weed floss. And in Ed Madigan's home state, Illinois, they plan to produce biodegradable plastics from farm products. Then there's ethanol -- an industry that has increased corn production by 5,000 percent, making it the largest industrial use of corn.

We have taken a number of steps to help producers export American products. Our Export Enhancement Program is a \$15 billion commitment to help our products in tough markets. Our Export Credit Guarantee Program insures export loans against loss. Our outreach to Russia and the other new nations of the old USSR holds incredible potential for our producers. Already, profits are coming in from the \$5 billion in export credits we've approved.

Regulatory reform is also an ongoing priority. When government tries to do the job for the farmer, it doesn't work. It's like the city boy who tried to get a calf back in the barn. He shoved from the side -- calf didn't move. Shoved from the back -- calf didn't budge. A cousin, raised on the farm, walked over, put his finger in the calf's mouth and easily led it through the barn door.

← *Insert on CC*

Our regulatory changes put the farmer back in charge. As the old saying goes, "The best way to solve farm problems is to consult the hardest hands." USDA has initiated "Easy Access" to

help our farmers and ranchers do business with their government. Ed Madigan's 13 major regulatory changes will save at least \$1 billion.

In big and small ways, we are removing the roadblocks to economic growth. We are setting the stage for a new era of economic prosperity. We're getting government out of the way and we're getting government on the side of our agricultural producers. The result is -- the sky's the limit.

Our farmers, ranchers and agribusiness leaders depend on you for reliable information in order to make good decisions. I challenge you to continue to keep them not just well-informed, but the best-informed producers in the world. Tell them about export opportunities, about the potential of alternative uses, about the steps we've taken to make government more responsive. That information will mean the difference between failure and success. When you give them good information, they'll make right choices. And when they prosper -- America will, too.

Thank you. And God bless the United States of America.

#####

Crouse/Nix
June 26, 1992

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATORS
U.S.D.A.
JUNE 30, 1992
1:30 P.M.

**RECONCILED -- SEE INSERTS BELOW TEXT

[Acknowledgements.] Thank you for the great job you do in keeping farmers, ranchers and agribusiness owners not just well-informed, but the best-informed in the world. I know you have their respect and gratitude. You have mine, too.

Democracy works because at its heart is one fundamental principle -- freedom. Freedom is about human rights, self-determination and peace among nations. It's also about the free flow of ideas and information. That's where your job comes in. That's why your work is so important -- not only to democracy and free enterprise -- but also to agriculture.

Thanks in part to the job you do every day, agriculture is America's number one industry. The news lately has been taken up with urban issues, but I want you to know that rural issues are equally important. My growth agenda will benefit all Americans.

With lower capital gains taxes, investment tax credits and health care reform, farmers are major beneficiaries of my economic growth agenda. Our policies have kept interest rates low -- so farm debt has gone down while income has gone up. With our common-sense agriculture policy, we can secure a more prosperous future for farmers by expanding and creating markets -
- both at home and abroad.

With a fourth of our production sold abroad, the world looks to us -- to American farmers -- for its food and fiber needs. This year, that adds up to an expected \$41 billion in exports -- the second highest in history -- and an \$18 billion positive trade balance. That's not all. These farm exports generate more than a million jobs here at home.

Exports are a key to agriculture's continued strength and economic growth. That's why my economic plan includes programs to actively promote them. And that's why we're working to expand markets and open new ones on several fronts. We're going to knock down trade barriers. And ensure fair competition for American farmers in the world marketplace.

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--GATT TRIGGER INSERT--

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--INSERT--

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My commitment to developing alternative markets is equally strong. Technological advances have opened the way to create a new industrial feed stock for America -- one derived from agricultural commodities that will give consumers products that are safer for the environment. Ed Madigan shares my vision of tapping this commercial potential -- and we're seeing real success.

In my old home state of Texas, a group of imaginative entrepreneurs plan to make newsprint from a crop called kenaf [ke-NAFF]. And in Nebraska, another group is making comforters and pillows out of milk weed floss -- that's right, milk weed floss. And in Ed Madigan's Illinois, they plan to produce biodegradable plastics from farm products.

And, of course, there's ethanol -- a great American success story that is now the single largest industrial use of corn. The Clean Air Act that I signed into law provides new opportunities for ethanol. Let me say it straight out, in plain English: I support ethanol. And I believe it must become a major player in the fuel market.

The oxygenated fuels program created by that clean air law will be up and running this fall. But we want to make sure that ethanol competes on a level playing field in the reformulated gasoline program too. So I am today announcing my support for an amendment which makes that gas tax exemption for ethanol

proportional to the amount of ethanol used in gasoline. This will allow ethanol blends to compete at the same level as other additives. The bottom line is less carbon monoxide for American citizens, and more sales for American farmers.

Americans are doers. With their hard work and determination to get the job done, they accomplish great things -- as long as government doesn't get in the way.

I've said it before, and I'll say it again today: it's America's entrepreneurs -- men and women of faith, vision and imagination -- like our farmers -- who create our nation's wealth. Get government out of their way and on their side, and you'll see there's no limit to what they can do for this country.

Thank you -- and now I'd be happy to take questions.

#

SENSITIVE INSERT -- NOT TO BE STAFFED....

As you know, Secretary Madigan announced earlier that we would make \$150 million in export credit guarantees available to Russia around July 1 and another \$150 around August 1. However, in response to President Yeltsin's request, I am today announcing that both credit guarantee packages--a total of \$300 million--will be available on or about July 1.

////////////////////////////////////

PROPOSED GRADY GATT INSERT:

[[] Let me be clear: We want a GATT agreement. We think that an agreement is in the interests of the U.S., the E.C., the Japanese -- of all nations -- because it will increase exports. But while we work for an agreement, we will defend the interests of the American farmer.

Two years ago, I worked with Congress to include in law a pair of "GATT triggers." Our aim was simply this: if we could not reach an agreement, then we would be able to defend ourselves. Well, today is June 30 -- and today the first GATT trigger is pulled. Let me tell you what that means:

First, we will continue to produce what we need to compete -- so we will implement a 0% A.R.P. for wheat.

Second, in order to keep American agriculture competitive, we are prepared to waive minimum acreage set-asides for other commodities.

Third, we will establish a marketing loan for wheat and feed-grains.

And fourth, we will increase programs to promote American agricultural exports by 1 billion dollars. The law requires that er do this in 1994 and 1995. But today, we will move that deadline forward -- and increase these programs in fiscal year 1993. The message is simple: we will negotiate hard for an agreement -- but until one is reached, we will fight hard for the American farmer.]

fact checked
by Michelle
Changes on
disk by JC

Staffed copy

Crouse/Nix
Wednesday, June 24, 1992
2:18pm
[agri-com]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AGRICULTURE COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS
TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1992 @ 1:30 P.M.
JEFFERSON AUDITORIUM @ USDA

Thank you for that warm welcome. Thank you, Ed, for that introduction. It's good to see Sara Wyant - AAFA, Marsha Mauzey - ARC, David King - ACE, Paul Wesslund - CCA, and Taylor Brown - NAFB. When I told Barbara about coming to meet with you, she said, "Great -- you've got a lot in common with them. They are experts in agriculture; you, in politics -- that gives you fertilizer in common." That's Barbara -- down-to-earth.

Thank you all for your vital role in keeping our farmers, ranchers and agribusiness owners well-informed. You help make agriculture America's number one industry and our nation the world's largest exporter of agricultural products. (If you just had "representation on Capitol Hill," you'd be doing all right.)

The news lately has been taken up with urban issues, but I want you to know that rural issues are equally important. My growth agenda will benefit all Americans. Our farm programs are vital in producing these great outcomes for American agriculture. We pushed bills through Congress in 1985 and 1990 that made U.S.

agriculture more market-oriented and more flexible. Now, we sell one-fourth of U.S. farm production abroad, ^{with an \$18 billion positive trade balance and if current estimates hold,} ~~for a total of \$41 billion a year with an \$18 billion positive trade balance. Those~~ exports will reach ~~an est~~ ^{an est} \$41 billion this year, the 2nd highest on record. ~~Those experts mean a million jobs here at home.~~ We have seen U.S. farm debt go down and income go up. Agricultural exports this year

Suggested "These dollars spread throughout the economy." Agricultural exports generate jobs ^{not only} on the farm but all the way down the chain -- that includes jobs for building Caterpillar tractors, jobs in the trucking industry, in the rail industry, jobs in rural communities - school teachers, etc.

~~are expected to be the second highest in history.~~ Folks, that's not bragging; that's fact.

The world is changing -- fast. And those changes can scare some people. But, today offers unprecedented opportunities for American prosperity. In agriculture, the marketplace for today and tomorrow is international trade. Fully ninety-five percent of the world's population lives outside the United States.

To be checked w/ letters

Global population growth is outpacing ours by 70 percent each year. That is why we are promoting exports so aggressively. We are going to knock down trade barriers, cut unfair export subsidies and remove the obstacles to free and fair trade. We are going to ensure fair competition for American farmers in the world marketplace.

The GATT and NAFTA agreements are critical -- I will not let up on my commitment to these agreements. Next month, at the Economic Summit in Munich, I will continue to press our trading partners. In the meantime, we are moving forward -- selling farm products abroad and righting wrongs. Take the European Community's oilseed policies that cost our soybean producers at least \$1 billion in annual losses. Twice, I've asked a GATT panel to review these policies and they've said -- unfair. Well, I am determined to see action -- to see that this issue will be resolved fairly. That's not retaliation; that's resolution. The EC must change its discriminatory policies.

My commitment to developing new markets for agricultural products is equally strong. Technological advances have opened

up tremendous possibilities and Ed Madigan shares my vision for tapping into their commercial potential. In my home state, Texas, plans are underway to make newsprint from a crop called kenaf. In Nebraska, they're making comforters and pillows out of milk-weed floss. And in Ed Madigan's home state, Illinois, they plan to produce biodegradable plastics from farm products. Then there's ethanol -- an industry that has increased ^{its} ~~corn~~ production by 5,000 percent, making it the ^{single} largest industrial use of corn.

We have taken a number of steps to help producers export American products. ^{Over the last 8 years, we've committed \$5 billion to the EEP} ~~Our Export Enhancement Program is a \$15 billion commitment to help our products in tough markets.~~ ^{make our exports competitive in tough markets.} ~~Our Export Credit Guarantee Program insures export loans against loss. Our outreach to Russia and the other new nations of the old USSR holds incredible potential for our producers. Already, profits are coming in from the \$5 billion in export credits we've approved.~~

Regulatory reform is also an ongoing priority. When government tries to do the job for the farmer, it doesn't work. It's like the city boy who tried to get a calf back in the barn. He shoved from the side -- calf didn't move. Shoved from the back -- calf didn't budge. A cousin, raised on the farm, walked over, put his finger in the calf's mouth and easily led it through the barn door.

Our regulatory changes put the farmer back in charge. As the old saying goes, "The best way to solve farm problems is to consult the hardest hands." USDA has initiated "Easy Access" to

help our farmers and ranchers do business with their government.
 Ed Madigan's 13 major regulatory changes will ~~save at least \$1~~ *contribute at least \$1*
~~billion.~~ *billion to the economy.*

In big and small ways, we are removing the roadblocks to economic growth. We are setting the stage for a new era of economic prosperity. We're getting government out of the way and we're getting government on the side of our agricultural producers. The result is -- the sky's the limit.

Our farmers, ranchers and agribusiness leaders depend on you for reliable information in order to make good decisions. I challenge you to continue to keep them not just well-informed, but the best-informed producers in the world. Tell them about export opportunities, about the potential of alternative uses, about the steps we've taken to make government more responsive. That information will mean the difference between failure and success. When you give them good information, they'll make right choices. And when they prosper -- America will, too.

Thank you. And God bless the United States of America.

#####

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 24, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CLAYTON YEUTTER

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY *DMG*

SUBJECT: GATT TRIGGER

I received your memo on the GATT trigger after our Agriculture draft had gone into staffing. A section on the trigger can be built into the remarks as part of the staffing process.

92 JUN 24 4:44

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SAM SKINNER

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER 


SUBJECT: June 30 GATT Trigger

June 30, 1992 is the date on which the so-called "GATT Trigger" is actuated under the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA). The GATT Trigger requires more aggressive use of agricultural commodity support and export programs if by this date, the U.S. has not entered into a GATT Uruguay Round agreement. Although the immediate impact of the provision is limited, it is assumed nonetheless that its provisions are effective on this date. Following is a summary of the main requirements and their impact this year:

MARKETING LOANS: The Secretary must implement price support programs with marketing loan provisions for wheat and feedgrains for crop years 1993 through 1995. Although marketing loans for these two large crops is a precedent, market prices are anticipated to remain above the loan rate and little near-term budgetary impact is expected.

ACREAGE SET-ASIDE: The Secretary may waive minimum acreage reduction requirements for certain 1993 - 1995 crops. Waiving set-aside requirements increases production, potential budget exposure, and trade pressures on the world market. USDA has already announced a zero set-aside for 1993 wheat, but stocks of this commodity are already unusually low. A decision to waive the set-aside for feedgrains could have some budget impact and must be made by September 30, with the authority to revise the decision as late as November 15, 1992.

EXPORT PROGRAMS: The Secretary must increase spending on export promotion programs by \$1 billion for FY 1994 and FY 1995. This provision can be implemented with little or no budgetary impact and some in Congress have sought to advance the date it takes effect.

There are additional deadlines in 1993 and program changes under the GATT Trigger are not affected by pay-as-you-go. We are currently planning to have the (President mention the GATT Trigger when he talks to agriculture reporters on June 30.) We may want to have some further discussion about the feedgrains decision and, depending on how trade negotiations are proceeding, an increased use of export authorities. 

Janice
made
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disk

Michelle Nix

Crouse/Nix
Wednesday, June 24, 1992
2:18pm
[agri-com]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AGRICULTURE COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS
TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1992 @ 1:30 P.M.
JEFFERSON AUDITORIUM @ USDA

Thank you for that warm welcome. Thank you, Ed, for that introduction. It's good to see Sara Wyant - AAEA, Marsha Mauzey - ARC, David King - ACE, Paul Wesslund - CCA, and Taylor Brown - NAFB. When I told Barbara about coming to meet with you, she said, "Great -- you've got a lot in common with them. They are experts in agriculture; you, in politics -- that gives you fertilizer in common." // That's Barbara -- down-to-earth. *yes*

Thank you all for your vital role in keeping our farmers, ranchers and agribusiness owners well-informed. You help make agriculture America's number one industry and our nation the world's largest exporter of agricultural products. (If you just had "~~representation~~ on Capitol Hill," you'd be doing ~~all right~~.) *yes*

The news lately has been taken up with urban issues, but I want you to know that rural issues are equally important. My growth agenda will benefit all Americans. Our farm programs are vital in producing these great outcomes for American agriculture. We pushed bills through Congress in 1985 and 1990 that made U.S. agriculture more market-oriented and more flexible. Now, we sell one-fourth of U.S. farm production abroad -- for a total of \$41 billion a year with an \$18 billion positive trade balance. Those exports mean a million jobs here at home. We have seen U.S. farm debt go down and income go up. Agricultural exports this year

They know NO

are expected to be the second highest in history. Folks, that's not bragging; that's fact.

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Yes
I finish what I start

The GATT and NAFTA agreements are critical -- I will not let up on my commitment to these agreements. Next month, at the Economic Summit in Munich, I will continue to press our trading partners. In the meantime, we are moving forward -- selling farm products abroad and righting wrongs. Take the European Community's oilseed policies that cost our soybean producers at least \$1 billion in annual losses. Twice, I've asked a GATT panel to review these policies and they've said -- unfair. Well, I am determined to see action -- to see that this issue will be resolved fairly. That's not retaliation; that's resolution. // The EC must change its discriminatory policies. // *yes*

Make clear unfair to review unfair policies
yes

My commitment to developing new markets for agricultural products is equally strong. Technological advances have opened

up tremendous possibilities and Ed Madigan shares my vision for tapping into their commercial potential. In my home state, ^{of} Texas, plans are underway to make newsprint from a crop called kenaf. In Nebraska, they're making comforters and pillows out of milk-weed floss. And in Ed Madigan's home state, ^{of} Illinois, they plan to produce biodegradable plastics from farm products. Then there's ethanol -- an industry that has increased corn production by 5,000 percent, making it the largest industrial use of corn. No

We have taken a number of steps to help producers export American products. Our Export Enhancement Program is a \$15 billion commitment to help our products in tough markets. Our Export Credit Guarantee Program insures export loans against loss. Our outreach to Russia and the other new nations of the old USSR holds incredible potential for our producers. Already, profits are coming in from the \$5 billion in export credits we've approved.

Regulatory reform is also an ongoing priority. When government tries to do the job for the farmer, it doesn't work. It's like the city boy who tried to get a calf back in the barn. He shoved from the side -- calf didn't move. Shoved from the back -- calf didn't budge. A cousin, raised on the farm, walked over, put his finger in the calf's mouth and easily led it through the barn door.

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Ed Madigan's 13 major regulatory changes will save at least \$1 billion.

In big and small ways, we are removing the roadblocks to economic growth. We are setting the stage for a new era of economic prosperity. We're getting government out of the way and we're getting government on the side of our agricultural producers. The result is -- the sky's the limit.

Our farmers, ranchers and agribusiness leaders depend on you for reliable information in order to make good decisions. I challenge you to continue to keep them not just well-informed, but the best-informed producers in the world. Tell them about export opportunities, about the potential of alternative uses, about the steps we've taken to make government more responsive. That information will mean the difference between failure and success. When you give them good information, they'll make right choices. And when they prosper -- America will, too.

Thank you. And God bless the United States of America.

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77
Who the Am taxpayers?
Michelle
will
call

FACT CHECK COPY

Crouse/Nix
Wednesday, June 24, 1992
2:18pm
[agri-com]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AGRICULTURE COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS
TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1992 @ 1:30 P.M.
JEFFERSON AUDITORIUM @ USDA

See Madigan

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Ag Chief Economist
Dave Sumner
720-6185

They know

1991 37.5
1992 estma

Dave Sumner

"substitute" Ag exports generate jobs on the farm, in the chain, ^{on the farm} and all the way down. ^{That includes} building Caterpillar tractors & those dollars spread out thruout the economy, rail industry trucking industry

and if current estimates hold exports will reach

~~for 1992~~ this year 2nd highest on record.

are expected to be the second highest in history. Folks, that's not bragging; that's fact.

The world is changing -- fast. And those changes can scare some people. But, today offers unprecedented opportunities for American prosperity. In agriculture, the marketplace for today and tomorrow is international trade. Fully ninety-five percent of the world's population lives outside the United States. Global population growth is outpacing ours by 70 percent each year. That is why we are promoting exports so aggressively. We are going to knock down trade barriers, cut unfair export subsidies and remove the obstacles to free and fair trade. We are going to ensure fair competition for American farmers in the world marketplace.

Census

The GATT and NAFTA agreements are critical -- I will not let up on my commitment to these agreements. Next month, at the Economic Summit in Munich, I will continue to press our trading partners. In the meantime, we are moving forward -- selling farm products abroad and righting wrongs. Take the European Community's oilseed policies that cost our soybean producers at least \$1 billion in annual losses. Twice, I've asked a GATT panel to review these policies and they've said -- unfair. Well, I am determined to see action -- to see that this issue will be resolved fairly. That's not retaliation; that's resolution. // The EC must change its discriminatory policies. //

I finish what I start

USTR Kathy Lyden

Make clear unfair to review unfair policies

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Kenaf

We have taken a number of steps to help producers export American products. Our Export Enhancement Program is ^{over the last 8 years we've} ~~\$15~~ ^{committed} ~~billions~~ ^{almost} ~~in~~ ^{\$5 billion} billion commitment to help our products in tough markets. Our Export Credit Guarantee Program insures export loans against loss. Our outreach to Russia and the other new nations of the old USSR holds incredible potential for our producers. [Already, ^{about} ~~approximately~~ ^{comps in} ~~profits~~ ^{tough} are coming in from the \$5 billion in export credits we've ^{made} approved.]

Dan Sumner
Chief Economist
720-66185

Regulatory reform is also an ongoing priority. When government tries to do the job for the farmer, it doesn't work. It's like the city boy who tried to get a calf back in the barn. He shoved from the side -- calf didn't move. Shoved from the back -- calf didn't budge. A cousin, raised on the farm, walked over, put his finger in the calf's mouth and easily led it through the barn door.

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help our farmers and ranchers do business with their government.

Ed Madigan's 13 major regulatory changes will ^{contribute} save at least \$1 billion. *to the economy.*

Don Zimmerman

In big and small ways, we are removing the roadblocks to economic growth. We are setting the stage for a new era of economic prosperity. We're getting government out of the way and we're getting government on the side of our agricultural producers. The result is -- the sky's the limit.

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Thank you. And God bless the United States of America.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

24-JUN-1992 05:13PM

TO: SUSAN M. NIX
FROM: EDWARD J. WALTERS
OFFICE OF MEDIA AFFAIRS
SUBJECT: CENSUS

RAY BANCROFT FROM CENSUS JUST CALLED TO CONFIRM YOUR STATS.

THEY ARE BOTH OKAY.

THE U.S. POPULATION REPRESENTS 4.7 PERCENT OF THE WORLD'S, SO IT IS ACCURATE TO SAY THAT OVER 95% OF WORLD POP. IS OUTSIDE OF U.S.

THE GLOBAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE OUTPACES THE U.S. BY 70 PERCENT (1.7 PERCENT GROWTH COMPARED TO .9 PERCENT).

To Michelle

Date _____ Time 4:20

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Dan Summer

of Agriculture

Phone 720-405 4169

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message 5,000,000,000 approved
for export credit

EEP - not 15 B / 8 years | almost
5B over
8 years

12 reg. changes for
at least 1B JDH

Operator



OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE CONTACT SHEET

Name	Office	Phone Number
Presidential Advance Office		202/456-7565
Presidential Advance Fax Number		202/456-2820
DAVID ANDERSON	LEAD ADV	(202) 376-6905
SUZANNE FAULK	PRES. ADV	202/456-7565
Lloyd Owens	Advance Assistant	202/333-3304
→ Doreen Williams	U.S. Ag Communications Congress	202/785-6717
Patricia Klintberg	Farm Journal ^{U.S. Ag Communications Congress} magazine	202/662-1227
Roger RUNNINGEN	USDA press secy	202-720-4623
PAUL LUTHERINGER	PRESS LEAD	456-7150
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Cathy Shanahan	Cabinet Affairs	X2800
Robert Flood	White House Comm Ag. head	395-1242
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Scott Russell	WTCA A/V	395-4770
ROBERT BOYCE	USDA, V YTD	720-3068
KERRY GORTON	USDA-EXE. SERV. A/V	720-8482
GARY CAWTHORP	- USDA Radio	720-4530
→ Michele Nix	WH Speechwriting	202 456-7250 / FAX 456-6288
TIM O'CONNOR	USSS/PPD	202 395-4011
Terry Brown	Advance Volunteer	703-522-2375
Carter Kim	USSS PPD - Adv	202 395-4011
DOUG ADAIR	USDA	720-2798
JOE ADAMS	USSS	(301) 763-4864
Millard F. Reil	Chief, Sec ^{USDA} Security Detail	(202) 690-4573
NORMAN DOWNS	Chief, ESB USDA	202-720-8482
BILL MWELEY	Chief Physical Sec. USDA	202-720-6276
James Bunton	Asst. Chief PSB	202-720-6270
DAVE ADAMS	USSS	202-435-5100

Draft Speech for The President
Before the
Agriculture Communicators Congress

Acknowledgements/etc. as appropriate.

You keep our farmers, ranchers and agribusiness owners not just well-informed, but the best-informed in the world. I know you have their respect and gratitude. You have mine, too.

Democracy works because at its heart is one fundamental principle — freedom. Freedom is about human rights, self-determination and peace among nations. It's also about the free flow of ideas and information. That's where your job comes in. That's why your work is so important — not only to democracy and free enterprise — but also to agriculture.

Thanks to the job you do every day, our producers have the vital information they need to make sound business decisions. As a former businessman, I know the value of current, reliable information. How it can help keep a business prosperous and moving ahead. I salute you for the important role you play in making agriculture our number one industry.

Agriculture does lead American industry, and it also leads in the world. We are the largest exporter of agricultural products, with a fourth of our production sold abroad. The world looks to us — to American farmers — for its food and fiber needs. That adds up to \$41 billion a year — the second highest on record — and an \$18 billion positive trade balance. That's not all — these farm exports generate a million jobs here at home.

Exports are the key to agriculture's continued strength and economic growth. That's why we're promoting them so aggressively and working to expand markets and open new ones on several fronts.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the North American Free Trade Agreement negotiations are under way. We're pushing for new agreements with our global trading partners. I want trade barriers knocked down. Unfair export subsidies cut. And obstacles to free and fair trade removed. We need new world trade rules to ensure that all nations can compete fairly. That's why a GATT agreement is so critical. [I will continue to press our trading partners during the economic talks in Munich next month.] I'm not letting up on my commitment to a GATT agreement.

But we're not sitting idely by waiting either. In the meantime, we're going forward. We're using our export programs to ensure that our farmers can compete worldwide. We're in there, slugging it out every day, selling farm products abroad and using our trade authorities to right wrongs.

Our Export Enhancement Program (EEP) helps producers counter the unfair advantages of subsidized exports. This tool has made our products, such as wheat and feed grains, more price competitive abroad. And it's done the same for high-value products. Over the last eight years, we've committed almost \$15 billion through the EEP to give our exports a fighting chance in tough markets.

Our Export Credit Guarantee Program is another tool to promote farm products abroad. With government guarantees to insure export loans against loss, private lending institutions help finance sales of U.S. commodities. Credit guarantees boost wheat and feed grains sales. But last year, almost one-fourth of all guarantees were high-value and processed products.

Our exports of high-value products are growing, and this is excellent news for America. High-value products are among the brightest stars on the horizon. In fact, we expect them to set a new record of almost \$22 billion.

In just seven years, the value of our high-value exports has doubled. That's a dramatic jump. High-value exports are just as critical as bulk commodities.

Export credits to the former Soviet Union are helping the Soviet people adjust to the dramatic changes in their country. They're also — and more importantly — opening the door to a vast new market for bulk commodities and value-added products. One that holds incredible potential for our producers.

Since January 1991, I've approved nearly \$5 billion in export credits for the former Soviet Union. These sales have put new profits into the pockets of American producers. And that's not all. There's also a spill-over effect. Farmers, ranchers and agribusiness owners are pumping those profits back into our economy through new equipment purchases such as pickup trucks and tractors.

[Insert latest on former Soviet aid package in Congress here.]

These and other export programs are keeping American agricultural products competitive and boosting export sales.

America's agricultural prosperity is tied to exports. Ninety-five percent of the world's population lives outside the United States. International trade is the marketplace for today and tomorrow. Global population growth is outpacing ours by 70 percent each year. We want to make sure our farmers and ranchers are in a position to take advantage of the trade opportunities this growth offers.

That's why we need to tackle foreign barriers that hamstring exports by our producers. When unfair trade policies limit our exports, we take action. One example is the European Community's oilseed policies. It's cut American exports of soybeans and oilseed products, causing at least \$1 billion in annual losses to our soybean producers. Twice, I've asked a GATT panel to consider the EC's oilseed policies. And twice, it has agreed with us that the EC's policies are unfair.

I want to resolve this issue. My goal is not retaliation but resolution. My commitment to free trade is firm. And so is my commitment to fair trade. The door is still open to EC proposals that would improve market access for our soybean exporters — but time is running short. The EC must change its discriminatory oilseed policies. Period.

My commitment to developing new markets for agricultural products is equally strong. We see a whole generation of new products for American consumers and foreign customers.

Technology helped our farmers and ranchers produce more than the world was willing to buy. It can also help us find alternative uses for our renewable resources. New industrial uses for crops have tremendous possibilities, and Ed Madigan shares my vision of tapping their commercial potential. And we're seeing several successes.

In my old home state of Texas, a group of imaginative entrepreneurs plans to make newsprint from a crop called kenaf. In Nebraska, another group is making comforters and pillows out of milk weed floss — that's right, milk weed floss. And in Ed Madigan's home state, Illinois, a major company is building a plant to produce biodegradable plastics from corn, wheat and potato starch.

And, of course, there's ethanol. A great American success story. It's the single largest industrial use of corn. In the last decade alone, the ethanol industry has increased production by 5,000 percent! And that's just the beginning! I believe it has an even brighter future ahead.

The Clean Air Act that I signed into law provides new opportunities for ethanol. Let me say it straight out, in plain English: I support ethanol. And I believe it must become a major player in the fuel market.

Ethanol gives us cleaner air, greater energy security and better economic conditions for American farmers and rural communities. These are three good reasons why I am personally involved in making sure that ethanol has a strong role in our fuel programs.

A group of enterprising Americans have caught the vision of what ethanol can do for this country. They're working to make it a viable commercial fuel. And government should be a partner in that process — not an obstacle to progress.

Americans are doers. With their hard work and determination to get the job done, they accomplish great things — as long as government doesn't get in their way. I believe government should be there to help. But ONLY to help... and that's its proper role.

I've said it before, and I want to say it here again today: it's America's entrepreneurs — men and women of faith, vision and imagination — who create our nation's wealth. Not the government, as some would have us

believe. Get government out of their way and on their side, and you'll see there's no limit to what they can do for this country. It's time we remove the roadblocks to economic growth and set the stage for a new era of American prosperity. That's what I'm trying to do with my regulatory reform package.

Ed Madigan has joined me in this important work. Last March he announced 13 major regulatory changes. He's done a terrific job. If you don't believe me, ask the farmers and ranchers out there who rely on your information. See if you can find one who wants more red tape. I sure haven't. But if YOU do, tell them to get in touch with us right away. Tell them they need to file with the government. And tell them to fill out Government Form #RTL-655, a simple, easy-to-understand 15-page form for "Red Tape Lovers."

With these changes at USDA, we'll reduce the drag on the economy. What's more, we're going to save taxpayers at least \$1 billion dollars, that's one billion dollars of their hard-earned money. Ed tells me he's hard at work on a second package of changes. And he said he's not going to stop there — he's going to make regulatory reform an ongoing priority at the Department of Agriculture.

Another reform program at USDA that I'm excited about is called the "Easy Access" initiative. It complements what I'm trying to do throughout government. It's based on the simple idea of making it easier for farmers and ranchers to do business with their government. Again, as I said earlier, it's government's role to help people do what they do best — whether it's farming, ranching or running agribusinesses.

I believe we have a good farm program, one that makes sense. The market-oriented farm programs that we pushed in 1985 and 1990 have taken hold. And they've been right on the mark. Changing international conditions have allowed U.S. agriculture the flexibility to adapt to market conditions. Basic farm law has set American agriculture on a more market-oriented path.

The 1990 farm bill strengthened agriculture and stabilized the farm economy. In fact, farm debt is down and income is up. And, the outlook for agricultural exports this year is \$41 billion, the second highest level in history. And folks, that ain't braggin' — it's fact.

These are all positive signs that our efforts to aggressively expand exports, develop new markets here at home and cut regulations are working.

Our system of free government depends on putting information in the hands of our people. And, we depend on you to perform that vital task. You've helped make American agriculture number one. It needs you to stay that way.

I challenge you to continue to keep our farmers, ranchers and agribusiness leaders not just well-informed but the best-informed. Tell them about export opportunities. Tell them about the potential of alternative uses. And tell them about the steps we've taken to make government more responsive. It will help them make decisions that can often mean the difference between failure and success.

Well-informed citizens living in a free, democratic society make decisions that determine their success or failure. Success is not a matter of chance; it's a matter of choice. Our producers can make the right choices with the information you provide.

Thank you and may God bless you all.

June 24, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR JANICE CROUSE

FROM: MICHELE NIX
SUBJECT: AG COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS

Here the poopski from the walk-thru.

The Pres will be announced on stage with Madigan. POTUS will sit down while Madigan gets up and says a few words. Madigan will then intro POTUS. POTUS will get up and do about 10 minutes of remarks and then answer anywhere from 2 to 5 questions from the audience.

There will be approximately 450 people at this event. On stage will be the 5 Presidents of the coalitions that make up the Ag Congress. These 5 should be acknowledged.

There will be a blue banner with white lettering that says "USDA welcomes the 1992 Agricultural Communicators Congress." Their logo is the capitol dome.

The event is being held in the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Auditorium. Outside the doors of the auditorium is a plaque that refers to Jefferson as "Farmer and Farm Leader. . ." Also as one who found "no occupation . . . so delightful . . . as the culture of the Earth." Also that he "held agriculture to be "a science of the very first order."

Some of the big wigs who will also speak to this group from Sunday to Wednesday include: Clayton Yeutter, Bill Reilly, and Richard Lugar.

Perot made a comment on the "Today" show to the effect of : "The reason dairy prices are getting so high is because dairy farmers don't have adequate representation on Capitol Hill." In reality the dairy lobby is one of the largest here. Perot showed that he didn't know anything about agriculture. Everyone among the group thinks his remark was funny and we should capitalize that be making a joke about it -- somehow hitting it without POTUS saying Perot's name.



1992 U.S. Agricultural Communicators Congress

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM
U.S. AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS
JUNE 28 - JULY 1, 1992
J.W. MARRIOTT HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Sunday, June 28

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. | USACC REGISTRATION | Registration A & B |
| 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. | EXHIBITS OPEN | Registration Lobby |
| 3:00 p.m.-4:45 p.m. | GENERAL SESSION I
<i>Care and Feeding of the Media</i>
Judy Smith, Deputy White House Press Secretary | Grand Ballroom I & II |
| | <i>How to Mine Government Agencies for Information</i>
Roger Runnigen, Director of Public Affairs and Press Secretary,
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Albert Heier, Public Information Officer,
Environmental Protection Agency
Gary Fendler, Assistant Commissioner for Public Affairs,
Food and Drug Administration | |
| 6:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m. | EVENING AT THE EMBASSIES
Embassy of Canada
Embassy of Israel
Embassy of Mexico
Embassy of New Zealand | |

Monday, June 29

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. | USACC REGISTRATION | Registration A & B |
| 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. | EXHIBITS OPEN | Registration Lobby |
| 8:45 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. | OPENING OF THIRD USACC
- presentation of colors | Grand Ballroom I & II |
| 9:00 a.m.-10:15 a.m. | GENERAL SESSION II
<i>Agriculture and the U.S. Economy</i>
Hon. Clayton Yeutter, Counsellor to the President
for Domestic Policy | |
| 10:15 a.m.-10:45 a.m. | BREAK | Foyer |

Participating Organizations:

American Agricultural Editors Association • Agricultural Communicators in Education
Agricultural Relations Council • Cooperative Communicators Association • National Association of Farm Broadcasters

1629 K Street, N.W. • Suite 1100 • Washington, D.C. 20006 • (202) 785-6717 • FAX: (202) 331-4212



1992 U.S. Agricultural Communicators Congress

- 10:45 a.m.-11:45 a.m. **GENERAL SESSION III**
The Changing Shape of Rural America
Harold L. Hodgkinson, Director,
Center for Demographic Policy
Grand Ballroom I & II
- 12:00 noon -1:45 p.m. LUNCHEON
Hon. Robert Kerrey (D-NE)
U.S. Senate
Grand Ballroom III & IV
- 2:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m. NATIONAL ISSUES FORUM
Hon. Kent Conrad (D-ND)
U.S. Senate
Grand Ballroom I & II
- 6:00 p.m.-9:30 p.m. DINNER CRUISE ON THE POTOMAC

Tuesday, June 30

- 7:00 a.m.-8:45 a.m. PRESS CLUB BREAKFAST
Hon. Richard Lugar (R-IN)
U.S. Senate
Hon. E. (Kika) de la Garza (D-TX)
U.S. House of Representatives
National Press Club
- 9:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m. **GENERAL SESSION IV**
Agriculture: A Threat to the Environment?
→ **Hon. William Reilly**, Administrator,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Grand Ballroom I & II
- ENVIRONMENTALIST PANEL:
Robert Irvin, Fisheries and Wildlife Division,
National Wildlife Federation
Ken Cook, Vice President for Policy,
Center for Resource Economics
Maureen Hinkle, Director, Agricultural Policy,
National Audubon Society
- 11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. LUNCHEON
Does Agriculture Have a Drug Problem?
Dr. Gerald Guest, Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine,
Food and Drug Administration
Grand Ballroom III & IV
- 1:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. **GENERAL SESSION V**
Agriculture and the Nation
→ **The Honorable George Bush**
The President of the United States
→ **Hon. Edward Madigan**
Secretary of Agriculture
Jefferson Auditorium
Administration Building

Participating Organizations:

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1992 U.S. Agricultural Communicators Congress

4:00 p.m.-5:45 p.m.	STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING	State Department
6:00 p.m.-7:30 p.m.	DECATUR HOUSE RECEPTION	Decatur Carriage House
8:00 p.m.-midnight	COLLEGE DAYS RECEPTION	12th Floor Terrace J.W. Marriott Hotel

Wednesday, July 1

9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m.	GENERAL SESSION VI <i>What Drives Activist Groups?</i> Tom Devine, Legal Director, Government Accountability Project Howard Lyman, Executive Director, Beyond Beef Campaign <u>Hon. Charles Stenholm</u> (D-TX) U.S. House of Representatives	Grand Ballroom I & II
10:30 a.m. -10:45 a.m.	BREAK	Foyer
10:45 a.m.-11:45 a.m.	GENERAL SESSION VII <i>A Parting Challenge</i> John Holliman, Correspondent, Cable News Network	Grand Ballroom I & II
12:00 noon	ADJOURNMENT	

Participating Organizations:

American Agricultural Editors Association • Agricultural Communicators in Education
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. List	Re: Presidents of the Sponsoring Organizations; contains personal information. (1 pp.)	n.d.	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Agricultural Communicators Congress 6/30/92

Date Closed: 12/1/2004	OA/ID Number: 07575
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	

MR Case #:	Appeal Case #:
MR Disposition:	Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:	Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

<p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p>	<p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p>
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. List	Re: Presidents of the Sponsoring Organizations; contains personal information [double-sided]. (2 pp.)	n.d.	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Agricultural Communicators Congress 6/30/92

Date Closed: 12/1/2004	OA/ID Number: 07575
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
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Disposition Date:	Disposition Date:

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- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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Good -
one type p. 3
Then to Chris Juma
for staffings

Crouse/Nix
Wednesday, June 24, 1992
1:17pm
[agri-com]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AGRICULTURE COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS
TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1992 @ 1:30 P.M.
JEFFERSON AUDITORIUM @ USDA

Thank you for that warm welcome. Thank you, Ed, for that introduction. It's good to see Sara Wyant - AAEA, Marsha Mauzey - ARC, David King - ACE, Paul Wesslund - CCA, and Taylor Brown - NAFB. When I told Barbara about coming to meet with you, she said, "Great -- you've got a lot in common with them. They are experts in agriculture; you, in politics -- that gives you fertilizer in common." That's Barbara -- down-to-earth.

Thank you all for your vital role in keeping our farmers, ranchers and agribusiness owners well-informed. You help make agriculture America's number one industry and our nation the world's largest exporter of agricultural products. (If you just had "representation on Capitol Hill," you'd be doing all right.)

The news lately has been taken up with urban issues, but I want you to know that rural issues are equally important. My growth agenda will benefit all Americans. Our farm programs were vital in producing the great outcomes for American agriculture. We pushed bills through Congress in 1985 and 1990 that made U.S. agriculture more market-oriented and more flexible. Now, we sell one-fourth of U.S. farm production abroad -- for a total of \$41 billion a year with an \$18 billion positive trade balance. Those exports mean a million jobs here at home. We have seen U.S. farm debt go down and income go up. Agricultural exports this year

are expected to be the second highest in history. Folks, that's not bragging; that's fact.

The world is changing -- fast. And those changes can scare some people. But, today offers unprecedented opportunities for American prosperity. In agriculture, the marketplace for today and tomorrow is international trade. Fully ninety-five percent of the world's population lives outside the United States. Global population growth is outpacing ours by 70 percent each year. That is why we are promoting exports so aggressively. We are going to knock down trade barriers, cut unfair export subsidies and remove the obstacles to free and fair trade. We are going to ensure fair competition for American farmers in the world marketplace.

The GATT and NAFTA agreements are critical -- I will not let up on my commitment to these agreements. Next month, at the Economic Summit in Munich, I will continue to press our trading partners. In the meantime, we are moving forward -- selling farm products abroad and righting wrongs. Take the European Community's oilseed policies that cost our soybean producers at least \$1 billion in annual losses. Twice, I've asked a GATT panel to review these policies and they've said -- unfair. Well, I am determined to see action -- to see that this issue will be resolved fairly. That's not retaliation; that's resolution. The EC must change its discriminatory policies.

My commitment to developing new markets for agricultural products is equally strong. Technological advances have opened

up tremendous possibilities and Ed Madigan shares my vision for tapping into their commercial potential. In my home state, Texas, plans are underway to make newsprint from a crop called kenaf. In Nebraska, they're making comforters and pillows out of milk-weed floss. And in Ed Madigan's home state, Illinois, they plan to produce biodegradable plastics from farm products. Then there's ethanol -- an industry that has increased corn production by 5,000 percent, making it the largest industrial use of corn.

We have taken a number of steps to help producers export American products. Our Export Enhancement Program is a \$15 billion commitment to help our products in tough markets. Our Export Credit Guarantee Program insures export loans against loss. Our outreach to Russia and the other new nations of the old USSR holds incredible potential for our producers. Already, profits are coming in from the \$5 billion in export credits we've approved.

Regulatory reform is also an ongoing priority. When government tries to do the job for the farmer, it doesn't work. It's like the city boy who tried to get a calf back in the barn. He shoved from the side -- calf didn't move. Shoved from the back -- calf didn't budge. A cousin, raised on the farm, walked over, put his finger in the calf's mouth and easily led it through the barn door.

Our regulatory changes put the farmer back in charge. As the old saying goes, "The best way to solve farm problems is to consult the hardest hands." USDA has initiated "Easy Access" to

help our farmers and ranchers do business with their government. Ed Madigan's 13 major regulatory changes will save at least \$1 billion.

In big and small ways, we are removing the roadblocks to economic growth. We are setting the stage for a new era of economic prosperity. We're getting government out of the way and we're getting government on the side of our agricultural producers. The result is -- the sky's the limit.

Our farmers, ranchers and agribusiness leaders depend on you for reliable information in order to make good decisions. I challenge you to continue to keep them not just well-informed, but the best-informed producers in the world. Tell them about export opportunities, about the potential of alternative uses, about the steps we've taken to make government more responsive. That information will mean the difference between failure and success. When you give them good information, they'll make right choices. And when they prosper -- America will, too.

Thank you. And God bless the United States of America.

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Staffed Copy

Crouse/Nix
Wednesday, June 24, 1992
2:18pm
[agri-com]

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Regulatory reform is also an ongoing priority. When government tries to do the job for the farmer, it doesn't work. It's like the city boy who tried to get a calf back in the barn. He shoved from the side -- calf didn't move. Shoved from the back -- calf didn't budge. A cousin, raised on the farm, walked over, put his finger in the calf's mouth and easily led it through the barn door.

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Thank you. And God bless the United States of America.

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Jarvis.
Looks good -
A few edits.

Please take a
clean copy to Christina
Thanks.

McCreary

Crouse/Nix
Wednesday, June 24, 1992
10:13am
[agri-com]

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The world is changing -- fast. And those changes ^{can} scare some people. But, the truth is ^{today offers an} -- unprecedented opportunity for American prosperity. In agriculture, the marketplace for today and tomorrow is international trade. Fully ninety-five percent of the world's population lives outside the United States. Global population growth is outpacing ours by 70 percent each year. That is why we are promoting exports so aggressively. We are going to knock down trade barriers, cut unfair export

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And, ~~the~~ ^{for American farmers} GATT and NAFTA agreements are critical -- I will not let up on my commitment to these agreements. Next month, ^{at the Economic Summit} ~~during economic~~ talks in Munich, I will continue to press our trading partners. In the meantime, we are moving forward -- selling farm products abroad and righting wrongs. Take the European Community's oilseed policies that cost our soybean producers at least \$1 billion in annual losses. Twice, I've asked a GATT panel to review these policies and they've said -- unfair. Well, I am determined to see action -- ^{Jose that} this issue will be resolved fairly ^{Small?} ~~and firmly~~. That's not retaliation; that's resolution. The EC must change its discriminatory policies.

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*and the other
new nations
of the old
USSR*

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Thank you, ~~God bless you~~ and God bless the United States of America.

1 god bless

#####

6/24/97
Michelle Day

★ "adequate representation"
see Michelle's notes

o 5 Coalition pres on staff

o see issues re: Michelle's Prog note

o other staff see Michelle's notes —

Email to Paul Lultrouge
Assoc Director

DOUG GAMBLE

June 24/92

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(310) 546-6409

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN

AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATORS (Janice Crouse)

I DON'T MIND TALKING ABOUT THINGS AGRICULTURAL, BUT THE VICE PRESIDENT
WARNED ME TO STEER CLEAR OF ANYTHING TO DO WITH POTATOES.

YOUR AREA OF EXPERTISE IS AGRICULTURE, AND MY AREA OF EXPERTISE IS POLITICS,
SO AT LEAST THAT GIVES US FERTILIZER IN COMMON.

I MET A DAIRY FARMER RECENTLY. AT LEAST I THINK HE WAS. WHEN I HELD MY HAND
OUT TO HIM HE PULLED ON EACH FINGER.

Janice: I doubt this is of much help. I know nothing about
agriculture and even less about agricultural journalism.
In the absence of any research or background of specifics
for me to base lines on, there's not an awful lot I can
do, but what I do do I can do awful.

Doug

Staff / 2:30

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHELLE NIX/JANICE KRAUSS

FROM:

KATHY SHANAHAN *Kathy*

SUBJECT:

Agriculture Communicators Congress (ACC) Speech

Attached is guidance from USDA for the ACC speech on June 30 at the USDA auditorium.

They have provided a draft text that touches the key issues:

Expanding export markets--Uruguay Round, NAFTA, exports to the former Soviet Union. Closely related is the U.S. decision to publish a retaliation list in the EC oilseeds case (this sounds like a segmented issue, but the entire agriculture industry was looking at this case as a sign that the Administration is willing to be tough). You should also know that under the 1990 budget agreement, USDA is required to take certain steps as a lever to strike an accord on the Uruguay Round if no agreement is made by June 30. This is referred to as the "GATT trigger," and would be a strong message for the President to deliver (and something they will all be waiting to hear about. The intent is that the U.S. farm programs be used even more aggressively than they are now to "encourage" a GATT agreement.

Domestic Farm Policy--The message here is increased flexibility and market orientation of farm programs. I have also attached USDA backgrounders on how the President's economic growth and health care reform proposals help farmers. Ethanol is a big economic issue; to help with language USDA attached a letter recently signed by the President on the subject.

USDA is going to broadcast the President's speech live across their network of about 800 stations across rural America. A statement like "Much attention has been called to the acute needs of urban communities of late, but know that I also appreciate the special and just as urgent needs of rural America. My growth agenda will benefit all Americans" would ring clear.

Please call me on x2800 if you would like to discuss the issues further. Thank you.

FAX 1605
Agri.Com

WEDS, 8 AM

Janice —

Can I see a draft
of the Ag. event
by 1 pm?

Thanks!

Don McH

06/23/92 5:00 pm

Saturday, July 4, 1992

Independence Day

	B	<u>Camp David</u>	
TBD		<u>Depart for Daytona, Florida</u>	Camp David
11:00 am		<u>Attend Firecracker 400 Race</u> (Demarest)	Daytona, Florida
TBD		<u>Depart Daytona for Faith,</u> <u>North Carolina</u>	
2:30 pm	B	<u>Attend Fourth of July</u> <u>Celebration</u> (Demarest)	Faith, North Carolina
TBD	B	<u>Depart for Warsaw, Poland</u>	
	B	<u>RON Aboard Air Force One</u>	

Sunday, July 5, 1992

TBD	B	<u>Arrive Warsaw, Poland</u>	Warsaw, Poland
TBD	B	<u>Warsaw Events TBD</u> (Scowcroft)	
TBD	B	<u>Depart Warsaw for Munich,</u> <u>Germany</u>	
TBD	B	<u>Arrive Munich</u>	Munich, Germany
	B	<u>RON Munich</u>	

(bushnyt)

*Dan - for
Ag Communicators*

TO: Laura Melillo, White House press office

FROM: Roger Runningen, USDA press secretary, 720-4623

Re: President's interview with The New York Times

Laura, see 1991 accomplishments at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In addition, there have been these developments in agriculture worthy of the President's attention:

--Farm economy is strong, with debts down and assets up.

--U.S. farm exports now estimated at \$41 billion this year, second highest on record.

--Net cash income has been rising in six of the last seven years.

--Agriculture Department has extended nearly \$5 billion in agriculture credits to the former Soviet Union (\$4.85 billion) since January 1991. This not only helps pave the way toward free-market principles, but preserves America's fourth largest export market.

--President is promising to fight hard for GATT world trade agreement, which will benefit U.S. agriculture. Note upcoming G-7 meeting next month in Munich.

--President's economic/health care package languishes in Congress. Both offer hope for U.S. farmers and agriculture: low interest rates to buy equipment; investment tax credit to replace aging equipment and offers 100 percent health care premium deduction.

--Landmark revisions in basic farm law in 1985 and 1990 steered agriculture on more market-oriented course; gave farmers more freedom to plant to conditions of the market, instead of whims of government payments.

--Further information, Roger Runningen, USDA press sec'y, 720-4623.

*Wed -
Brady - 11:00
ann - Briefing
Presidential Stmt
Dorhing
speech*

January 8, 1992

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1991 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Alternative Uses for Farm Products

Secretary Madigan launched a program in 1991 to create a new generation of industrial uses for farm products. Noting that a number of companies are intensifying efforts in this area, Secretary Madigan said, "USDA should be on the cutting edge of these research activities. And we will be." USDA's program will:

- create new markets for farmers;
- tap the productive capacity of U.S. agriculture;
- revitalize rural America by creating new jobs;
- conserve our limited fossil fuel petroleum resources;
- reduce dependence on foreign fuels;
- improve our balance of trade; and
- improve air and water quality.

There are a number of exciting possibilities in industrial uses for agricultural products that can not only increase our agricultural markets at home, but can also provide more opportunities to increase the value-added agricultural products that we export.

- The ethanol industry has grown from 20 million gallons in 1979 to more than 840 million gallons in 1990 -- a 4100 percent increase. Many think that we could be producing up to 5 billion gallons of ethanol by the year 2000.
 - o In 1991 the Agricultural Research Service brought experts on alcohol fuels together at the National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research at Peoria, Illinois, to explore the technologies and actions required to increase the use of alcohol fuels.
- The use of soyoil ink started only a few years ago. Soyoil ink now uses about 100 million pounds of soyoil a year, and there is a potential to use 1 billion pounds of soyoil for ink.
 - o In 1991, the Agricultural Research Service filed a patent application for a process to use 100 percent soyoil ink for newspaper printing.

- The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, in cooperation with USDA and the Department of Defense, has completed a pilot facility in Arizona to process natural rubber from guayule [pronounced: "WHY-you-lee"], a Southwestern native shrub.
 - o Currently, the U.S. imports 100 percent of the natural rubber that it uses at a cost of about \$1 billion per year.
- In June 1991 the Forest Service signed a cooperative agreement with Bristol-Myers Squibb to provide yew bark from the national forests for taxol extraction. Taxol, presently extracted only from the bark of the Pacific yew tree, is proving to be effective in treating ovarian, breast and other types of cancer.
- Other areas of experimentation include: kenaf paper fibers, transmission fluid from rapeseed oil, crops with fatty acids that have strategic importance to the U.S., crop-based acids used to make plastic films.
 - o Warner-Lambert Inc., for example, has invested more than \$100 million in new-use technology. It includes a plant in Rockford, Illinois, that will produce plastic-like products made from starch instead of petroleum.
- New uses for agricultural products can be the foundation of a rebirth in Rural America. It is the agricultural equivalent of putting Americans on the moon. New uses for crops bring new plants. That brings new jobs, and in turn, new homes, businesses and schools. It represents a new generation of opportunity for Rural America.

Let Farmers Be Farmers

At the direction of Secretary Madigan, USDA announced plans to improve the delivery of USDA services to farmers and lessen the paperwork burden. Under his leadership, USDA will test eight pilot projects in 16 locations nationally in the spring of 1992. These projects will include:

- flexible USDA agency hours in local communities;
- computer access to county office data;
- two-way video town meeting conferences;
- simplified forms with common definitions; and
- use of a "smart card" to ease paperwork burdens.

USDA programs put into effect in 1991 give farmers and ranchers new freedom in making production and marketing decisions.

- These changes give farmers the most freedom they've had in farm management since the 1920s.
- In 1991, farmers used these new flexibility options to plant nearly 7.5 million acres of alternate crops.

In a move to bring sensible uniformity to the classification of farm wetlands, and to protect and clarify farmers' property rights, USDA joined with other Government Departments to issue proposals for a new wetlands manual. When adopted, the new manual will:

- identify genuine wetlands (afterall, wetlands should be wet);
- relieve farmers from having to prove which of their lands are not wetlands; and
- make the Government responsible for proving what lands are wetlands based on new, uniform definitions.

On May 10, 1991, Secretary Madigan announced a number of short-term dairy relief measures to meet a sharp downturn in farm dairy prices. The relief actions expanded the use of dairy products in foreign and domestic feeding programs.

- Under the Dairy Export Incentive Program, U.S. exporters sold 60 million tons of butter, 11,000 tons of butteroil, 2,000 tons of cheddar cheese, nearly 17,000 tons of nonfat dry milk and 674 tons of whole milk powder.
- The national all-milk price rose from \$11.30 per hundredweight in April 1991 to more than \$13.90 per hundredweight in December 1991.
- USDA made an exhaustive study in 1991 of alternative dairy policies and completed a national hearing on milk market orders.

USDA's Federal Crop Insurance Corporation adopted a new price election option in 1991 that allows farmers to select any amount of coverage, up to 100 percent, of a commodity's projected market price.

Throughout 1991, USDA provided disaster assistance to farm program participants in 488 counties in 24 states.

- A total of \$21.4 million in Emergency Conservation Program funds were made available to producers in 32 states for disaster-related conservation cost-sharing.
- The Farmers Home Administration made more than \$81 million low-interest emergency loans to farmers.
- Disaster payments for 1990 and 1991 crop losses have been authorized in the amount of \$995 million to producers for 1990 or 1991 crop losses.

Boosting Consumer and Nutrition Programs at USDA

The 1990 Nutrition Labeling and Education Act calls for uniform nutrition labels that people can understand for all foods regulated by the Food and Drug Administration. The law, however, does not apply to meat and poultry products, which the USDA oversees.

To close the gap and create a comprehensive labeling package for consumers, USDA published proposed new standards for labeling the nutrient content of typical servings of fresh and processed meats and poultry on November 27, 1991.

- Uniform nutrition labels will take the mystery out of food labels and make it easier for consumers to assemble nutritious diets.
- The new labels will also provide additional incentives to companies to develop lower fat, more nutritious products.

About 60 percent of USDA's budget is spent on food and feeding programs. USDA stepped up its nutrition education activities in 1991 and announced plans to:

- teach preschool and school children the importance of "eating right" so they will have the energy and nutrition to be ready to learn in school;
- develop a food guide symbol aimed at young children and low-literacy adults;

- work with low-income WIC Program (Women, Infants and Children) mothers on pre-natal and post-partum care to ensure healthier babies;
- work with low-income adults on ways to improve their diets, spend food money wisely, and handle foods safely;
- provide dietary guidelines for the school lunch and breakfast programs; and
- expand nutrition training to child care providers and to preschool children.

There have been a number of advances made in broadening nutrition programs for the public, including:

- Secretary Madigan announced in 1991 that school foodservice workers would have the tools by 1994 to meet the new USDA Dietary Guidelines in the National School Lunch Program -- the first time a date has been set to comply with new nutrition standards.
 - o In 1992, nutrition guidelines for children will be published and distributed to approximately 275,000 schools and day care providers. The book teaches every day use and application of the nutrition guidelines.
 - o USDA's FY 93 budget includes funding for five training modules that will be available via satellite to any local school district training foodservice workers.
- In July 1991, USDA awarded \$5 million in grants to schools in 30 states to help start school breakfast programs. School Breakfast programs are now operating in more than 40,000 schools and 4.4 million children are receiving school breakfasts -- a fourth more than five years ago.
- The USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) was designated to lead Federal agency programs in developing an effective Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) program -- a computerized system which allows food stamp recipients to receive monthly benefits by using a plastic card similar to a bank card. Five FNS demonstration projects are operating and 10 more are planned.

- FNS also awarded grants of more than a quarter of a million dollars to nonprofit groups in 1991 to improve outreach for homeless people and help them secure food assistance.

Expanding Markets for U.S. Farmers

The United States is the most productive and competitive agricultural nation in the world. But since World War II, we have seen country after country erect higher and higher barriers to keep out imports from U.S. farms. Tearing down these barriers means unfettered gains throughout the economy:

- American workers gain some 19,000 jobs for every \$1 billion in U.S. exports;
- American consumers gain another \$1.59 of buying power in the economy with every \$1 in farm exports;
- American farmers win in market volume, price and net income;
- American communities can offer a wider variety of services; and
- American taxpayers gain through lower taxes.

The only way to determine fair rules of international trade is through an international mechanism such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). For five years we have fought a battle in GATT against trade-distorting practices and for a greater opportunity for American farm exports. We have stuck to our guns throughout.

- Secretary Madigan has assured the U.S. farm and agribusiness sector that the Bush administration will emphasize the importance of a good agreement for U.S. agriculture in seeking a new international trade agreement.
- A successful GATT agreement could expand U.S. farm exports by \$6 billion to \$8 billion by the end of the decade and could add \$1 billion to \$2 billion to U.S. farm income.

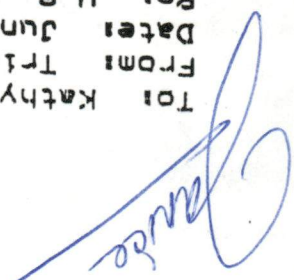
In a move to expand North American farm markets, the U.S. entered negotiations in 1991 with Mexico and Canada to form a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). A satisfactory NAFTA agreement would give U.S. farmers better access to a large growing market next door.

- U.S. farm exports to Canada have increased 48 percent in the last two years. Canadian farm imports into the U.S. rose 33 percent in the same period. Beef and pork exports have more than doubled; fruit and vegetable exports increased more than 50 percent.
- Mexico's 90 million population is expected to grow by another 20 million people in 10 years. The potential demand is particularly strong for meat, eggs and dairy products. U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico totalled \$2.5 billion in 1990.
- The three NAFTA countries have a combined gross national product one-fourth larger than the European Community. NAFTA would create the largest and richest trading market in the world with 360 million consumers and an economy of \$6 trillion.

Encouraging Democracy and Global Markets

The former Soviet Union and the new Commonwealth of Independent States are undergoing dramatic changes and moving toward a free market and international trading economy. At the same time, they are facing a critical drop in grain production. To help nourish the growing flame of freedom in the Soviet Union, the U.S. has launched a number of activities:

- In October 1991, Secretary Madigan traveled to the Soviet Union with a team of agricultural specialists to study farm production, food needs, processing and marketing methods in the Soviet Union.
- On November 20, 1991, President Bush announced an additional \$1.25 billion in credit guarantees for U.S. agricultural exports to the former Soviet Union -- bringing the total guaranteed credit provided by the U.S. to \$3.75 billion since January 1, 1991, more than any other nation in the world!
- The guaranteed credits in 1991 allowed the Soviet Union to purchase \$1.4 billion of American-grown feed grains; \$700 million of wheat and wheat flour; nearly \$600 billion of



Toi Kathy Bhanahan, Paul Luthringer
From: Tricia Kintberg 662-1227
Date: June 19, 1992

Re: U.S. Agricultural Communicators Congress

Thank you all again for securing the President for our meeting on June 30 at 1:30 p.m. in the Jefferson Auditorium at USDA. It should be an upstae experience for everyone.

As I told Gary when we spoke earlier in the week, it seems to me that there has been little if any discussion about rural America or agriculture during this Presidential campaign. This is in part because there are no apparent front burner issues. The Congress, the general media and the public have been swept away by a concern for the cities ever since the LA riots. Yet farmers and ranchers are a minority group too. Only 2.8% of the population worked in farm occupations in 1990, according to the census. But the contribution agriculture makes to the domestic economy and to the stability of rural America is significant and not well known among the general public.

During President Bush's tenure, the 1990 farm law passed asking farmers to live with a 15% cut in farm program payments. They adapted with barely a whimper because the program works. It reduces surpluses and improves market prices. USDA budget officials estimate that for 1992 crops farm program payments are expected to come in under \$12 billion for the third crop year running. That's quite a change from the \$26 billion in payments registered in 1985.

Exports are up. The value of fiscal 1992 exports are now forecast to reach \$41 billion the second highest ever. Consider the contribution this makes to our balance of trade.

Yet as pressure to reduce the deficit heats up agricultural programs may be at risk for two reasons. Since farmers have adapted to the cost-cutting requirements of the 1990 farm law without complaint, some believe they can endure further cuts. The election promises a massive turnover in the House of Representatives. But it's a sure bet that the new kids on the block will be more familiar with urban than rural issues. Farmers and ranchers would like to know whether they can look to President Bush to protect agriculture's turf.

While future budget cuts and their impact are a matter for speculation, the environmental regulation farmers and ranchers must live with is part of the here and now. They have made incredible strides in curbing soil erosion through the various conservation programs enacted in the 1985 and 1990 farm laws. Education about water quality issues has spurred improvement through individual initiative. Calling farmers and ranchers stewards of the land is not an exaggeration.

Farmers and ranchers are also major landowners. They own a

2

majority of the remaining undeveloped wetlands. So the debate on wetlands, whether they must be wet enough for ducks or merely wet two weeks out of the year is confusing, frustrating and smacks of out right interference with land use. Lack of normal rainfall throughout the country since 1988, particularly in the upper midwest, has aggravated the wetlands debate. The administration has made a valiant attempt to find a solution to the wetlands issue. EPA received 80,000 comments on the new proposed definition. Could the President tell us how he would like to see this resolved?

Other issues of particular importance to this audience include the former Soviet Union. Farmers obviously hope U.S. aid will not only help allay human suffering but help secure this once great market for U.S. grain in the future.

The European Community has recently agreed to some reform of its Common Agricultural Policy. The payments the EC makes to its farmers makes the U.S. look like pikers. Are the changes to the CAP as courageous as advertised and what do they portend for a successful conclusion of the GATT talks?

The North American Free Trade Agreement holds great promise for improving agricultural trade, especially for a sector unused to exporting products: the dairy industry. How can we help get the word out that what's good for agriculture is good for the country?

~~The Clean Air Act offers a real plus for agriculture through its support of the development of ethanol. But this very promising fuel which creates a sure market for corn and lessens our dependence on foreign oil is now embroiled in controversy. There is one body of scientific evidence which says ethanol speeds up depletion of the ozone layer when used in certain cities in the summertime. Will the administration continue its support of ethanol?~~

Finally, for your information, we hear anecdotally that farmers and ranchers are really interested in the uncandidate, Mr. Perot. They identify with him. Yet we asked him to speak to us in person, by telephone, by precanned video tape interview and he declined. Three times. People are entranced with his idea of government by talk show. Yet critics say this method of addressing issues and resolving them is fraught with peril and undermines our representative form of democracy. Could either President Bush or Secretary Yeutler talk about this?

As I told you we have the social security numbers for all paid meeting registrants. We do not have dates of birth. Larry Quinn, Director of USDA's Radio and TV Division is familiar with the Jefferson Auditorium, the holding room, etc. He suggests we require all meeting registrants to wear their meeting badges to the Jefferson Auditorium to facilitate clearing people in to hear the President. We will just go ahead and do this. But if you

provide background for Q & A. not POTUS speech material

address not economic - environmental issue

3

have any questions about the auditorium Larry's number is 720-6072.

We are moving our Tuesday, June 30, luncheon from 12:00 to 11:00 a.m. so we will have plenty of time to get everyone over to the auditorium. We need to know when to arrive at USDA to begin clearing people through security in time for the President's 1:30 p.m. address.

George Bush for President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Monday, July 11, 1988

CONTACT: ALIXE GLEN

(202) 842-1988

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, JULY 11, 1988

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

733 15TH STREET, N.W., SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

TELEPHONE: (202) 842-1988
Paid for by George Bush for President

Normally, counties have to be first cleared by USDA before farmer applications can be processed. Now, each county has the authority to decide whether their farmers should be given permission to apply.

During the past several weeks, I've personally seen the effects of the drought in visits I've made to the Midwest. Last month, for example, I visited Raymond Poe's farm just north of Springfield, Illinois, and walked with him through his parched fields. He told me that his corn should have been knee-high. Well, it was just barely poking through the ground.

But I'll tell you one thing: Raymond Poe didn't complain. And I've talked with enough farmers just like Raymond Poe to know that they're going to make it through this drought. American farmers are a tough and optimistic bunch. When the rains do come, and they will, our farmers will get back on their tractors and combines and once again show the world why America is the greatest food producer the world has ever known.

My most immediate concern is to protect farmers and their families from the potential economic devastation caused by this drought. In that context, I want to restate my support for providing more disaster relief as conditions deteriorate. That relief should be funded by savings from this year's farm programs. Both farmers and markets need the reassurance that government will be their partner.

Frankly, I have been very pleased by the bipartisan spirit that has gone into dealing with this crisis. Both parties have been willing to sit down and work out solutions. And let me state something unequivocally: Our Administration will do whatever is necessary to get the farmers who are suffering back on their feet. And I know President Reagan feels this way, too.

Once we do, and begin to set our sights again on future goals, our primary concern must be to protect the gains our farmers have made in recent years, and to keep our rural economic recovery going.

It's clear that the 1985 Farm Bill has worked. Farm prices are up. Farm income is up. Stockpiles are declining and exports are increasing. Our Conservation Reserve Program has been successful, and we should consider expanding it to include environmentally fragile lands, particularly cultivated acres which pose a threat to ground water quality. The '85 bill has also provided income security to farmers and ranchers during some very tough times.

Under my Administration, farmers can count on a new 1990 farm program that retains protections against disasters like this year's drought -- a program that serves as the farmer's partner, not his master.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

My Administration is also going to expand domestic farm markets. As many of you may already know, I'm a strong supporter of alternative fuels because they offer dramatic agricultural and environmental benefits. Detroit is ready to make cars that would run on any combination of gasoline and alcohol -- whether ethanol, made from corn and wheat; or methanol, made from natural gas or coal or even wood. Gasohol -- 10 percent ethanol -- already is widely available in the Midwest and can be used in any car on the road. Straight methanol is used in the Indy 500 cars.

Alternative fuels make sense. They will enable us to lessen our dependence on OPEC, cut our trade deficit, and clean up our air. I think it's high time we got our energy not just from the Middle East but also from the Middle West. In the bargain, farmers can turn their crop surpluses into cash.

Greater use of alternative fuels will be the centerpiece of my efforts to open new markets for America's crops, but there are many other exciting potential uses for our farm products. For example, we're already using corn starch to make biodegradable plastic, and soybean oil to make printer's ink. New food technology in production, processing, and packaging will create still other new markets.

In the future, new technology and education are the keys to keeping America's agriculture competitive. To be competitive today and tomorrow, we cannot rely on yesterday's technology. As President, I will strongly support research, development, and implementation of new technology.

Today only about \$50 million out of a \$1 billion agricultural research budget is directed toward finding promising alternative products and uses. My Administration will shift the focus to lowering production costs, and developing new markets for crops -- some of which I've just mentioned. And when we make advances in technology, we will move them as quickly as possible from the laboratory to the farm.

A responsible and flexible farm policy is an essential element of a healthy rural economy, but by itself it is not enough. To ensure prosperity for the more than 40 million people who live in rural America, we must develop all aspects of the rural economy.

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

We will expand our efforts to make rural communities more attractive to industry.

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

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... ..
... ..
... ..

June 25 / Aa

Message to
on Letters
June 25, 1984

To the Senate

I transmit herewith the Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory, adopted at Panama City, Panama, on January 30, 1975, and the Additional Protocol, adopted at Montevideo, Uruguay, on May 8, 1979, with a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification. The Convention and the Additional Protocol were signed on behalf of the United States on April 15, 1980.

When ratified, the Convention with its Additional Protocol will comprise the first multilateral agreement among the United States and other members of the Organization of American States (OAS) in the field of international judicial cooperation. The provisions of the Convention and Additional Protocol are explained in the report of the Department of State that accompanies this letter. In broad terms, the purpose of the Convention is to facilitate the service in the territory of one Contracting State of documents emanating from civil and commercial proceedings in another Contracting State.

The Convention will, in effect, establish a level of international judicial cooperation among the contracting OAS States analogous to that which now exists among the 24 Contracting States to the Hague Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and

July 11 02
12

Bush
Ag Communicators
Congress

Inter-American Convention

instruments in Civil or Commercial Matters. Although the latter convention entered into force for the United States on February 10, 1969, following Senate advice and consent to ratification, only one other OAS member State has become a party to it. Ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory and the Additional Protocol will thus constitute a significant step in filling the void that now exists in the area of judicial cooperation with other OAS countries. Henceforth, litigants before United States courts or other adjudicatory bodies will be able to avail themselves of a number of improved and simplified procedures for the service of process in OAS countries, with consequent savings of time, effort and expense.

I recommend that the Senate of the United States promptly give its advice and consent to the ratification of this Convention and Additional Protocol, subject to two reservations which are described in the accompanying report of the Department of State and which should be made at the time of the deposit by the United States of the instruments of ratification.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
June 25, 1984.

Remarks to Participants in the Agricultural Communicators Congress

June 25, 1984

Hello there. Good afternoon. I'm delighted—please, sit down—I'm delighted to welcome you, America's agricultural communicators, to the White House—or, as Jack Block calls this, the South Forty. [Laughter]

And I'd like to congratulate you for holding your first Agricultural Communicators Congress. Your desire to work together and

to share ideas and to help each other is in the fine tradition of America's farm community.

Agriculture has always been a sharing society. Pioneers helped each other cross uncharted lands and establish homesteads. In time of need a neighbor was always willing to step in and give a helping hand, and

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America's farmers and ranchers have never lost that wonderful spirit. You're carrying it forward.

Through you, farmers and ranchers share know-how and business concepts. You concentrate on what is right with agriculture and how to make it better. You're problem-solvers, community builders, and information sharers. And the accent is on the positive, on success. I don't mind telling you you're my kind of communicators.

You're helping to increase yields, develop new marketing strategies, improve agricultural services, and make genetic improvements in plants and livestock. In fact, you did it so well that the American agricultural community has a record of productivity and efficiency unmatched by any other in the world. Agriculture is a driving force in our nation's economy, and you can be very proud of what your industry has accomplished.

Our administration will continue doing all we can to help the farm community recover from past policy mistakes and economic difficulties. One of my first actions, as you know, in this job was to lift the Soviet grain embargo. And last August, we signed a new 5-year grain agreement with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has agreed to purchase 9 million tons annually and can purchase up to 12 million tons without consultation. That's a 50-percent increase over the previous agreement. And this year, we've offered to sell them at least 22 million tons. As long as I'm President, our farmers will never again be asked to bear alone the brunt of our foreign policy.

What we're doing, and what we'll continue to do, is to pursue new export markets and work to remove export barriers. To promote exports, our administration, in the first 2 years, has authorized the largest credit guarantees in our history—over \$9 billion. Export trade leads are being sent electronically to U.S. exporters.

Our trade teams have been continuously on the go in search of new markets. Jack Block has been knocking on doors all over the world, and he's going to keep on knocking. And I know that all of you join me in wishing Jack a very speedy and complete recovery and that he'll be soon—either here or back out there on the road again.

But I believe these efforts are paying off. We've negotiated new import quotas with Japan that will lead to a near doubling of citrus and beef exports over the next 4 years. And just last month, we reached agreement on internationalization of the yen, an accord that should make our exports more competitively priced.

Last year we demonstrated our determination to counter export subsidies and recovered a 1 million ton wheat flour market in Egypt. As a result, the European Community has joined us in serious discussions in an effort to solve some of the problems caused by their subsidized exports. And, as you know, I signed contract sanctity legislation that gives farmers additional assurances that existing export contracts will not be abrogated. Let me assure you, now that we've regained our reputation as a reliable supplier, we intend to maintain that reputation.

At home we tackled the price-depressing surplus of 1981 and '82 that could have hung over the market for years by quickly stepping in with that Payment-in-Kind Program. We've moved closer to the point where the market, not the government, will be sending production signals to our producers.

On another front, we've doubled the funds provided for the Farmers Home Administration operating loans and have helped some 270,000 farm borrowers who couldn't get credit through commercial sources. Our Federal Crop Insurance Program dealt with 1983's severe weather problems by paying out \$580 million—that's an all-time high. And the Farmers Home Administration also provided emergency disaster loans at low interest rates and extended filing application deadlines. And we're determined to do all we can for the farmers hit hard by recent flooding in the Midwest. In fact, Secretary Block sent a team out this morning to assess the damage, and they're on site, right now, even as we meet here today.

And today we're hard at work on the 1985 farm bill. The Department of Agriculture is, and will continue, to actively solicit farmers' views on this bill. So far, they've accepted hundreds of pages of written rec-

ommendations and held listening sessions in Chicago, Atlanta, Syracuse, and Riverside, California. And I'm pleased to announce that the next session will be held on July 19th in Dallas, Texas.

All of these efforts are important, but not as important as our economic expansion. The month we took office, the prime interest rate was at the highest level since the Civil War.

They're all Democrat. Run! [Laughter] Every time I come here, they [referring to the noise made by an airplane taking off from Washington National Airport] take off. [Laughter]

But considering that a fifth of farmers' cash outlays are for interest expenses—that 21-percent rate that we inherited when we took office was a devastating blow. And inflation was just as cruel. In the 3 years before 1981, farm costs jumped an outrageous 45 percent. That was at \$39.7 billion, and that was the largest 3-year increase in our history. And today the prime interest rate has fallen by nearly half; and we've knocked inflation down to around 4 percent—well, as a matter of fact, for the last 3 months, it's been 3.6 percent.

But don't get me wrong, interest rates are still higher than you and I would like, and we're going to continue. And I think that to get them down, they just have to finally realize that we're serious about keeping inflation under control. There is no excuse for the interest rates being at the level they are right now, other than just fear of the future.

But we've restored our nation's basic economic health. And if we continue to pursue a sound monetary policy and work to put the Federal budgeting process in order, interest rates will drop more, and inflation will stay down. We all have a stake in

making sure that government spending is brought down in line with government revenues. And that's why I strongly favor constitutional reforms to give the President a line-item veto and to mandate, by the Constitution, a balanced Federal budget.

Now, the critics are still with us, but they're the same critics who were wrong on inflation. They were wrong on unemployment; they were wrong on real wages; they were wrong on interest rates; and they were wrong about whether there'd be a recovery or not. In fact, everytime I hear them, I remember Robert Frost saying: "The brain is a wonderful organ. It starts working the moment you get up in the morning, and doesn't stop until you get to the office." [Laughter]

Am I optimistic? Well, you bet I am. I believe our best days are yet to come. With faith, freedom, courage, there's no limit to what the American people can do and will accomplish. And that's always been the way of the American farmer.

So, once again, I want to congratulate you on your Congress and to thank you for what you're doing. I may beat this one [referring to the noise from another airplane taking off from the airport]. [Laughter] By sharing ideas with farm audiences, you're helping to keep our great nation and our farm community strong, prosperous, and free. And as I recently told the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, America's farmers have my pledge to see to it that the dream of a successful family farm remains a living part of the American dream.

Thank you again, and God bless you all. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 1:32 p.m. on the South Lawn of the White House.

USDA Backgrounder

Roger Runnigen (202) 720-4623

Revised and Extended: Feb. 10, 1992

News Division, Office of Public Affairs, Room 404-A, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S GROWTH AGENDA HELPS FARMERS

PRESIDENT'S GROWTH AGENDA, which he announced on Tuesday, January 28, will benefit American farmers. A number of the proposals will raise farmers' after-tax income. Strengthening the economy boosts the demand for farm products. Cutting taxes, interest rates, and inflation helps farmers. Farmers can also benefit from lower withholdings; tax credits and use of IRA's for first-time home buyers; access to IRA's for medical and educational expenses; interest deductions for student loans; and more affordable health care.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN is expected to stimulate one-half of one percent more real growth annually (about \$25 billion) which will create 500,000 jobs by the end of this year alone. Rising incomes will boost demand for agricultural products, with more of a boost for fruit and vegetable growers and livestock producers this year--and for field crops later.

FARM GROSS RECEIPTS the first year will likely rise by \$600 million, raising net farm income by half that amount. In the fifth year of the long-term growth plan, gross receipts rise by \$2.5 billion and net farm income by \$1 billion. Increased exports from the President's trade initiatives will boost those figures by much more.

LOW INTEREST RATES will reduce the cost of farm borrowing and help increase net farm income. Funds for farm borrowing should also be more plentiful, with changes in credit regulations. A 1% lower interest rate on \$100,000 of debt, about the average for mid-sized farmers, lowers interest expenses by \$1,000 and raises typical after-tax income by \$567.

TAX CHANGES in the President's proposals will leave more money in people's pockets. Raising tax exemptions for children by \$500 will save a family in the 28% bracket with 2 children \$280. The tax savings will increase spending in the private sector, loosen family budgets, and relieve scrimping in buying food and clothing.

FARM TAXES WILL BE EASED, both on farm family earnings and by 15% larger first-year depreciation allowances on farm machinery and equipment bought between February 1 and December 31 this year. Currently, up to \$10,000 of investments in farm machinery and equipment can be written off immediately as a business expense. For most assets you can depreciate the remaining cost over 7 years using a 150% declining balance method. Under the President's plan, first-year depreciation deductions on a \$100,000 purchase, for example, will jump to \$31,690 from the present \$19,640. That will save \$5,220 in Federal income taxes and self-employed Social Security and Medicare taxes.

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CHANGES IN CAPITAL GAINS taxes will permit you to sell assets held 3 or more years --such as farmland or breeding livestock--and exclude 45% of the capital gains. Thus, if you are in the 28% tax bracket, you can sell \$5,000 of cull breeding stock and save \$630 in taxes compared with present rates. Exclusion for assets held 1 year is 15%; for 2 years, 30%; and for 3 years or more, 45%. If you sell 100 acres of land held 30 years--at average farmland prices then and now--you can save \$7,200 in capital gains taxes. That will be very important to farmers who sell farmland for retirement income.

FARMERS' RETIREMENT INCOMES will be aided through flexible individual retirement accounts (IRA's). Currently, farmers cannot make full tax-free contributions to an IRA if a spouse participates in an employer-sponsored retirement plan and their combined income exceeds \$40,000. The President's plan will allow farmers to contribute up to \$2,500 annually to a flexible IRA. Contributions are not deductible, but if they are retained in the account for 7 years or more, the earnings are not taxed when withdrawn.

BEGINNING FARMERS will benefit from a better outlook for agriculture, lower interest rates, higher returns, lower taxes, and an extension through Dec. 31, 1993, of the tax treatment on "aggie bonds" issued for first-time farmers through State and local governments. Interest on these bonds is exempt from Federal income taxes, but is scheduled to expire on June 30, 1992. The President's plan will extend the exemption through Dec. 31, 1993, and will allow State and local governments to continue this effort to encourage farm ownership by young farmers.

ENTERPRISE ZONES will create jobs in economically disadvantaged rural areas. The President's plan will create 50 Federal enterprise zones over 4 years--with one-third of them designated for rural areas. Incentives in those areas include a 5% employee wage tax credit, expensing purchases of newly issued stock of small corporations engaged in enterprise business, and a zero capital gains tax rate for gains on investments in property used in the enterprise zone.

THE RURAL ECONOMY will be boosted as farmers make more money and buy more farm machinery and equipment and make other farm purchases. Increased Federal support for emerging technologies will strengthen agriculture and rural areas.

THE PRESIDENT'S GROWTH POLICIES will also encourage investment in agricultural processing industries, such as ethanol production and new industrial uses for farm products.

HEALTH CARE COSTS will be reduced. Under the President's comprehensive health care plan, all self-employed farmers will be entitled to deduct 100% of the costs of their health insurance premiums or receive an applicable tax credit of up to \$3,750, whichever is greater. That contrasts with current law, which allows the self employed to deduct only 25% of the cost of health insurance.

FARM EMPLOYERS who have found it difficult to hire and keep workers because of lack of adequate health care plans for employees, will now find it easier to attract workers. Low income workers will have tax-credit vouchers which can be used to offset health insurance premiums on individual or group plans.

FARMERS WILL BE ABLE to obtain more affordable health insurance for themselves and their employees through entering network pools with small businesses and individuals for broader risk sharing and lower administrative costs. That will allow farmers to get the same health coverage and rates available to large businesses and other large groups.

USDA Backgrounder

Roger Runnigen (202) 720-4623

Issued: Feb. 14, 1992

News Division, Office of Public Affairs, Room 404-A, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE PLAN HELPS FARMERS

FARM FAMILIES WILL GET broader health insurance coverage at less cost under the President's health care plan announced Feb. 6. Self-employed farmers who have no employer-sponsored health insurance and who buy their own health insurance can currently deduct 25 percent of their health insurance costs from their reported income. A farm family with \$35,000 income in net farm income paying \$6,000 a year for health insurance can save \$420 in taxes. Under the President's plan, they can deduct all the \$6,000 and save \$1,680 in taxes.

PART-TIME FARMERS who are covered by health insurance where they work will be eligible for a deduction of up to \$3,750 (for a family of three). The deduction is reduced by the employer's contribution to the cost of the health insurance. For example, if the employer pays \$3,000 for insurance coverage at the workplace, employees can deduct \$750 of their own insurance cost. If the employer's cost for their insurance is \$2,000, employees can deduct up to \$1,750 of the cost of their own insurance.

LOW INCOME FARMERS who are below the threshold for paying income taxes--and who are not covered by a federal health insurance program or by an employer-sponsored plan--will receive a transferable tax credit certificate worth \$3,750 (for a family of three) that they can use to buy health insurance. As incomes rise above the tax threshold, the value of the certificate is reduced. At incomes of 150 percent of the tax threshold, the value of the certificate drops to 10 percent (\$375 for a family of three). As farmers move up the income scale, they reach a point where deducting the cost of their health insurance on their income tax returns has more value to them than the value of the certificate.

FARM EMPLOYERS will be able to get more affordable health insurance for their employees under the President's plan. One way is to enter a network pool with small businesses and individuals for broader risk sharing and lower administrative costs. Currently, administrative costs for health insurance for a small number of employees can reach 40 percent of the premium, compared with 10 percent for a large number of employees. The President's plan will allow farm organizations to offer health insurance to their members nationwide.

FARM EMPLOYEES may benefit because the farm employer can get more coverage for them at less cost. Or they can take their tax credit certificate and supplement the farm employer's insurance with their own. Or, if it's to their advantage, they can deduct up to \$3,750 (for a family of three) from reported income minus anything the employer pays.

ANOTHER VALUABLE FEATURE of the Presidents' health care plan is that people can't be denied group coverage because of their health conditions. Insurers must offer coverage to any group, regardless of the health of those in the plan. They can also change jobs and join the health insurance plan of a new employer, regardless of their health status.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 8, 1992

Dear Ben:

Thank you for your letter of March 6 concerning the use of ethanol in reformulated gasoline. I appreciate the interest of the Governors' Ethanol Coalition in this important matter.

I would like to reiterate my strong support for ethanol and its growing contributions to clean air, energy security, and the economic well-being of American farmers and rural communities. Passage of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 has provided new opportunities for ethanol to make environmental, energy, and economic contributions to the United States.

I understand your desire that ethanol play a strong role under the programs of the Clean Air Act. At my direction, the Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Department of Energy (DOE) will work together with the Congress, States, agricultural groups, the ethanol industry, and other interested parties to ensure a strong role for ethanol at the onset of our fuel programs to improve air quality in our cities.

USDA and EPA have begun working with the ethanol industry to facilitate State implementation of the oxygenated fuels program scheduled to start in November of this year. This program will reduce unhealthy levels of carbon monoxide in 39 metropolitan areas of the country and offers a tremendous new market for ethanol.

In regard to the reformulated gasoline program that begins in 1995, EPA will ask for public comment on a concept recently put forward by the ethanol industry and any other concepts or approaches to enhance the role of ethanol in achieving the air quality benefits

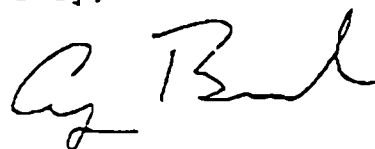
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under the reformulated gasoline program. This Administration will expeditiously work to resolve the concerns of the industry over the role of ethanol in this program.

We also welcome comments from the industry concerning the impact of other legislative and regulatory policies that affect the use and economic viability of this alternative fuel.

Thank you again for your comments. I look forward to working closely with the Governors' Coalition in the future.

Sincerely,



The Honorable E. Benjamin Nelson
Chairman
Governors' Ethanol Coalition
Post Office Box 95085
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509-5085

June 23, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR JANICE CROUSE

FROM:

MICHELE NIX

SUBJECT:

AGRICULTURE COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS

Here's info on the Ag Congress. The audience consists of agriculture journalists -- print, radio, TV -- also PR and communications professionals whose main focus is agriculture. Primarily, however, the audience will be ag journalists. Definite joke potential there. Remember, we need to call Doug Gamble.

This group meets every four years to discuss key issues re agriculture. I'm getting a contact for the coordinator of the conference and will be going on the walk-thru tomorrow morning - so after that I'll have a better sense of what the conference program is going to be like, who's speaking, etc.

I've included the following:

- A packet of info from Cabinet Affairs, which includes a memo detailing key issues, a draft speech from USDA in conjunction with Cabinet Affairs, and background material.
- Bush speech from 1988, as VP and Presidential candidate, to the Ag Communicators Congress.
- Reagan speech from 1984, the first Ag Communicators Congress.

Note : See Fresno's "Ask George Bush"

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session With the Agricultural Community in Fresno, California

May 30, 1992

The President. First, let me just thank Lee Simpson, the boys that I met. We had a chance to look at one method of growing. He was fair enough to tell me that others approach these things in different ways. But I must say, I've learned a lot. And it was most enjoyable, all too brief. But it wasn't just watching the computer in there; it was seeing him and his love of the soil and his boys and all the things that we talk about when we think of values when it comes to farm families. So they had a neat way of making me feel at home here.

I want to thank the Governor for being with us and our very able Senator John Seymour. I mean, I'm not here on a political mission, but let me just say to you who are involved in agriculture, it is nice to have somebody in the Senate who understands the real problems facing us and then can bring that knowledge of agriculture down to the White House to be sure we are sensitive.

I had a chance earlier on with—I'm accompanied by the woman that many of you know, Ann Veneman. I thought it would be better coming to a bunch of experts in agriculture to have some brains with me. Mine are good for some things, and I think I have a feel for what we need to do in agriculture. But I certainly don't stand here as any expert. So I brought Ann in case some of you might have technical questions or where we stand on some specific initiative or other.

On the broad agricultural concepts, let me simply say I believe it's absolutely essential that we have free and fair trade. We will continue to seek access to foreign markets. We've made some progress in beef and citrus and some things into Japan. There are some big crops that are excluded; we've got to keep pushing. I want to see a successful conclusion to what's known as the GATT, the Uruguay round of GATT. And the hangup, as everybody in this room knows, the main one has been agriculture. We've made some progress working with the Europeans. And they themselves have reorganized their common agri-

cultural policy, something that is just going to reduce the levels of subsidies.

But I just want you to know we're committed. I think I've a little better feel now for some of the problems that certain growers of certain commodities face in selling, for example, to Mexico. With Mexico I want an agreement, but I want it to be fair. I'm a great fan of Carlos Salinas, the President of Mexico. He's done a superb job. And it's not just in working towards free and fair trade; it's the fact that we're in very good sync with the Mexicans in terms of major foreign policy objectives.

So I salute him, but he knows and I know that we cannot take to the Congress, and I will not, an agreement that is not based on free and fair trade. Our agricultural shipments to Mexico have increased threefold over the last few years. That's good, but we still have some problems on both sides. He has some problems with us.

On the GATT, Ann gives her expertise to this a lot. We had a meeting the other day with Mr. Andriessen from the EC. I'm told by our very able negotiator, Carla Hills, that we made some progress there, but again, I can't predict for you when either of these will be done.

The last point I'll make, and then I'll sit on my little stool and take any questions that come my way and maybe deflect a few off of here. But I feel that the United States economy is beginning to improve. California's had some very difficult times. Lot of defense problems here, as we've been able, given the demise of international communism, to properly cut back on defense. I would say to you, in this very patriotic part of the State, I am not going to permit the Congress to cut into the muscle of our defense. We are able to make reductions. But now, especially in a political year with all the promises resonating out there, everybody wants to take \$10 billion here or \$20 billion there and spread it on some program, and we can't do that.

I am the President, and I have responsibility for our basic national security interests. The world is much safer. This little Redskin fan goes to bed at night with less fear of nuclear weapons than his older brothers or maybe his mother and dad did, and that's

hat is just going lies.

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have responsibil-ecurity interests. his little Redskin h less fear of n-lder brothers or d did, and that's

a wonderful accomplishment. But I can tell you, and General Scowcroft, who's with me here today, my very able National Security Adviser, could tell you it isn't that safe a world.

So we're trying to solidify the progress for democracy and freedom that has been made. It is major heavy lifting, but we are the only ones who can do it. The United States, we are the undisputed leader of the free world that's moving down the path to democracy. So I cite that because I cannot get in the promise business of taking \$10 billion or \$20 billion more from every defense account, and I'm not going to do it.

In any event, I do feel the U.S. economy's recovering—you saw the growth figures yesterday—and with it will surge back the optimism that belongs to the United States of America. It's been a tough go for people, and I know that. But we are a rising Nation not a declining Nation.

Now, with no further ado, who wants the first question? I'm told that some of you have some real broad interest in areas that might not be specifically on agriculture; so much the better. That's fine with me. Yes, sir.

California Rural Legal Assistance

Q. I'm an orange grower. We in the valley here, I mean California, have a problem with an outfit called CRLA, California Rural Legal Assistance. These are the folks who seem to us to be creating answers to which there are no questions. Harassment, I believe, is one of the words. Your predecessor told us that he was going to do something about it, and I'd sure like to hear that you would take a shot at defunding the organization. I think they're out of hand.

The President. Well, let me first ask if it's a State or a local—are you talking about the legal services overall?

Q. Yes.

The President. Well, I don't know that we're going to defund it. What we're trying to do is to get it, through competent and sensible appointees, get it confined so it doesn't go off into the political arena, trying to make a lot of political statements and affecting legislation. That's not what legal services, if that is what we're talking about, is supposed to be doing. I think we still have some ap-

pointees not confirmed, but I can assure you we are not going to put any loose cannons rolling around on that deck. I hope there's been changes, but I gather we've got some work to do.

Value of the Dollar

Q. As you know, everybody's concerned about the economy, and I was wondering if you would sign this dollar bill, showing me that you would promise to try to make this dollar bill worth just as much or more as it is in 4 years from now.

The President. Yes, let me tell you something about the dollar. Let me tell you, one way to take that dollar and make it shrink is to let inflation get out of control. The cruellest tax of all is inflation. You don't see it, but you feel it. And the dollars shrink. They don't buy as much.

One of the bright spots in an otherwise gloomy economy over the last year has been that inflation is down. I want to have economic policies enacted that will stimulate economic growth. But that's got to be done without making that dollar bill shrink, and I think we can do it. Right now, interest rates are down; inflation is down. That makes us poised for the best kind of economic recovery.

I'm just saying that we've got to be sure it stays down because that's the way you make this dollar come back. When I come back 4 years from now, I think I'll be in this line of work then—[laughter]—that it would shrink if we don't get control, try to keep control. We've got a long way to go on spending. One of the things we're pushing for now, an idea whose time has come, that I've been for for many years is what's called a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. It disciplines the executive branch, and it darned sure disciplines a Congress that has been very, very reluctant to do anything on the spending side.

So those are just a couple of thoughts about how we're going to keep that dollar the same size, maybe make it buy more.

Environmental Policy

Q. We've been working on a thing with the Federal Clean Air Act. And in that act of 1990, it addresses a thing called fugitive dust, referred to as PM10, articulate five. In

that regulation it addresses where—it's going after farmland that makes dust, attracted—it's out there, farming. And to trying to control that dust, the EPA has certain deadline dates, '94, '97 and 2001, in which growers are going to have to develop controlled strategies to stop that dust from going in the air. That has been based on, in the Federal Clean Air Act, with research that was done that was inaccurate, totally wrong. And now we have these implementation things called a PM10 plan that every State has to submit an air agency, and yet they're not realizing, we've pointed it out, that they need to look at better science because it's very difficult to regulate dust on a tractor. Yet they're asking us for control measures that are very much—right now, there's not valid research. The USDA and EPA are hoping now to fund some money so we can do some valid research.

The President. I'm not an expert on that. Ann, do you want to just comment on his specific and then I'll give you an answer on a broader sense. Let me give you the broader answer first.

You may have read about the Rio conference on the environment. I have withheld commitment to go there because it seemed to me that what we had to do before committing to go is to work out sound environmental policy, sound as far as the United States goes, and we are the leader because of our science and technology in international environment. So we had to work out sound environmental policy. But I also wanted an underpinning of sound economic policy. And we cannot permit the extremes in the environmental movement to shut down the United States on science that may not be as perfected as we in the United States should have it.

So I don't know the specific, I'll be honest with you, that you're talking about—that provision of the Clean Air Act. But my general philosophy is to have a good, sound environmental practice. I think we do. I think we've got something to be really proud of and to take to Rio, but also to say to them, these countries, we cannot accept standards that are not based on the soundest of science, and we cannot shut down the lives of many Americans because of going to an extreme on the environment. So that's my philosophy, and that's what we're trying to do.

Now, on this one for those of you who are environmentalists or follow Rio, I think we're coming out all right on that. A lot of the world leaders have told me they think that our fighting for that balance has been a very good thing, and we've staved off setting such rigid standards that nobody can meet. When the United States makes a commitment, it has to keep it. And we do that. Our word is pretty good, and it should be. But we can't do it and throw an awful lot of people out of work, especially when it's not based on sound science.

Can you make a specific comment on the gentleman's, do you know?

Deputy Secretary Veneman. Well, I certainly am familiar with this issue. It's been in USDA. We are attempting to help to fund the science necessary to address this problem, and I think we are committed to continuing in that effort.

Q. I appreciate that very much, Mr. President and Ann Veneman, on that because we think that that needs to be looked at very, very strongly before we continue to put industry out of business because of unsound science because somebody didn't do their job right. And I thank you very much.

The President. Well, we're trying. I don't want to raise the question that might get me in trouble, but I know, for example, on endangered species you've got some major California problems. They're national problems. We are trying to get balance and use of science and also have those hallmarks of the policy, but also the fact that a family's got to work for a living. So that one is one that has to be filtered into any agreements we're making.

Wetlands

Q. I was pleased to see that we have a wetlands preserve program just starting up, with California being one of the pilot States. I think that that offers a way to restore wetlands and, at the same time, make a workable relationship with farming. One thing I would like to see is in the following programs, should Congress support your budget proposal, is a wider definition of the crop and land that is allowable in it. Within California much of the land that would qualify—

The President. To be a wet?

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Q. Right, exactly.

The President. We've had examples of that. The first gentleman was telling me about is, and we have—I consider myself a sound and hopefully sensible environmental President. But again, I think in terms of wetlands and definition it's gotten a little ahead of where it should be in terms of a definition of a wetland.

So we're trying hard. I just had a meeting earlier and one of the rice growers told me about a program that they are working closely on where it really does help create wetlands. And the bird hunters and all these people are very interested in the—are very happy about it. So I think there's room for innovation. I think we ought to stay with our objective and no net loss of wetlands, but we don't want to overdefine what a wetland is.

That's what I've tried to do, and again, I've taken a few shots as being too much on the growth side of that. But I don't think that's a fair shot because I think what happens during some periods, some of the bureaucrats in our regulatory agencies started defining the wetland problem in a way that really overdefines it. There was not a legitimate wetland we were trying to preserve. So we're working it. And I appreciate your suggestion.

President's Priorities

Q. I think most people are wondering that during your first 4 years in the Presidency. I think that your main objective has been to center on the foreign affairs with the fall of international communism. With Ross Perot coming out saying that you need to address the situations with the homeless and with the deficit and all these other sort of domestic affairs, if you are reelected, assuming you are, will you be focusing your attention on the domestic affairs and not so much on the military and communism, the fall of communism, and China and Russia and all these other areas such as the Baltics?

The President. The President's responsibilities are multifaceted. One of them is the national security of the United States. It is in this field that the President really has primacy, and I'm not going to neglect that. I'm not going to neglect it because of political criticism. Having said that, it is absolutely essential that our domestic program, which is

sound, be brought before a Congress that will think some new ideas.

The Congress today, in my view, thinks old ideas. We've got some problems—how are we going to help the city of Los Angeles? I think an enterprise zone that green-lines the area and cuts the capital gains rate to zero will do more to bring jobs into the hopeless areas of Los Angeles than doubling the spending on some Government programs. I have had that proposal up there for years. I've had it up there for years, and it has been blocked by, for the most part, by a hostile Congress.

So I will not plead guilty to having neglected the domestic agenda. What we've got to do is get the facts out there that there is a good one that's based on empowerment. It is based on keeping government close to the people. It's based on less regulation rather than more. It's based on giving people a part of the action. And that goes into all kinds of subjects. It also is based on fiscal sanity.

I argue for a balanced budget amendment. It will discipline the executive branch, and it will darned sure discipline the Congress. Now it's beginning to happen. The good thing about this 4-year election dance is, it does get to focus, it brings people's focus on these major problems. I think we have a rare opportunity now to pass some of the things that would help guarantee the future of that little girl's dollar bill.

I'd like to see a line-item veto for the President. Forty-three Governors have it, and it works. Somebody said, "You don't have a domestic program." Here's a good one. Try it on for size. And they say, "Well, that's not a new idea." As far as I'm concerned it's new until it's been tried. We ought to keep pushing until we get it. That gets the President then all interacting with the people running for Congress, and it gets you in there. If you believe that last point, for example, get your Congressman to say what he'll do when he goes there.

So I think we've got a good program. I'll give you one more, and then I'll stop filibustering. Education, we have a program called America 2000. It literally revolutionizes education. It creates 535 new American schools where the community and the family get involved in saying, "Here's what we think will

work in Fresno. I don't care so much what's going to work in Austin, Texas, and create these new schools." We send the bill up to the Congress, and what do they do in education? They just add money to programs that have failed. We've got a good domestic agenda, and there is a significant flagship of that domestic agenda.

So what I've got to do is, one, make clear to the American people we've got it; and, two, take my case in the fall when I get into that political arena that I'm trying to stay out of at least until after our convention and say, all right, send me some Members of Congress that agree with this. Don't send people up there that come home and talk tough on law and order and crime and then go back and vote some other way.

I listened to some ads of people running to try to get into the United States Senate, and these happen to be on the Democratic side, all of them talking tough on law and order. We've got a tough crime bill that is sitting in the United States Congress because the very same people that are advertising today in California refuse to vote for it.

The good thing about an election year is, we can make that case clearly and say, "Look, send us some people if you happen to think we're right, a little tougher on the criminal and little less tough on the victim of crime." Vote for—get our program going.

So I think we've got a good domestic agenda. I do not plead guilty to neglecting it. I think out of the 4-year process here we'll have time to get it in focus.

But look, I know that there's this feeling that we're living in a benign world now because of this magnificent victory over communism. But believe me, if you look at the Soviet Union and see what's happening in some of the Republics, and if you look at the problems south of our border, although the hemisphere's going—the President can't neglect that. I can't shift entirely away from that responsibility.

But I take your point. I think I've got to do a better job explaining to the people. Send me Members of Congress that will vote for these kinds of initiatives. If you want to do it the old way, get them to go in and vote for the status quo. But I think people want

change now. I think we can take that message of hope out there.

California Raisins Bowl Watch

Q. Last week you gave your watch away to Ensign Sam Wagener. You may not have realized it, but he was from Fresno. And so the president of the Chamber of Commerce and the California Bowl Committee would like to present you with an official California Bowl watch, as a matter of fact, an official California Raisins Bowl watch.

The President. I'm a two-watch man again, but I'm telling you that I came out way ahead on the trade. That midshipman came out—he gave me—he did all right. He didn't have anything when he started. So he got my watch. But I didn't know he was from here. I'm very grateful. This is beautiful, and thank you. I accept with pleasure.

Miller-Bradley Bill

Q. I'd first like to start off by thanking you and your administration for trying to add a little bit of sanity to the application of Environmental and Endangered Species Act by putting in people and jobs and the economy as part of the equation.

As you know, we are in the fight of our life here in the Central Valley of California over irrigated agriculture and the operations of Central Valley Project. Sir, Governor Wilson has shown historic and courageous leadership recently in announcing that there is a California solution to the Central Valley Project. Senator Seymour, likewise, has led a courageous fight in the Senate to put aside some of the criticisms we have from some of the Democratic Senators from New Jersey who think they know how to manage water from Washington, DC, for what we do here in the Central Valley.

In the last 2 days there has been some—many call it negotiations—and discussions on the House side, unfortunately controlled by many of our Democratic colleagues who are no better for us than some of those liberal folks in the Senate.

I would like to say, sir, that if there is doubt from the administration as to who they should look for, for whether or not these bills, as they go forward, are accepted by the leadership in California, you should please look toward Senator Seymour and Governor

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Wilson. I know they're going to be many mixed signals out there. But we will welcome the administration's overview and dedication to the fact that we have to balance environmental with jobs, economic, and people issues as we move forward for a solution to Central Valley water issues.

The President. The Seymour approach is far—and I'll put some names on it for you—the Seymour approach is far better, far better than Miller-Bradley. And yes, we're trying to—I don't want to be flirting around leaving any doubt. Miller-Bradley is unacceptable, unacceptable and I wouldn't sign it. We are now discussing it. We were talking about it coming up here on the plane as to how to move forward with implementation of a more sensible approach. So I appreciate your comments. It helps me understand the fervor of the feeling out here. But I'm not just saying this politically. We are not going to accept Mr. Miller's approach, seconded by Bradley.

Trade Agreements

Q. Mr. President, I'm a dairyman and a diversified farmer here in Fresno County. I want to thank you and your administration for pushing so hard for the successful conclusion of GATT as well as NAFTA. We thank you for hanging tough in agriculture, not giving in to the EC, the demands they have made upon us.

The concern that we have with NAFTA is recently the Canadians have said that they will not give up on their dairy quotas, that their dairy quotas are not negotiable. If we go ahead and negotiate a treaty and we have to give up our Section 22 and the Canadians give up none of their dairy quotas, we're put at a tremendous disadvantage. Our plea to you, sir, is that we're through talking that deal.

We do want a free trade agreement. I believe that the future of American agriculture depends on international trade. But we do want an agreement that we can live with and that is fair to everybody, and hopefully, that we can hang on tough. But if they don't give, well, we don't want to give. We don't want to be put at a disadvantage.

The President. Let me comment. The gentleman makes a very good point. It's not simply Canada on dairies; it is EC on ba-

nanas, for example. And there's a lot of—and I might say the Canadian pitch on this one relates to the unity of Canada itself. They're worried that if they don't continue to protect dairies, that that gives the Quebec people kind of a shot with a lot of concentrated dairies there, pulling away from what used to be called the Meech Lake Accords, which is technical, but that was the effort by our friend, and he is a friend, Brian Mulroney, to hold Canada together.

But on your point, the difficulty that we have with the Canadian request or the request from some of our smaller friends in the Caribbean is, once you start down the road of exception, exception, exception, you get farther away rather than closer to an agreement.

So we've got problems. I talked earlier about the rice problem as it affects Japan. I mean there's an enormous market there. When I deal with the Prime Minister, the various Prime Ministers of Japan, the push always is, "Please understand we've got enormously complex political problems on rice in the Diet, in our political legislature."

So we say, well, yes, but we can't have a successful conclusion if everybody accepts what is precious to him or her or whatever it is. So I think your point is very, very valid and there are ways in these agreements to phase things in so people aren't hectoring and harassed and thrown out of business at the outset. But the principle that you've outlined is one I believe is underlying, and I've instructed our negotiators accordingly, underlying our negotiations on that to end the GATT.

Ann, do you want to answer that? I appreciate your comments on it.

Agricultural Chemicals

Q. I'm glad to hear that your America's environmental President because I think in this room today are America's first environmentalists. Farmers should be and are good environmentalists. We do not want to do anything that would poison the ground or poison our families. But I'm concerned about the deluge of regulation in the last decade, especially in regard to the use of farm chemicals. I'm concerned especially about the minor-

use chemicals that the chemical companies no longer wish to register.

California grows over 250 different crops. Some of these crops are considered to be minor-use crops for some of the chemicals that we use. I'm concerned about the loss of those chemicals, not because they are inherently bad but because the economics of the use really prohibits the chemical company from reregistering its chemicals for each of these minor-use crops. Then we also have a problem with the major-use chemical and that is methylbromide. As a nurseryman we have a protocol in California whereby we cannot sell trees without following that protocol, and it involves killing organisms within the soil that would, parasites that would eat the roots of the plants that we sell.

Because of the strong phytosanitary regulations of the USDA and the California Department of Food and Agriculture, we are able to ship trees around the world. If we lose methylbromide, we will not only have the problem of not being able to ship around the world because we will have an inferior product, but we will have a problem within shipping in California because we can't meet the regulations. What can we do as good environmentalists but also as good business people to stem this regulatory tide?

The President. Let me say on that methylbromide, I'm certainly no expert on it. But I'll give you the philosophy again behind it. Decisions should be based on sound science. It is my understanding that the science is less than perfected as it relates to this chemical. It seems to me that the way to approach this problem is to be sure that the science is sound.

I would have to say, if the science proved that it was detrimental to the environment, I as President would be facing a significant problem because you cannot neglect the environmental destruction to our economy and to our country. So I think the answer is to try to move forward more fast on the science itself, as well as on the alternate scientific work that's taking place.

Now, Ann knows a great deal more about this than I do. Can you add something to that?

Deputy Secretary Veneman. Mr. President, I think that you're exactly right. We

have to have the scientific evidence on these issues. We've certainly been trying in the USDA to work with EPA on the particular problems that face farmers as we deal with these chemical issues, and we'll try to continue to do that. Methylbromide does need additional science, and we'll participate in that to the extent that we can.

Energy Bill

The President. And I agree. I mean, I think farmers are not only environmentalists but conservationists. I think that's very, very important. I think we have to do it.

Incidentally, I would like to make a pitch for our energy bill that passed the Congress the other day, which does have some good, sound conservation in it, but also it balances out the need for this country to grow. I don't want to shift the subject away from your question, but in all these fields—and this gets back to this young man's question—in all these fields there's a question of philosophy on a lot of this stuff.

On our energy approach, we're trying to keep growth going through more energy sources and through conservation. Some would have you just do nothing on the former part of it, and I'm in a big fight, although it's not in this bill, on the ANWR, the Alaskan Wildlife Refuge. I am absolutely convinced that you can have prudent development, as we did in Prudhoe Bay of that. And yet I'm in a big row with the environmentalists because they say, "Well, you say you're for the environment; how come you're for ANWR?" I'm saying ANWR can be developed without decimating the environment or the species there, in this case caribou or whatever else it is.

So I just cite that because it is something in my job that you have to keep balancing, just as this guy's question was how do you balance the national security from domestic. Here's one: How do you balance domestic growth, families need to make a living, are hopefully becoming less dependent on foreign oil, for a lot of reasons, and balance that with the environmental needs. And you've raised this more specific question. We've just got to keep that ethic going, and I think we can. I think we can do better on it.

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Q. Sir, we could sit here and talk all day long and probably all week long. We just appreciate it so much your coming to Fresno and listening to our concerns. We wish you the best of luck in the near future.

The President. Let me say—thank you, Lou, very much. Let me just make this observation that you can't help but feel when you're here. We're talking about agriculture; we're talking about chemicals; we're talking about wetlands; we're talking about economic growth; we're talking about national security. These are all big issues. But I wish that Barbara Bush had been out here, the Silver Fox we call her, because I think she would sense the feeling of community and of family that we sensed when we lived in a climate not unlike this in West Texas for 12 years and long before I got wrapped up in the political world. These issues are terribly important.

But when we talk about family, you feel it when you walk into his house or his place of business and feel it just looking around this room. You get that sense this is something that is very important. And when those mayors came to me, long before the trouble in Los Angeles, and said, "The largest single concern we have about the decline in the cities, the biggest problem is the decline in the American family, the falling apart of the family."

So when Barbara hugs a child or we read to kids, it is trying as best we can to show the importance of family and the importance of the values that stem from family. I make that not as a pitch but just as a statement because the Presidency is about issues. It's about doing your best. It's about national security, but it is also about understanding the strength of this country. And I've gotten a good lesson in that here today.

Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:58 a.m. at the Simpson Vineyards. In his remarks, he referred to Lee Simpson, owner of the Simpson Vineyards, and Frans Andriessen, Vice President of the Commission of the European Communities. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks at the Miracles in the Sky Air Show in Fresno
May 30, 1992

I can hear you. We had a good look at the crowd there. And I want to salute Lonnie and Heidi English and I wish everybody there in the support of the Valley Children's Hospital all the best.

And I wish each of you could see this magnificent Air Force One piloted by Colonel Danny Barr. It's a marvelous airplane, and I think it represents our country very well as we go not just here but overseas as well.

I wish you well. This air show that will benefit the Valley Children's Hospital is just a wonderful thing. I salute you. I salute you all at TV 30 for their civic—I don't know how to say it, but the civic responsibility, you might say, of supporting this wonderful charity. But also you're bringing people a lot of happiness there.

So, good luck to each and every one of you. Again, to Lonnie and to Heidi who thought of this in the first place, well done. Well done. My only regret is I don't get down to see some of those shiny things we flew over.

Note: The President spoke at 12:28 p.m. at the Madera Municipal Airport. In his remarks, he referred to Lonnie English and his wife, Heidi, members of the Board of Directors of the Miracles in the Sky Air Show. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Executive Order 12808—Blocking "Yugoslav Government" Property and Property of the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro
May 30, 1992

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601, *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code,

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Remarks + Q + A

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Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session With the Agricultural Community in Fresno, California
May 30, 1992

The President. First, let me just thank Lee Simpson, the boys that I met. We had a chance to look at one method of growing. He was fair enough to tell me that others approach these things in different ways. But I must say, I've learned a lot. And it was most enjoyable, all too brief. But it wasn't just watching the computer in there; it was seeing him and his love of the soil and his boys and all the things that we talk about when we think of values when it comes to farm families. So they had a neat way of making me feel at home here.

I want to thank the Governor for being with us and our very able Senator John Seymour. I mean, I'm not here on a political mission, but let me just say to you who are involved in agriculture, it is nice to have somebody in the Senate who understands the real problems facing us and then can bring that knowledge of agriculture down to the White House to be sure we are sensitive.

I had a chance earlier on with—I'm accompanied by the woman that many of you know, Ann Veneman. I thought it would be better coming to a bunch of experts in agriculture to have some brains with me. Mine are good for some things, and I think I have a feel for what we need to do in agriculture. But I certainly don't stand here as any expert. So I brought Ann in case some of you might have technical questions or where we stand on some specific initiative or other.

On the broad agricultural concepts, let me simply say I believe it's absolutely essential that we have free and fair trade. We will continue to seek access to foreign markets. We've made some progress in beef and citrus and some things into Japan. There are some big crops that are excluded; we've got to keep pushing. I want to see a successful conclusion to what's known as the GATT, the Uruguay round of GATT. And the hangup, as everybody in this room knows, the main one has been agriculture. We've made some progress working with the Europeans. And they themselves have reorganized their common agri-

cultural policy, something that is just going to reduce the levels of subsidies.

But I just want you to know we're committed. I think I've a little better feel now for some of the problems that certain growers of certain commodities face in selling, for example, to Mexico. With Mexico I want an agreement, but I want it to be fair. I'm a great fan of Carlos Salinas, the President of Mexico. He's done a superb job. And it's not just in working towards free and fair trade; it's the fact that we're in very good sync with the Mexicans in terms of major foreign policy objectives.

So I salute him, but he knows and I know that we cannot take to the Congress, and I will not, an agreement that is not based on free and fair trade. Our agricultural shipments to Mexico have increased threefold over the last few years. That's good, but we still have some problems on both sides. He has some problems with us.

On the GATT, Ann gives her expertise to this a lot. We had a meeting the other day with Mr. Andriessen from the EC. I'm told by our very able negotiator, Carla Hills, that we made some progress there, but again, I can't predict for you when either of these will be done.

The last point I'll make, and then I'll sit on my little stool and take any questions that come my way and maybe deflect a few off of here. But I feel that the United States economy is beginning to improve. California's had some very difficult times. Lot of defense problems here, as we've been able, given the demise of international communism, to properly cut back on defense. I would say to you, in this very patriotic part of the State, I am not going to permit the Congress to cut into the muscle of our defense. We are able to make reductions. But now, especially in a political year with all the promises resonating out there, everybody wants to take \$10 billion here or \$20 billion there and spread it on some program, and we can't do that.

I am the President, and I have responsibility for our basic national security interests. The world is much safer. This little Redskin fan goes to bed at night with less fear of nuclear weapons than his older brothers or maybe his mother and dad did, and that's

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a wonderful accomplishment. But I can tell you, and General Scowcroft, who's with me here today, my very able National Security Adviser, could tell you it isn't that safe a world.

So we're trying to solidify the progress for democracy and freedom that has been made. It is major heavy lifting, but we are the only ones who can do it. The United States, we are the undisputed leader of the free world that's moving down the path to democracy. So I cite that because I cannot get in the promise business of taking \$10 billion or \$20 billion more from every defense account, and I'm not going to do it.

In any event, I do feel the U.S. economy's recovering—you saw the growth figures yesterday—and with it will surge back the optimism that belongs to the United States of America. It's been a tough go for people, and I know that. But we are a rising Nation not a declining Nation.

Now, with no further ado, who wants the first question? I'm told that some of you have some real broad interest in areas that might not be specifically on agriculture; so much the better. That's fine with me. Yes, sir.

California Rural Legal Assistance

Q. I'm an orange grower. We in the valley here, I mean California, have a problem with an outfit called CRLA, California Rural Legal Assistance. These are the folks who seem to us to be creating answers to which there are no questions. Harassment, I believe, is one of the words. Your predecessor told us that he was going to do something about it, and I'd sure like to hear that you would take a shot at defunding the organization. I think they're out of hand.

The President. Well, let me first ask if it's a State or a local—are you talking about the legal services overall?

Q. Yes.

The President. Well, I don't know that we're going to defund it. What we're trying to do is to get it, through competent and sensible appointees, get it confined so it doesn't go off into the political arena, trying to make a lot of political statements and affecting legislation. That's not what legal services, if that is what we're talking about, is supposed to be doing. I think we still have some ap-

pointees not confirmed, but I can assure you we are not going to put any loose cannons rolling around on that deck. I hope there's been changes, but I gather we've got some work to do.

Value of the Dollar

Q. As you know, everybody's concerned about the economy, and I was wondering if you would sign this dollar bill, showing me that you would promise to try to make this dollar bill worth just as much or more as it is in 4 years from now.

The President. Yes, let me tell you something about the dollar. Let me tell you, one way to take that dollar and make it shrink is to let inflation get out of control. The cruellest tax of all is inflation. You don't see it, but you feel it. And the dollars shrink. They don't buy as much.

One of the bright spots in an otherwise gloomy economy over the last year has been that inflation is down. I want to have economic policies enacted that will stimulate economic growth. But that's got to be done without making that dollar bill shrink, and I think we can do it. Right now, interest rates are down; inflation is down. That makes us poised for the best kind of economic recovery.

I'm just saying that we've got to be sure it stays down because that's the way you make this dollar come back. When I come back 4 years from now, I think I'll be in this line of work then—[laughter]—that it would shrink if we don't get control, try to keep control. We've got a long way to go on spending. One of the things we're pushing for now, an idea whose time has come, that I've been for for many years is what's called a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. It disciplines the executive branch, and it darned sure disciplines a Congress that has been very, very reluctant to do anything on the spending side.

So those are just a couple of thoughts about how we're going to keep that dollar the same size, maybe make it buy more.

Environmental Policy

Q. We've been working on a thing with the Federal Clean Air Act. And in that act of 1990, it addresses a thing called fugitive dust, referred to as PM10, articulate five. In

that regulation it addresses where—it's going after farmland that makes dust, attracted—it's out there, farming. And to trying to control that dust, the EPA has certain deadline dates, '94, '97 and 2001, in which growers are going to have to develop controlled strategies to stop that dust from going in the air. That has been based on, in the Federal Clean Air Act, with research that was done that was inaccurate, totally wrong. And now we have these implementation things called a PM10 plan that every State has to submit an air agency, and yet they're not realizing, we've pointed it out, that they need to look at better science because it's very difficult to regulate dust on a tractor. Yet they're asking us for control measures that are very much—right now, there's not valid research. The USDA and EPA are hoping now to fund some money so we can do some valid research.

The President. I'm not an expert on that. Ann, do you want to just comment on his specific and then I'll give you an answer on a broader sense. Let me give you the broader answer first.

You may have read about the Rio conference on the environment. I have withheld commitment to go there because it seemed to me that what we had to do before committing to go is to work out sound environmental policy, sound as far as the United States goes, and we are the leader because of our science and technology in international environment. So we had to work out sound environmental policy. But I also wanted an underpinning of sound economic policy. And we cannot permit the extremes in the environmental movement to shut down the United States on science that may not be as perfected as we in the United States should have it.

So I don't know the specific, I'll be honest with you, that you're talking about—that provision of the Clean Air Act. But my general philosophy is to have a good, sound environmental practice. I think we do. I think we've got something to be really proud of and to take to Rio, but also to say to them, these countries, we cannot accept standards that are not based on the soundest of science, and we cannot shut down the lives of many Americans because of going to an extreme on the environment. So that's my philosophy, and that's what we're trying to do.

Now, on this one for those of you who are environmentalists or follow Rio, I think we're coming out all right on that. A lot of the world leaders have told me they think that our fighting for that balance has been a very good thing, and we've staved off setting such rigid standards that nobody can meet. When the United States makes a commitment, it has to keep it. And we do that. Our word is pretty good, and it should be. But we can't do it and throw an awful lot of people out of work, especially when it's not based on sound science.

Can you make a specific comment on the gentleman's, do you know?

Deputy Secretary Veneman. Well, I certainly am familiar with this issue. It's been in USDA. We are attempting to help to fund the science necessary to address this problem, and I think we are committed to continuing in that effort.

Q. I appreciate that very much, Mr. President and Ann Veneman, on that because we think that that needs to be looked at very, very strongly before we continue to put industry out of business because of unsound science because somebody didn't do their job right. And I thank you very much.

The President. Well, we're trying. I don't want to raise the question that might get me in trouble, but I know, for example, on endangered species you've got some major California problems. They're national problems. We are trying to get balance and use of science and also have those hallmarks of the policy, but also the fact that a family's got to work for a living. So that one is one that has to be filtered into any agreements we're making.

Wetlands

Q. I was pleased to see that we have a wetlands preserve program just starting up, with California being one of the pilot States. I think that that offers a way to restore wetlands and, at the same time, make a workable relationship with farming. One thing I would like to see is in the following programs, should Congress support your budget proposal, is a wider definition of the crop and land that is allowable in it. Within California much of the land that would qualify—

The President. To be a wet?

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Q. Right, exactly.
The President. We've had examples of that. The first gentleman was telling me about is, and we have—I consider myself a sound and hopefully sensible environmental President. But again, I think in terms of wetlands and definition it's gotten a little ahead of where it should be in terms of a definition of a wetland.

So we're trying hard. I just had a meeting earlier and one of the rice growers told me about a program that they are working closely on where it really does help create wetlands. And the bird hunters and all these people are very interested in the—are very happy about it. So I think there's room for innovation. I think we ought to stay with our objective and no net loss of wetlands, but we don't want to overdefine what a wetland is.

That's what I've tried to do, and again, I've taken a few shots as being too much on the growth side of that. But I don't think that's a fair shot because I think what happens during some periods, some of the bureaucrats in our regulatory agencies started defining the wetland problem in a way that really overdefines it. There was not a legitimate wetland we were trying to preserve. So we're working it. And I appreciate your suggestion.

President's Priorities

Q. I think most people are wondering that during your first 4 years in the Presidency I think that your main objective has been to center on the foreign affairs with the fall of international communism. With Ross Perot coming out saying that you need to address the situations with the homeless and with the deficit and all these other sort of domestic affairs, if you are reelected, assuming you are, will you be focusing your attention on the domestic affairs and not so much on the military and communism, the fall of communism, and China and Russia and all these other areas such as the Baltics?

The President. The President's responsibilities are multifaceted. One of them is the national security of the United States. It is in this field that the President really has primacy, and I'm not going to neglect that. I'm not going to neglect it because of political criticism. Having said that, it is absolutely essential that our domestic program, which is

sound, be brought before a Congress that will think some new ideas.

The Congress today, in my view, thinks old ideas. We've got some problems—how are we going to help the city of Los Angeles? I think an enterprise zone that green-lines the area and cuts the capital gains rate to zero will do more to bring jobs into the hopeless areas of Los Angeles than doubling the spending on some Government programs. I have had that proposal up there for years. I've had it up there for years, and it has been blocked by, for the most part, by a hostile Congress.

So I will not plead guilty to having neglected the domestic agenda. What we've got to do is get the facts out there that there is a good one that's based on empowerment. It is based on keeping government close to the people. It's based on less regulation rather than more. It's based on giving people a part of the action. And that goes into all kinds of subjects. It also is based on fiscal sanity.

I argue for a balanced budget amendment. It will discipline the executive branch, and it will darned sure discipline the Congress. Now it's beginning to happen. The good thing about this 4-year election dance is, it does get to focus, it brings people's focus on these major problems. I think we have a rare opportunity now to pass some of the things that would help guarantee the future of that little girl's dollar bill.

I'd like to see a line-item veto for the President. Forty-three Governors have it, and it works. Somebody said, "You don't have a domestic program." Here's a good one. Try it on for size. And they say, "Well, that's not a new idea." As far as I'm concerned it's new until it's been tried. We ought to keep pushing until we get it. That gets the President then all interacting with the people running for Congress, and it gets you in there. If you believe that last point, for example, get your Congressman to say what he'll do when he goes there.

So I think we've got a good program. I'll give you one more, and then I'll stop filibustering. Education, we have a program called America 2000. It literally revolutionizes education. It creates 535 new American schools where the community and the family get involved in saying, "Here's what we think will

work in Fresno. I don't care so much what's going to work in Austin, Texas, and create these new schools." We send the bill up to the Congress, and what do they do in education? They just add money to programs that have failed. We've got a good domestic agenda, and there is a significant flagship of that domestic agenda.

So what I've got to do is, one, make clear to the American people we've got it; and, two, take my case in the fall when I get into that political arena that I'm trying to stay out of at least until after our convention and say, all right, send me some Members of Congress that agree with this. Don't send people up there that come home and talk tough on law and order and crime and then go back and vote some other way.

I listened to some ads of people running to try to get into the United States Senate, and these happen to be on the Democratic side, all of them talking tough on law and order. We've got a tough crime bill that is sitting in the United States Congress because the very same people that are advertising today in California refuse to vote for it.

The good thing about an election year is, we can make that case clearly and say, "Look, send us some people if you happen to think we're right, a little tougher on the criminal and little less tough on the victim of crime." Vote for—get our program going.

So I think we've got a good domestic agenda. I do not plead guilty to neglecting it. I think out of the 4-year process here we'll have time to get it in focus.

But look, I know that there's this feeling that we're living in a benign world now because of this magnificent victory over communism. But believe me, if you look at the Soviet Union and see what's happening in some of the Republics, and if you look at the problems south of our border, although the hemisphere's going—the President can't neglect that. I can't shift entirely away from that responsibility.

But I take your point. I think I've got to do a better job explaining to the people. Send me Members of Congress that will vote for these kinds of initiatives. If you want to do it the old way, get them to go in and vote for the status quo. But I think people want

change now. I think we can take that message of hope out there.

California Raisins Bowl Watch

Q. Last week you gave your watch away to Ensign Sam Wagener. You may not have realized it, but he was from Fresno. And so the president of the Chamber of Commerce and the California Bowl Committee would like to present you with an official California Bowl watch, as a matter of fact, an official California Raisins Bowl watch.

The President. I'm a two-watch man again, but I'm telling you that I came out way ahead on the trade. That midshipman came out—he gave me—he did all right. He didn't have anything when he started. So he got my watch. But I didn't know he was from here. I'm very grateful. This is beautiful, and thank you. I accept with pleasure.

Miller-Bradley Bill

Q. I'd first like to start off by thanking you and your administration for trying to add a little bit of sanity to the application of Environmental and Endangered Species Act by putting in people and jobs and the economy as part of the equation.

As you know, we are in the fight of our life here in the Central Valley of California over irrigated agriculture and the operations of Central Valley Project. Sir, Governor Wilson has shown historic and courageous leadership recently in announcing that there is a California solution to the Central Valley Project. Senator Seymour, likewise, has led a courageous fight in the Senate to put aside some of the criticisms we have from some of the Democratic Senators from New Jersey who think they know how to manage water from Washington, DC, for what we do here in the Central Valley.

In the last 2 days there has been some—many call it negotiations—and discussions on the House side, unfortunately controlled by many of our Democratic colleagues who are no better for us than some of those liberal folks in the Senate.

I would like to say, sir, that if there is doubt from the administration as to who they should look for, for whether or not these bills, as they go forward, are accepted by the leadership in California, you should please look toward Senator Seymour and Governor

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Wilson. I know they're going to be many mixed signals out there. But we will welcome the administration's overview and dedication to the fact that we have to balance environmental with jobs, economic, and people issues as we move forward for a solution to Central Valley water issues.

The President. The Seymour approach is far—and I'll put some names on it for you—the Seymour approach is far better, far better than Miller-Bradley. And yes, we're trying to—I don't want to be flirting around leaving any doubt. Miller-Bradley is unacceptable, unacceptable and I wouldn't sign it. We are now discussing it. We were talking about it coming up here on the plane as to how to move forward with implementation of a more sensible approach. So I appreciate your comments. It helps me understand the fervor of the feeling out here. But I'm not just saying this politically. We are not going to accept Mr. Miller's approach, seconded by Bradley.

Trade Agreements

Q. Mr. President, I'm a dairyman and a diversified farmer here in Fresno County. I want to thank you and your administration for pushing so hard for the successful conclusion of GATT as well as NAFTA. We thank you for hanging tough in agriculture, not giving in to the EC, the demands they have made upon us.

The concern that we have with NAFTA is recently the Canadians have said that they will not give up on their dairy quotas, that their dairy quotas are not negotiable. If we go ahead and negotiate a treaty and we have to give up our Section 22 and the Canadians give up none of their dairy quotas, we're put at a tremendous disadvantage. Our plea to you, sir, is that we're through talking that deal.

We do want a free trade agreement. I believe that the future of American agriculture depends on international trade. But we do want an agreement that we can live with and that is fair to everybody, and hopefully, that we can hang on tough. But if they don't give, well, we don't want to give. We don't want to be put at a disadvantage.

The President. Let me comment. The gentleman makes a very good point. It's not simply Canada on dairies; it is EC on ba-

nanas, for example. And there's a lot of—and I might say the Canadian pitch on this one relates to the unity of Canada itself. They're worried that if they don't continue to protect dairies, that that gives the Quebec people kind of a shot with a lot of concentrated dairies there, pulling away from what used to be called the Meech Lake Accords, which is technical, but that was the effort by our friend, and he is a friend, Brian Mulroney, to hold Canada together.

But on your point, the difficulty that we have with the Canadian request or the request from some of our smaller friends in the Caribbean is, once you start down the road of exception, exception, exception, you get farther away rather than closer to an agreement.

So we've got problems. I talked earlier about the rice problem as it affects Japan. I mean there's an enormous market there. When I deal with the Prime Minister, the various Prime Ministers of Japan, the push always is, "Please understand we've got enormously complex political problems on rice in the Diet, in our political legislature."

So we say, well, yes, but we can't have a successful conclusion if everybody accepts what is precious to him or her or whatever it is. So I think your point is very, very valid and there are ways in these agreements to phase things in so people aren't hectored and harassed and thrown out of business at the outset. But the principle that you've outlined is one I believe is underlying, and I've instructed our negotiators accordingly, underlying our negotiations on that to end the GATT.

Ann, do you want to answer that? I appreciate your comments on it.

Agricultural Chemicals

Q. I'm glad to hear that your America's environmental President because I think in this room today are America's first environmentalists. Farmers should be and are good environmentalists. We do not want to do anything that would poison the ground or poison our families. But I'm concerned about the deluge of regulation in the last decade, especially in regard to the use of farm chemicals. I'm concerned especially about the minor-

use chemicals that the chemical companies no longer wish to register.

California grows over 250 different crops. Some of these crops are considered to be minor-use crops for some of the chemicals that we use. I'm concerned about the loss of those chemicals, not because they are inherently bad but because the economics of the use really prohibits the chemical company from reregistering its chemicals for each of these minor-use crops. Then we also have a problem with the major-use chemical and that is methylbromide. As a nurseryman we have a protocol in California whereby we cannot sell trees without following that protocol, and it involves killing organisms within the soil that would, parasites that would eat the roots of the plants that we sell.

Because of the strong phytosanitary regulations of the USDA and the California Department of Food and Agriculture, we are able to ship trees around the world. If we lose methylbromide, we will not only have the problem of not being able to ship around the world because we will have an inferior product, but we will have a problem within shipping in California because we can't meet the regulations. What can we do as good environmentalists but also as good business people to stem this regulatory tide?

The President. Let me say on that methylbromide, I'm certainly no expert on it. But I'll give you the philosophy again behind it. Decisions should be based on sound science. It is my understanding that the science is less than perfected as it relates to this chemical. It seems to me that the way to approach this problem is to be sure that the science is sound.

I would have to say, if the science proved that it was detrimental to the environment, I as President would be facing a significant problem because you cannot neglect the environmental destruction to our economy and to our country. So I think the answer is to try to move forward more fast on the science itself, as well as on the alternate scientific work that's taking place.

Now, Ann knows a great deal more about this than I do. Can you add something to that?

Deputy Secretary Veneman. Mr. President, I think that you're exactly right. We

have to have the scientific evidence on these issues. We've certainly been trying in the USDA to work with EPA on the particular problems that face farmers as we deal with these chemical issues, and we'll try to continue to do that. Methylbromide does need additional science, and we'll participate in that to the extent that we can.

Energy Bill

The President. And I agree. I mean, I think farmers are not only environmentalists but conservationists. I think that's very, very important. I think we have to do it.

Incidentally, I would like to make a pitch for our energy bill that passed the Congress the other day, which does have some good, sound conservation in it, but also it balances out the need for this country to grow. I don't want to shift the subject away from your question, but in all these fields—and this gets back to this young man's question—in all these fields there's a question of philosophy on a lot of this stuff.

On our energy approach, we're trying to keep growth going through more energy sources and through conservation. Some would have you just do nothing on the former part of it, and I'm in a big fight, although it's not in this bill, on the ANWR, the Alaskan Wildlife Refuge. I am absolutely convinced that you can have prudent development, as we did in Prudhoe Bay of that. And yet I'm in a big row with the environmentalists because they say, "Well, you say you're for the environment; how come you're for ANWR?" I'm saying ANWR can be developed without decimating the environment or the species there, in this case caribou or whatever else it is.

So I just cite that because it is something in my job that you have to keep balancing, just as this guy's question was how do you balance the national security from domestic. Here's one: How do you balance domestic growth, families need to make a living, are hopefully becoming less dependent on foreign oil, for a lot of reasons, and balance that with the environmental needs. And you've raised this more specific question. We've just got to keep that ethic going, and I think we can. I think we can do better on it.

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Q. Sir, we could sit here and talk all day long and probably all week long. We just appreciate it so much your coming to Fresno and listening to our concerns. We wish you the best of luck in the near future.

The President. Let me say—thank you, Lou, very much. Let me just make this observation that you can't help but feel when you're here. We're talking about agriculture; we're talking about chemicals; we're talking about wetlands; we're talking about economic growth; we're talking about national security. These are all big issues. But I wish that Barbara Bush had been out here, the Silver Fox we call her, because I think she would sense the feeling of community and of family that we sensed when we lived in a climate not unlike this in West Texas for 12 years and long before I got wrapped up in the political world. These issues are terribly important.

But when we talk about family, you feel it when you walk into his house or his place of business and feel it just looking around this room. You get that sense this is something that is very important. And when those mayors came to me, long before the trouble in Los Angeles, and said, "The largest single concern we have about the decline in the cities, the biggest problem is the decline in the American family, the falling apart of the family."

So when Barbara hugs a child or we read to kids, it is trying as best we can to show the importance of family and the importance of the values that stem from family. I make that not as a pitch but just as a statement because the Presidency is about issues. It's about doing your best. It's about national security, but it is also about understanding the strength of this country. And I've gotten a good lesson in that here today.

Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:58 a.m. at the Simpson Vineyards. In his remarks, he referred to Lee Simpson, owner of the Simpson Vineyards, and Frans Andriessen, Vice President of the Commission of the European Communities. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks at the Miracles in the Sky Air Show in Fresno

May 30, 1992

I can hear you. We had a good look at the crowd there. And I want to salute Lonnie and Heidi English and I wish everybody there in the support of the Valley Children's Hospital all the best.

And I wish each of you could see this magnificent Air Force One piloted by Colonel Danny Barr. It's a marvelous airplane, and I think it represents our country very well as we go not just here but overseas as well.

I wish you well. This air show that will benefit the Valley Children's Hospital is just a wonderful thing. I salute you. I salute you all at TV 30 for their civic—I don't know how to say it, but the civic responsibility, you might say, of supporting this wonderful charity. But also you're bringing people a lot of happiness there.

So, good luck to each and every one of you. Again, to Lonnie and to Heidi who thought of this in the first place, well done. Well done. My only regret is I don't get down to see some of those shiny things we flew over.

Note: The President spoke at 12:28 p.m. at the Madera Municipal Airport. In his remarks, he referred to Lonnie English and his wife, Heidi, members of the Board of Directors of the Miracles in the Sky Air Show. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Executive Order 12808—Blocking "Yugoslav Government" Property and Property of the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro

May 30, 1992

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601, *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code,

Copy

June 23, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR JANICE CROUSE

FROM: MICHELE NIX

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURE COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS

Here's info on the Ag Congress. The audience consists of agriculture journalists -- print, radio, TV -- also PR and communications professionals whose main focus is agriculture. Primarily, however, the audience will be ag journalists. Definite joke potential there. Remember, we need to call Doug Gamble.

This group meets every four years to discuss key issues re agriculture. I'm getting a contact for the coordinator of the conference and will be going on the walk-thru tomorrow morning - so after that I'll have a better sense of what the conference program is going to be like, who's speaking, etc.

I've included the following:

- A packet of info from Cabinet Affairs, which includes a memo detailing key issues, a draft speech from USDA in conjunction with Cabinet Affairs, and background material.
- Bush speech from 1988, as VP and Presidential candidate, to the Ag Communicators Congress.
- Reagan speech from 1984, the first Ag Communicators Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

For fiscal years 1992 and 1993, funds provided under section 9 of the Federal Transit Act shall be exempt from requirements for any non-Federal share, in the same manner as specified in section 1054 of Public Law 102-240.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. EMERGENCY RELIEF.

Subsection (b) of section 125 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking "on the Federal-aid highway systems including the Interstate System" in two places and inserting in each place "on Federal-aid highways".

SEC. 102. RURAL AGRICULTURAL DISASTERS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) like the residents of Chicago and Los Angeles who have suffered severe losses due to recent disasters, agricultural producers suffered severe losses as a result of natural disasters during the 1990 through 1992 crop years;

(2) repeated operating losses due to natural disasters have placed agricultural producers in financial stress and have caused increased loan delinquencies to agricultural lenders;

(3) the economics of communities in affected areas have been depressed as a result of crop failures; and

(4) the matter under the heading "COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION" of chapter III of title I of Public Law 102-229 (105 Stat. 1712) grants the President the authority to declare \$755,000,000 as emergency appropriations for agricultural disasters during the 1990 through 1992 crop years.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should exercise the authority referred to in subsection (a)(4) to make emergency designations for rural agricultural disasters, as well as the urban disasters in Chicago and Los Angeles.

SEC. 103. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

Section 115 of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the heading of subsection (a) and inserting the following new heading: "SUBSTITUTE, CONGESTION MITIGATION AND AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT, SURFACE TRANSPORTATION, BRIDGE, PLANNING, AND RESEARCH PROJECTS";

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking clause (i) of paragraph (1)(A) and inserting the following new clause:

"(i) has obligated all funds apportioned or allocated to it under section 103(e)(4)(H), 104(b)(2), 104(b)(3), 104(f), 144, or 307 of this title, or";

(B) by striking subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) and inserting the following new subparagraph:

"(A) prior to commencement of the project the Secretary approves the project in the same manner as the Secretary approves other projects, and"; and

(C) by striking paragraph (3);

(3) in the heading of subsection (b), by striking "PRIMARY" and inserting "NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM";

Michelle -
This is the dual
emergency
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signed by POTW
yesterday.
Kathy

LEVEL 1 - 20 OF 30 STORIES

Copyright (c) 1984 The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.
International Trade Reporter

July 4, 1984

LENGTH: 1710 words

SECTION: EXPORT POLICY: Agriculture.

TITLE: 1985 OMNIBUS FARM BILL REPRESENTS TURNING POINT FOR POLICY, MEDIA CONFERENCE HEARS.

... role in the forging of a multiyear farm bill, which must be passed by Congress by the end of next year. It will not be easy to get a bill, Foley told the first Agricultural Communicators' Congress which met in Washington June 24-27. But he said he was optimistic a bipartisan effort would create a reasonable result that everyone could live with.

Exports Curtailment Cited

Although the country is enjoying a ...

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Japan Economic Newswire

NOVEMBER 5, 1988, SATURDAY

LENGTH: 770 words

HEADLINE: NEWS FOCUS;
'JAPAN PROBLEM' EMERGES IN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

BYLINE: SHIRO YONEYAMA

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, NOV. 4

BODY:

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN HISTORY, JAPAN'S NEAR-TOTAL BAN ON RICE IMPORTS HAS BECOME A FOCAL POINT OF CONTENTION BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

THEIR DIFFERING VIEWS ON JAPAN'S RICE POLICY, FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND DEFENSE BURDEN SHARING ARE YET ANOTHER SIGN OF JAPAN'S INCREASING IMPORTANCE IN THE GLOBAL GEOPOLITICAL ARENA.

MICHAEL DUKAKIS, THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, BLASTED THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN AND VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH, THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE, FOR REJECTING A DOMESTIC RICE INDUSTRY PETITION AGAINST JAPAN'S RICE IMPORT CURBS.

'JAPAN'S DETERMINATION TO KEEP ITS MARKET CLOSED HURTS OUR FARMERS AND SERVES ONLY JAPAN,' DUKAKIS, GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, TOLD A RALLY.

BUSH SUPPORTED THE PETITION BUT AS INCUMBENT VICE PRESIDENT ALSO SUPPORTED U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE CLAYTON YEUTTER'S OCTOBER 28 DECISION TO REJECT THE COMPLAINT AND INSTEAD PURSUE THE CASE THROUGH MULTILATERAL TRADE TALKS.

BUSH'S STAND ON FOREIGN FARM TRADE BARRIERS IS REFLECTED IN HIS SPEECH BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS IN WASHINGTON ON JULY 11.

REFERRING TO A JAPAN-U.S. BEEF AND CITRUS AGREEMENT, BUSH SAID, 'AS PRESIDENT, I WILL WORK TO LEVEL THE PLAYING FIELD, AND, OVER A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME, I WILL RELENTLESSLY PURSUE NEGOTIATIONS TO END SUBSIDIES THAT DISTORT MARKETS AND RESTRICT TRADE.'

DUKAKIS PERCEIVES SUCH FARM TRADE POLICY BY HIS REPUBLICAN OPPONENT AS WEAK-KNEED.

RICE IS NOT THE ONLY TARGET OF CRITICISM FROM THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET OF DUKAKIS AND HIS RUNNING MATE, SEN. LLOYD BENTSEN OF TEXAS WHO PLAYED A KEY ROLE IN FORMULATING THE RECENTLY ENACTED OMNIBUS TRADE LAW.

THE TWO MEN ARE STUMPING THE COUNTRY, WARNING OF RAPIDLY GROWING FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND ASKING AMERICA'S ALLIES IN WESTERN EUROPE AND JAPAN TO SHARE MORE OF THE DEFENSE BURDEN.

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'I'M CONCERNED ABOUT THE FACT THAT SO MANY OF OUR SECURITIES ARE IN THE HANDS OF FOREIGN BANKS BECAUSE OF THESE MASSIVE DEFICITS,' DUKAKIS SAID DURING THE SECOND PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE IN LOS ANGELES ON OCTOBER 13.

UNDER YEUTTER'S STEWARDSHIP, THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION HAS CONCLUDED A SERIES OF BILATERAL AGREEMENTS WITH JAPAN ON BEEF AND CITRUS FRUITS, ACCESS TO JAPAN'S CONSTRUCTION MARKET AND OTHER ISSUES.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S. NOBUO MATSUNAGA, CITING THE SHEER SIZE OF TWO-WAY TRADE, SAYS THAT OCCASIONAL DISPUTES BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS ARE INEVITABLE.

BUT GROWING 'ECONOMIC NATIONALISM' IS WORRISOME, HE SAYS.

JOSEPH NYE, DUKAKIS'S FOREIGN POLICY ADVISER, SAID THAT THE GOVERNOR'S REMARKS ABOUT FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF U.S. ASSETS AND THE LARGE U.S. TRADE DEFICIT SHOW THAT THE DUKAKIS/BENTSEN TICKET ESPOUSES A 'HEALTHY NATIONALISM.'

DUKAKIS TOLD KYODO NEWS SERVICE IN JULY THAT IF ELECTED PRESIDENT HE WOULD URGE JAPAN TO STEP UP ITS FINANCIAL AID TO THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES.

GEORGE MCGOVERN, THE 1972 DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, SUGGESTED IN A RECENT INTERVIEW THAT THE U.S. AND JAPAN CAN DO MORE TO COOPERATE ON 'INITIATIVES THAT AFFECT THE THIRD WORLD.'

'THOSE ARE THE LONG-TERM MARKETS FOR BOTH JAPAN AND THE U.S.,' HE SAID.

ALTHOUGH TRADE DISPUTES ARE LIKELY TO CONTINUE WHOEVER BECOMES PRESIDENT, JAPAN-U.S. DEFENSE RELATIONS ARE DESCRIBED BY BOTH JAPANESE AND U.S. OFFICIALS AS BEING THE BEST IN RECENT MEMORY.

'THE U.S. RELATIONSHIP WITH JAPAN, ESPECIALLY ON THE SECURITY SIDE, HAS BEEN A SUCCESS STORY,' SAID MARTIN WEINSTEIN, JAPAN CHAIR AT THE CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CSIS).

'THEY (BUSH AND DUKAKIS) WOULD BE RELUCTANT TO TINKER WITH THAT BECAUSE IT'S BEEN GOING WELL,' HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW.

NEVERTHELESS, SOME LEGISLATORS HERE CLAIM THAT JAPAN HAS BEEN A 'FREE RIDER' IN ITS DEFENSE TIES WITH THE U.S. AND TALKS ARE UNDER WAY ON JAPANESE PAYMENT FOR YEN-BASED COSTS SUCH AS UTILITIES FOR THE U.S. TROOPS IN JAPAN.

IN THE U.S. TODAY, WEINSTEIN SAID, 'THERE IS A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS JAPAN IS MAKING AND ALSO BETTER SENSE OF THE LIMIT TO WHAT JAPAN CAN DO AND SHOULD DO.'

BUT HE SAID THAT AN APPROACHING ECONOMIC SLUMP IN THE U.S. IN 1989 OR 1990 MAY PUT PRESSURE ON JAPAN TO DO MORE FOR ITS OWN DEFENSE AND SECURITY IN ASIA.

SEN. MAX BAUCUS, A MONTANA DEMOCRAT, FOR ONE, IS PROPOSING A SWEEPING BILATERAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES TO PUT TO REST FREQUENT TRADE ROWS AND ARGUMENTS OVER DEFENSE AND OTHER OUTSTANDING ISSUES.

BY CONCLUDING SUCH AN AGREEMENT, BAUCUS SAID, 'THE U.S. AND JAPAN HAVE A HISTORIC OPPORTUNITY TO FORGE A NEW BILATERAL PARTNERSHIP THAT ALLOWS BOTH

Japan Economic Newswire, NOVEMBER 5, 1988

NATIONS TO PROSPER.'

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12:30 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

COURT/'HATE CRIME' (UPI) -- The Supreme Court said "hate crime" statutes that outlaw cross-burning and other expressive action if they are aimed at angering minorities violate the First Amendment's freedom of speech protection. The court, by a 9-0 vote, struck down a 1989 St. Paul law that made it a misdemeanor to engage in bias-motivated disorderly conduct by speech or action that might arouse "anger, alarm or resentment in others on the basis of race, color, creed, religion or gender."

WEINBERGER TRIAL (Reuter) -- The Legal Affairs Council, a conservative action group, launched a drive to help pay the legal defense of Caspar Weinberger. The council said it was also seeking 1 million signatures urging President Bush to fire special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh. Council President Richard Delgaudio called on Attorney General Barr to determine whether criminal charges should be brought against Walsh and his staff. "Walsh's alleged attempt to extort perjured testimony out of Mr. Weinberger in return for reduced charges underscores a pattern of callous disregard for his solemn oath of office," Delgaudio told a news conference.

VIETNAM/POW (Hanoi/Reuter) -- Vietnam repeated it had never sent U.S. prisoners of war to the Soviet Union and said it hoped the controversy ignited by President Yeltsin would not block normalization with Washington. "This issue, to my understanding, is not and I hope will not come in the way of normalization between Vietnam and the United States," Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien told a news conference.

CAMBODIA (Tokyo/AP) -- The U.S., Japan and other delegates to a conference on Cambodia accused the Khmer Rouge of threatening the U.N. effort to rebuild the war-scarred nation. In a statement, the 33 countries and 12 international organizations participating expressed "serious concern over the difficulties (the U.N.) is encountering in the implementation of the agreements, in particular over the refusal of one party to allow the necessary deployment of" U.N. troops.

NORTH KOREA (Jakarta/Reuter) -- Undersecretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz singled out North Korea as the biggest threat to security in the Asia-Pacific region and said defense barriers were necessary to keep other threats from emerging. He said that although North Korea's buildup of conventional forces over the last several decades and its recent nuclear efforts were dangerous, they were not unmanageable.

LENNON FILE (UPI) -- The Supreme Court rejected an appeal by the Bush Administration to keep secret a government file on the activities of slain musician John Lennon on the grounds that exposing the information would harm national security. The court let stand a ruling of the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ordering the FBI to justify in court why it has refused to release information sought under the Freedom of Information Act by a history professor and Lennon authority.