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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: 13829
Folder ID Number: 13829-006

Folder Title:
Humboldt, South Dakota and Shallowater, Texas 9/2/92 [OA 7579]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	7	5

policies, we can outcompete, outhustle, outwork anybody on the face of the Earth.

I wish I were this guy's age over here. It's going to be an exciting time ahead. And the American farmer is going to lead the way. Thank you all very, very much. And may God bless our great country. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:05 a.m. at the Kapperman farm. In his remarks, he referred to George Shanard, South Dakota State Senate majority leader, and Don Peterson, South Dakota Republican Party chairman.

Remarks to Shallowater Co-op Gin Company Employees in Shallowater, Texas

September 2, 1992

The President. Thank you all very much. Hey, let me tell you something. In case you don't know it, we finally have a first-class, great Secretary of Agriculture in Texas that understands the farmer in Rick Perry. And I was very, very proud of him at that Houston convention when he got up there and told it as it is, making all Texans proud, making people across the country understand that we know about agriculture and we know about the American spirit. Rick, thank you very much for that introduction.

And let me salute the Future Farmers that are with us today. Also, you know I'm having a little feud with the liberal gridlocked Congress. If we had more Congressmen like Larry Combest, we wouldn't have a gridlocked Congress. And may I thank Mayor Moe Dozier and, of course, Sonny Lupton, the one-footed glider pilot who has made us feel so much at home here, turned the facilities of this great place over to us. And I'm very, very grateful to him. May I say hello to Carye Gruben, the 1992 South Plains Maid of Cotton. You should be very proud to be represented by her. And special thanks to Randy Kennedy, who has worked so hard on this event, and Jane Anne Stinnett, both of them. And so many more.

Our convention in Houston was so successful that I just had to get back in Texas for another major event. But unfortunately, I won't be able to stay to see the Raiders open it up tomorrow with Oklahoma. But go Texas Tech!

A little bit of reminiscing. Barbara and I moved down into Odessa in 1948, and then we lived in Midland, Odessa-Midland for 12 years. And I've driven every mile between Lubbock County and Ector and Midland County, into Dawson County and Howard County and—[*applause*]—I thought we might have a few from around there. But I'll tell you, on a day like this, you can't help but feel you're glad to be back. This is beautiful, and I'm very grateful to all for this fantastic turnout.

I remember when west Texas was dry. I remember picking out the Lubbock tumbleweeds out of one of those evaporative air conditioners in our little house in Odessa. No more, I'll tell you. But when I lived in—one more reminiscent that some of you football fans, older ones, might remember. We had a touch football team in Midland. And we played against the Lubbock team made up of Glen Davis, Mel Kutnow and Bobby Lane. Now, how do you like that for Lubbock excellence? We lost.

Now, I came back here to Texas today to the heart of this wonderful part of rural America to talk about the farm and to talk about the future of the farmer. Let me be very clear right up front: I am for opening up world markets, for increasing exports, for keeping the Government off your back at home, and being there to help you get back on your feet when disaster strikes.

The challenge for agricultural America is to win this economic competition and to win the peace. And out here in Texas we know this: We must be a military superpower, we must be an economic superpower, and we must be an export superpower. That means looking forward and getting ready to compete. Make no mistake, America's farmer can compete with anybody, anywhere around the world, provided that playing field is level, provided we get an even shot at world trade. I've fought to open new markets for American agriculture: Texas beef to Asia, Midwest grain to Russia, and just last month we concluded a North American free trade agreement with Mexico. That means new markets,

and hurt our growth. My approach is to help our farmers take the battle to the competition: offense, not defense.

That's been the historical strategy adopted by the other side -- they support supply controls. My strategy is to outproduce our competition, and to beat them in the marketplace.

But to win in the marketplace, we must take the steps today that will make us more competitive tomorrow. So another part of my agricultural program is to help farmers keep pace with the fast changing world by developing new techniques for fighting pests and disease, for understanding human nutrition, for growing more. My Administration has launched a National Research Initiative -- endorsed by the National Academy of Sciences -- to help meet these challenges with innovation instead of regulation. We're pushing research into new uses of agricultural products -- from cleaner fuels to printers' ink to biodegradable plastics.

And we've expanded the Federal investment in biotechnology. Biotechnology holds promise in so many areas: from curing human disease, to improving agricultural yields, to stopping crop destroying pests ~~without pesticides~~. ← we don't want your hysterical view of pesticides.

The point is this: these advances don't just happen. They are the result of the choices we make today. This year, Congress has cut our research and biotechnology initiatives -- in order to dip into the pork barrel. In this case, the money taken from biotechnology went to build a dock and a building on a lake in the home district of the Democratic subcommittee chairman -- and

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and that means jobs for Americans. Open up trade.

You all know this, but I want to share it with the rest of the country here today. American products, from blue jeans spun from Texas high-plains cotton to bushels of wheat from Haskell County, are in demand everywhere. In fact, one in every three acres planted in this country produces crops for export. Exports are up, and that is good for the growth of the American economy. If it hadn't been for exports, we'd really be in deep trouble. Thank you for exporting our goods and services abroad.

This fall we've got a choice. Rick, I appreciate what you said, that I do stand with American agriculture. This fall we've got a real clear choice, an important choice because it's going to mean the economic health of American farmers all across the country. And if our opponents in this year's election put up these walls around America, whether they're high tariff walls or high tax walls, the first losers will be American agriculture and American jobs.

And let me make this point. You know that Texas is America's number one exporter of cotton, and the State of Texas ranks among the top 10 exporters in 14 different major crops. And if Governor Clinton gets infected with that antitrade strain from the protectionist crowd he's running around with, the big labor guys, it's going to be Texas that catches pneumonia. And we cannot have that.

One of the big union heads in Washington today was quoted in a Washington paper as saying, "Well, we're not going to get Clinton to take a position on the free trade agreement. We'll get that all worked out after the election." They're trying to get it worked out for protection, and that's going to hurt jobs in west Texas. And we cannot have it. He's got to commit. When you're President you can't sit on the fence—"Well, on the one hand it's this way, and on the one hand another." You've got to say, I'm for it or against it. I am for opening markets abroad. I am for free trade.

Audience members. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. I hope the west Texas farmer knows this because you're in this fight with us. We are fighting for a successful conclusion of the GATT round. That's the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. A GATT agreement will force our competitors, especially those in the European Community, to cut their massive export subsidies on agriculture. And we want free trade, but I am going to insist on fair trade.

To help us reach these good agreements we're going to be using the same strategy that won the U.S. military security: peace through strength, no unilateral disarmament. And we've used this export enhancement program, we call it EEP, to fight for market share against the EC subsidized exports. And since 1989, we have doubled the number of EEP initiatives and tripled the value of these EEP bonuses, selling almost $10 billion of commodities to 93 countries. But now we need to do more. The fact is that farm prices, the ones you all are getting are too low today. And to get those prices where they belong, we must expand demand. That means an even more aggressive export policy. And so today I am announcing the largest EEP initiative in history, to sell over one billion bushels, or over 30 million metric tons of wheat, with a market value of over $3 billion, to 28 countries around the world. The wheat farmers have to lead the way from up in the Panhandle. We're committed to reducing subsidies worldwide, but my announcement ought to leave no doubt. With heavy EC subsidies continuing, this export program is vital, and we will use it as necessary.

Now, to keep running, work in the global marketplace, we've got to get ready to compete. So we've expanded research in everything from alternative uses of agricultural products to biotechnology. And right here in Texas, a new kind of cotton called B.T. cotton looks and feels like regular cotton, but protects itself from bugs by producing its own insecticide.

And we will always work to make sure of this: American products are the highest quality products in the entire world. I know you've had it tough here with these excessive rains, but I'll tell you one thing: Over the past 3 years agricultural income has averaged a higher level than at any time in American history. But even so, 1992 has been a tough year for rural America. And last fall's extreme

drought—Sonny and I were talking about it, and Randy, inside—followed up by a freeze in late May hurt the winter wheat crop from Kansas to the Texas Panhandle. And you know the Cotton Belt, what's happened: You saw a freeze in '91 followed by a wet spring that prevented many acres from being planted at all. And for some farmers, these disasters come on the heels of losses last year and the year before.

Last fall I signed a bill, and Rick referred to it, I believe, to provide almost $1 billion in disaster assistance for '90 and '91 crops. And today I want to announce the next step. I am today releasing an additional $755 million in disaster assistance funds to help tackle these emergencies which have stricken the American farmer. American farmers need help, and with this action you'll get it. I know that that $755 million will not solve every problem. We will begin signups for winter wheat next Tuesday, other crops shortly thereafter. We can't prevent an early freeze, but these funds will help keep farmers on their feet so that the bankers will work with you and the next season's crops can be planted. And if additional disaster funds are needed, we will secure them.

You know, when people are hurting in this country, whether it's from a hurricane in south Florida or losing a tremendous sugar crop over in Louisiana, the Government must help. We must help in disasters of the magnitude that you've suffered right here in cotton country. And sometimes Government can help by just simply getting out of the way and letting Americans do what they do best, roll up their sleeves and get the job done.

Take the subject of regulation. My opponents want to regulate the world's safest food supply and drive up its costs. Yes, I'm for food safety, but let's also protect the consumer from the bureaucrats. Let's have less regulation out of the United States Congress.

And now let me get to a subject that I really want to warm up to. Take the subject of taxes. The difference here is simple. Already, and he hasn't even started yet, my opponent wants to raise them by $150 billion. And I want to cut them across the board. I made one mistake; I'm not going to make another. He's already said $150 billion. No, we're not going to have that.

And if any area understands what I'm about to say it's west Texas, with the values we have. Government spending: the choice is clear. They want to spend—already, his own proposal—want to spend $220 billion more. And I want to cut spending, keep the growth on mandatory programs. And I need your help. Ask Congress to pass my plan for a check-off for America. If the Congress can't do it, give the taxpayer the right to check his tax return and force all of us to get that deficit down. I mentioned that in Houston, but I'll mention it again. We're mortgaging the future of these Future Farmers here, and we've got to stop it. I want a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, and I want a Congress that will pass it. Help me. We can get that done. And while we're at it, give me what 43 Governors have: a line-item veto. If they can't do it, give me a shot. Give me a chance.

Now, let me just say this in conclusion. We tried the other side's recipe of higher taxes and higher spending before. We went down that path of foreign policy inexperience. We tried that combination in the late seventies of a Congress controlled by the liberal Democrats and a liberal Democratic President. And you remember what the results were. We had back-to-back years of double-digit inflation. Farmers were devastated. We had grain embargoes. We had interest rates at 21.5 percent. Farmers, totally devastated. We had grain embargoes that just kind of fizzled out, but nevertheless hurt every grain grower in the whole United States. Farmers were devastated. So let's not try that again. We cannot afford a rubber-check Congress and a rubber-stamp President. Do not take a chance on that and go back to those misery index days.

So in this political year it's easy to be fooled. And the new kid on the block always shows up with new lines, the same old song. Here in west Texas you know all about the choice between the latest synthetic fiber and real cotton. And I don't pretend to have the stretch of spandex; I don't understand all of that. But I do know this: Some ideas and values and concepts are timeless. Freedom works. Opportunity awaits those who dare to

reach for it. Competition brings out the best in the American people, brings it out. So if we remember those home truths and remember the strengths that we get from the families that are all here today, there is no telling what we can accomplish. The other side says that we're a country in decline. Don't you believe it for one single minute. We are number one, the most respected country anywhere in the world.

So coming back to west Texas is good for the soul. Thank you for this fantastic, fantastic welcome back. I ask for your support. We have changed the world. We have brought dramatic reduction in nuclear weapons. We won a magnificent victory with the sons and daughters of Lubbock County there in Desert Storm. And now help me bring this new prosperity to the United States of America. We can get the job done.

Thank you all very much. And may God bless our great country.

Note: *The President spoke at 1:48 p.m. at Shallowater Co-op Gin Co. In his remarks, he referred to Rick Perry, Texas commissioner of agriculture; Sonny Lupton, president, Shallowater Co-op Gin Board; Randy Kennedy, manager, Shallowater Co-op Gin Co.; and Jane Anne Stinnett, regional chairman, Bush-Quayle '92.*

Remarks to General Dynamics Employees in Fort Worth, Texas

September 2, 1992

Thank you all very much for that welcome. And Bill Anders, thank you, Bill. It's a great pleasure to be introduced by Bill Anders, a friend of longstanding. And it's great to be back here, back home in Texas, the home of Jose Canseco. [*Laughter*] I think we're all in the wrong line of work, don't you? I'll tell you.

But let me thank Jim Mellor here. I'm glad to be back here with him. He reminded me that I flew the simulator when I was here last time. He was gracious enough, given the circumstances, not to remind me that the simulator obviously had a failure because it crashed with me at the helm there. [*Laughter*] But it was pilot error, I'm afraid. And let me also thank our two Congressmen here today, Pete Geren, Joe Barton. Mayor Granger is with us, the Mayor of Fort Worth. And look at this hardware. I guess they had General Dynamics in mind when they said, don't mess with Texas.

With all the Air Force types here, the true heroes of Desert Storm, I hate to bore you with war stories. But 48 years ago to this very day, September 2, 1944, I was shot down while on a bombing raid flying off our carrier over the island of Chichi Jima. I think if I'd only had F–16's, things might have been a lot different, a lot different. In all seriousness, I can't blame the plane I was flying. It was the best torpedo bomber ever to land on a carrier. I did learn, though, from that combat experience something that I think everybody here knows and has contributed to: Give our pilots the best, and then fight to win. Don't tie their hands behind their backs. And that's exactly what they did over there in Desert Storm.

I am very pleased to be here this afternoon, even for a brief visit. I wanted to come to General Dynamics to personally make a statement that concerns all of you, your families, and this wonderful community. I'm announcing this afternoon that I will authorize the sale to Taiwan of 150 F–16 AB aircraft, made right here in Fort Worth. We're proud to do this. This F–16 is an example of what only America and Americans can do. Only American technology, only American skill could have produced this flawless piece of craftsmanship which is sought all around the world.

Throughout this century, the marvels of American defense have saved lives, kept the peace, and defended American values. The world has seen the F–16 in action. Over the skies of Desert Storm the F–16 continued America's tradition of military excellence in more than 13,000 combat sorties. At this very moment planes like these may well be flying over Iraq to guarantee that the bully of Baghdad, Saddam Hussein, will not brutalize his own people by striking at them from the skies.

This sale of F–16's to Taiwan will help maintain peace and stability in an area of great concern to us, the Asia-Pacific region,

ities, rehabilitation offers the means by which many will be able to pass through them.

Because rehabilitation cultivates one's potential for personal and economic autonomy and advancement, it not only enriches the lives of Americans with disabilities but also enables our entire Nation to benefit from their knowledge, creativity, and skills. Thanks, in large part, to rehabilitative programs and services, persons with disabilities are attaining positions of leadership and responsibility throughout American society: in government and business, in science and education—wherever there is an opportunity or a need. The accomplishments of Americans who have benefited from rehabilitation are the catalyst for continuing efforts to develop a wider array of rehabilitative services and to promote improved coordination among human services agencies in both the public and private sectors.

In honor of Americans with disabilities who are achieving their goals through rehabilitation and in recognition of the professionals and volunteers who serve in this important field, the Congress, by Public Law 102–362, has designated the week of September 13 through September 19, 1992, as "National Rehabilitation Week" and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of September 13 through September 19, 1992, as National Rehabilitation Week. I encourage all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventeenth.

George Bush

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:09 p.m., September 2, 1992*]

Note: *This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 2, and it was published in the Federal Register on September 4.*

Remarks to the Community in Humboldt, South Dakota

September 2, 1992

Please be seated. And let me just say how very pleased I am to be back in this State. Today I want to give a rather serious speech. I'm glad you all have seats, don't have to stand through this epic. But first of all, I want to thank George Mickelson, the Governor. You've got a great Governor. He's a great friend of agriculture and a great friend of George and Barbara Bush.

And I hope you'll excuse us for being a little tardy in getting here because Sue and Jeff Kapperman have just introduced us to one of the largest and nicest families I believe I've ever met back there. There's a representative group of them standing up against that fence. I cannot guarantee it's all of them.

But in any event, we're just very pleased to be here. I want to say that it's fun seeing the kids and visiting the farm here and coming to Montrose and Humboldt. It's special because with us on the plane today, Air Force One, coming out was Larry Pressler, who's here someplace. Went right by his own home farm, I believe. We salute him and thank him for his support there in Washington.

And I can get a little feel, coming back here, for what Money magazine was talking about when they named Sioux Falls the best place to live in America. That's pretty high praise. I also want to salute another public servant and one who has been at my side for a long time, the Lieutenant Governor, Walt Miller. I think he's here with us, Walter Miller; anyway, an old friend. And Mayor White greeted us. I thank him for that. Senator Shanard is here, Don Jarrett of the South Dakota Wheat Commission, and two people that I plan on seeing in Washington. I've known Charlene Haar. She's a good woman and a good, active campaigner. And I salute her, for the United States Senate, and also John Timmer, running for the congressional seat here. I'd back him. We've got to make a change in this gridlocked Congress.

And of course, I'd be remiss if I didn't single out another guy that's been at my side in politics, your former Governor, Bill

Janklow. I thank him and also Don Peterson, out there helping with the Republican election effort this year, so many people doing so much for what I think is good, sound government.

I'm told that Jeff is a Democrat. But looking around at this setting, even I can't hold that against him. [*Laughter*] And I must say that I am very, very grateful to him and to his family for letting this mob, including you guys out here, hit this beautiful place of his. It's something very special about talking about agriculture in a setting that's so down-to-earth and so wonderfully family oriented. Jeff and Sue, as family farmers, represent something very important about this State and, I would say, also very important about this country. Agricultural families represent the heart of South Dakota's economy.

So I came out here today to rural America to talk with you about how I have been fighting and will continue to fight for the economic security of American farmers through a program that is based on opening markets abroad and then helping you export and grow more, keeping the Government off your back as best we can, and being there to help you get back on your feet when disaster strikes.

I plan to speak mainly today about wheat and about disaster assistance, but let me just say to America's corn growers—I noticed the cornfields as we came in—that I am a strong supporter of ethanol. We have worked hard to see ethanol demand go to new heights through everything from tax credits to research and new programs for clean fuels. And we're working now on a very difficult legal problem facing the White House: to make sure that ethanol plays a leading role in America's drive for cleaner air and America's drive for greater markets, diverse markets for the corn growers of this country. And we're going to whip that problem.

We now enjoy an unparalleled reign of free markets and free people around the globe, an unprecedented opportunity for growth. When I think of my Presidency, I must say I look at these kids, and I think we are very lucky that in the last 3 years we've been able to reduce the threat of nuclear war that has scared every family half to death in this country.

Today, when I talk to Boris Yeltsin, the Russian President—and I talked to him just last week—we don't talk about nuclear weapons. We talk about how much grain we can provide to Russian consumers and how we can solidify his democracy, his freedom, his reforms. We also talk about the biggest swords-into-plowshares agreement ever, one that will return that Russian bomb-grade material, uranium, into fuel for the peaceful generation of electric power right here in America.

The American people are universally respected as the most generous and innovative on Earth. American products, whether it is a pair of blue jeans spun from Texas cotton or a bushel of wheat from here in South Dakota, are in demand everywhere. The challenge before us, then, is to seize this moment. Our challenge now is to win the economic competition, literally to win the peace. In the 1990's, we must be a military superpower, an economic superpower, and an export superpower.

In 2 months, you're going to be asked to choose between two completely different versions of how to win this global economic competition. One vision is to turn inward, to try to protect what we have, to put up walls around America. Mine is to look forward, to open new markets to American exports, to prepare our work force to compete, to keep the social fabric of this country strong, and to save and invest in those things that will help us win.

The best example that I can cite of our forward-looking approach is the work we've done to open new markets for American agriculture. In the last 4 years, we have signed 11 bilateral agreements with 10 countries to open up new markets for American farm exports. We signed agreements to increase beef exports to Japan and Korea, now the third largest market for U.S. beef. We've made inroads throughout Asia, which now accounts for 38 percent of American agricultural exports, 38 percent going to Asia. And just last month, we concluded the North American free trade agreement, which will boost our $3 billion worth of agricultural exports to Mexico.

One in every three acres planted in this country produces crops for export. That may

be hard for some to realize, but that's a lot of export. One in every three goes to exports. U.S. agricultural exports support over a million jobs. And just since 1989, our agricultural trade has reduced our overall trade deficit by almost $69 billion. You are doing the Lord's work.

Make no mistake, if the other side puts up walls around America, whether they're high tariff walls or high tax walls, the first loser is going to be the American farmer. Now, let me drive this point home. Seventy-six percent of South Dakota's wheat is exported, 76 percent of it. Agriculture contributes $13.2 billion to South Dakota's economy, 3 times more than any other industry. We were talking about it with the Governor coming in here. And if Governor Clinton gets infected with that antitrade strain from the protectionist crowd he's running around with, it will be the American farmer that catches pneumonia, and South Dakota is going to get mighty sick.

Where does the Governor stand on free trade, on our historic free trade agreement with Mexico? He won't say, says nothing about all of that right now, is studying it, taking another look. The newspapers reported in Washington this morning—I don't like to read those papers very much, but I do from time to time—and they reported this morning that one of the most powerful labor bosses in the country, Lane Kirkland, said that they decided to, the unions decided to let Governor Clinton off the hook on this one until after the election. They'll let him be on both sides of this free trade agreement now.

Big labor made it clear that they are vehemently opposed to this free trade agreement, mind you. And one labor source said, and this is a quote: "There have been private conversations with the candidate, and he remains receptive to us." I have found as President you cannot be on both sides of every issue. You've got to take a position and say what you think is right, whether some people like it or some people don't. This was in the paper today. Here's another quote from them: "Labor does not plan to push Clinton for specific public commitments that might prove politically embarrassing to his candidacy." I think you're entitled to know, not just as voters but as people that are doing the Lord's work out in the field, you're entitled to know where a person stands on something as fundamental as a free trade agreement that's going to open up more markets for your products.

You cannot be on every side of every issue. He's stuck riding the fence so hard he's got saddle sores. I might say "straddle sores". [*Laughter*] But don't kid yourselves. The money, the manpower, and the support for his campaign comes from the opponents of free trade. And after the election, they'll call in that anti-free-trade IOU, and then you'd better watch out. American agricultural exports and job-creating exports of every kind will be the victims.

I don't believe that this double-speak means one thing except double-trouble. The Congress is going to take this vacillation as weakness, and the vital national economic interest will lose out to congressional log-rolling, back-scratching, and business-as-usual.

Over 7.5 million jobs, American jobs, are tied to merchandise exports. We can create hundreds of thousands of additional new jobs with a free trade agreement. And we cannot afford a President who will put these jobs at risk. That's why I fought very hard to reach a new agreement under the GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. USDA, Ag Department, estimates that a successful GATT agreement will add over a billion dollars a year to farm income, a billion dollars a year. And it will do something else. It will force our competitors, especially in the European Community, to reduce their excessive export subsidies in agriculture. We want free trade, but we must insist on fair trade. To help us reach good agreements, I've been using a strategy that won us military security: peace through strength, no unilateral disarmament.

Our export enhancement program—you all refer to it as EEP—have enabled us to help farmers fight for market share against the EC's subsidized exports. Since 1989, we have doubled the number of EEP initiatives. We've nearly tripled the value of EEP bonuses. Just since the beginning of this year, we've awarded $914 million worth of EEP bonuses, leading to sales of over $3 billion under the EEP program: wheat to Algeria,

Egypt, the Philippines; veg oil to Morocco and Turkey; a pork EEP to the former Soviet Union. In total, our EEP's have helped us fight back against European subsidies and sell almost $10 billion worth of commodities to 93 countries during these past 4 years.

But now we need to do more. The fact is that the prices farmers are receiving are too low today. To get the prices up, we must expand demand, and that means an aggressive export policy. Today I am announcing a broadside of EEP initiatives to sell over one billion bushels or 30 million metric tons of U.S. wheat, with a market value of over $3 billion, to 28 countries around the world. This is the largest quantity of wheat ever made available under the EEP program at one time.

There is no question that in a world of open trade, the U.S. would be the premier supplier of wheat to world markets. That's why we are committed to reducing subsidies worldwide. But my announcement today should leave no doubt. With heavy EC subsidies continuing, this EEP program is vital, and we will use it as necessary. I am putting foreign governments on notice to that effect right here today in South Dakota.

That's why I am also taking a second step today to show that we're in this competition for the long haul. Two years ago, I worked with Congress to include two so-called GATT triggers in our law. They were a warning to other nations that we would counter their subsidized exports if they would not agree to negotiated cuts. The date of the first trigger has passed. So today we are acting to protect the American farmer. We will increase programs to promote agricultural exports by $1 billion. The law said we would do this in 1994 and 1995. I am announcing that we will increase these programs beginning now. And my support for wheat is the first step.

Let me make this comment to those friends of ours overseas also. Let me be clear: This action is aimed at those who subsidize, not at those, such as Australia and others, who do not subsidize.

Today's wheat EEP initiatives will give farmers, exporters, and buyers more certainty about market opportunities. We want to help growers plan, and we want to strengthen America's reputation as a reliable supplier. The other side's approach to trade is to create barriers here, right here in this country, that increase prices, dull our competitive edge, and hurt our growth. The usual strategy is to propose production controls. My approach is to help our farmers take the battle to the competition; offense, not defense. My strategy is to outproduce our competition and beat their socks off in the marketplace.

But as every farmer here knows, to win in the marketplace we must also take steps today that will make us more competitive tomorrow. So another part of my agricultural program is to help farmers keep pace by developing new techniques through our national research initiative for fighting pests and disease, for understanding human nutrition, for growing more. We're increasing research in biotechnology and into new uses of ag products from cleaner fuels to printer's ink to biodegradable plastics. The initiatives that we are pushing will help strengthen prices, boost farm income, and create jobs. That's why farm income over the past 3 years has averaged a higher level than at any time in American history. And more of that income is coming from the market, instead of from the Government, than at any time in decades.

But even so, 1992 has been a difficult year in parts for rural America. Last fall's drought, followed by a freeze in late May, severely weakened the winter wheat crop in Kansas and right here in South Dakota and elsewhere. Weather has hit farmers from Nebraska to New York, California to the Cotton Belt. And now this Louisiana sugarcane has been damaged by the winds of Hurricane Andrew. Barbara and I saw some of that devastation yesterday there in Jeanerette, Louisiana.

For some farmers, these disasters come on the heels of losses in 1990 and 1991. Late last year, I signed a bill to provide about $1 billion in disaster assistance for the 1990 and 1991 crops. Today I would like to announce the next step. I am releasing an additional $755 million in disaster assistance funds. A minimum of $100 million is set aside for crops planted in 1991 for harvest in 1992, such as winter wheat. American farmers need

help. With this action, this disaster relief action, you will get it.

Now, I know that this $755 million is not going to solve every problem. We will begin signups for winter wheat next Tuesday, other crops shortly thereafter. We can't prevent an early freeze, and I know that this amount may not be enough to pay the full amount of every loss. But these funds will help keep farmers on their feet so that bankers will work with you and next season's crop can be planted.

We've worked hard over the past several years to reduce farm debt. Debt is way down; equity is up; balance sheets are stronger. Today's announcement will help secure those gains to advance the economic security of the American farmer. If additional disaster funds is needed, we will go to bat with the Congress to secure them.

You see, an economic strategy based on competition is not an abandonment of governmental responsibility. Sometimes when disaster strikes, the Federal Government is uniquely equipped to help. We've seen that this week in Florida and Louisiana in the aftermath of the hurricane. That's one reason I went down to Florida and Louisiana again yesterday, to see the progress and the problems with my own eyes. And we're going to stay with the people of Florida and Louisiana until we get that job done.

Now getting the job done in agriculture means Government should get out of the way of the producers when intervention will hurt our competitiveness. Take the subject of regulation. My opponents want to take the world's safest food supply, tie it up with more regulation, and make it more expensive for the consumer. We want to work to make our food supply safe and affordable without this extremism, without this hysteria.

Take the subject of taxation. My opponent says that Government takes too much of your money in taxes. But they want to take more of it, $150 billion already proposed in new taxes, new taxes on small business to pay for Government health and mandatory training. I want to cut the taxes, cut them across the board, reduce the burden particularly on small business. Small business is overregulated and overtaxed.

Take the subject of spending, which is absolutely critical, Federal spending. They want to use those no taxes to add $220 billion in new spending. And Newsweek magazine pointed out this week that Governor Clinton failed even to put a price tag on his four biggest programs. The real cost of his spending binge, said Newsweek, "is arguably at least three times higher than that." That's the quote from Newsweek.

And remember, we tried this recipe of higher taxes and higher spending before. We went down the path of foreign policy inexperience. We tried the combination of a Democratic-controlled Congress and a Democratic President, and you remember the results. We had back-to-back years of double-digit inflation. And farmers were devastated. We had interest rates at 21.5 percent. And farmers were devastated. We had grain embargoes—nobody here forgets that—we had grain embargoes and food as a foreign policy weapon. And farmers were devastated.

In this political year it is easy to be fooled. The new kid on the block shows up with a new set of lyrics, but it is the same old song. Wouldn't it be ironic if now, at the exact moment of America's triumph around the world, we were to turn backwards, to turn inward?

Not far from here, on the way into Humboldt, there's a sign that calls this a small town with a big heart. Well, now that the entire world is turning our way, toward open markets, less bureaucracy, less regulation, more freedom, more competition, we Americans must not and cannot lose heart.

We've learned this: Freedom works. Opportunity awaits those who dare to reach for it. Competition brings out the best in our people, especially those here working in the soil, those farmers that know how to really get out there and do the hard work. If we remember these home truths, there is no telling what we can accomplish, for America's finest hour is yet to come.

The opposition tells you that we're not respected abroad. They tell you that we're in decline. We are not a declining Nation. We've had enormously difficult economic problems; so has the entire world, caught up in a global recession. But we are the United States of America. And if we follow these

policies, we can outcompete, outhustle, outwork anybody on the face of the Earth.

I wish I were this guy's age over here. It's going to be an exciting time ahead. And the American farmer is going to lead the way. Thank you all very, very much. And may God bless our great country. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:05 a.m. at the Kapperman farm. In his remarks, he referred to George Shanard, South Dakota State Senate majority leader, and Don Peterson, South Dakota Republican Party chairman.

Remarks to Shallowater Co-op Gin Company Employees in Shallowater, Texas

September 2, 1992

The President. Thank you all very much. Hey, let me tell you something. In case you don't know it, we finally have a first-class, great Secretary of Agriculture in Texas that understands the farmer in Rick Perry. And I was very, very proud of him at that Houston convention when he got up there and told it as it is, making all Texans proud, making people across the country understand that we know about agriculture and we know about the American spirit. Rick, thank you very much for that introduction.

And let me salute the Future Farmers that are with us today. Also, you know I'm having a little feud with the liberal gridlocked Congress. If we had more Congressmen like Larry Combest, we wouldn't have a gridlocked Congress. And may I thank Mayor Moe Dozier and, of course, Sonny Lupton, the one-footed glider pilot who has made us feel so much at home here, turned the facilities of this great place over to us. And I'm very, very grateful to him. May I say hello to Carye Gruben, the 1992 South Plains Maid of Cotton. You should be very proud to be represented by her. And special thanks to Randy Kennedy, who has worked so hard on this event, and Jane Anne Stinnett, both of them. And so many more.

Our convention in Houston was so successful that I just had to get back in Texas for another major event. But unfortunately, I won't be able to stay to see the Raiders open it up tomorrow with Oklahoma. But go Texas Tech!

A little bit of reminiscing. Barbara and I moved down into Odessa in 1948, and then we lived in Midland, Odessa-Midland for 12 years. And I've driven every mile between Lubbock County and Ector and Midland County, into Dawson County and Howard County and—[*applause*]—I thought we might have a few from around there. But I'll tell you, on a day like this, you can't help but feel you're glad to be back. This is beautiful, and I'm very grateful to all for this fantastic turnout.

I remember when west Texas was dry. I remember picking out the Lubbock tumbleweeds out of one of those evaporative air conditioners in our little house in Odessa. No more, I'll tell you. But when I lived in—one more reminiscent that some of you football fans, older ones, might remember. We had a touch football team in Midland. And we played against the Lubbock team made up of Glen Davis, Mel Kutnow and Bobby Lane. Now, how do you like that for Lubbock excellence? We lost.

Now, I came back here to Texas today to the heart of this wonderful part of rural America to talk about the farm and to talk about the future of the farmer. Let me be very clear right up front: I am for opening up world markets, for increasing exports, for keeping the Government off your back at home, and being there to help you get back on your feet when disaster strikes.

The challenge for agricultural America is to win this economic competition and to win the peace. And out here in Texas we know this: We must be a military superpower, we must be an economic superpower, and we must be an export superpower. That means looking forward and getting ready to compete. Make no mistake, America's farmer can compete with anybody, anywhere around the world, provided that playing field is level, provided we get an even shot at world trade. I've fought to open new markets for American agriculture: Texas beef to Asia, Midwest grain to Russia, and just last month we concluded a North American free trade agreement with Mexico. That means new markets,

USDA estimates that a successful GATT agreement will add over a billion dollars a year to farm income. And it will do something else: it will force our competitors, especially those in the European Community, to reduce their excessive export subsidies in agriculture. We want free trade -- but we want fair trade.

To help us reach a good agreement, I've been using a strategy that won us military security: Peace through Strength. No unilateral disarmament.

Our Export Enhancement Program initiatives, or EEPs, have enabled us to help farmers fight for market share against the ECs subsidized exporting. Since 1989, we have doubled the number of EEP initiatives. We have nearly tripled the value of EEP bonuses. Just since the beginning of this year, we have awarded 988 million dollars worth of EEP bonuses -- leading to sales of over $3 billion under the EEP program.

Wheat to Algeria, Egypt and the Phillippines. Vegoil to Morrocco and Turkey. A pork EEP to the former Soviet Union. In total, we've sold over $10 billion worth of commodities to 91 countries during these past four years.

But now we need to do more.

The fact is that the prices farmers are receiving are too low today. To get prices up, we must expand demand -- and that means an aggressive export policy.

Today I am announcing a broadside of EEP initiatives to sell over 1 billion bushels of U.S. wheat, with a market value of over

three billion dollars, to 28 countries around the world. This is the largest quantity of wheat ever made available under the EEP at one time.

There is no question that, in a world of open trade, the U.S. would be the premier supplier of wheat to world markets. We are committed to reducing subsidies worldwide. But my announcement should leave no doubt: with heavy EC subsidies continuing, the EEP is vital -- and we will use it as necessary.

That's why I am also taking a second step today to show that we're in this competition for the long haul. Two years ago, I worked with Congress to include two so-called "GATT triggers" in our law. They were a warning to other nations that we would counter their subsidized exports if they would not agree to negotiated cuts.

Today, I am pulling one of those triggers to protect the American farmer. As a result, we are prepared to increase programs to promote agricultural exports by one billion dollars. The law said we would do this in 1994 and 1995; I am announcing that we will increase these programs beginning now.

Today's EEP initiatives will give farmers, exporters, and buyers more certainty about market opportunities. We want to help growers plan -- and we want to strengthen America's reputation as a reliable supplier.

The other side's approach to trade barriers is to create barriers here that increase prices, dull our competitive edge,

and hurt our growth. My approach is to help our farmers take the battle to the competition: offense, not defense.

That's been the historical strategy adopted by the other side -- they support supply controls. My strategy is to outproduce our competition, and to beat them in the marketplace.

But to win in the marketplace, we must take the steps today that will make us more competitive tomorrow. So another part of my agricultural program is to help farmers keep pace with the fast changing world by developing new techniques for fighting pests and disease, for understanding human nutrition, for growing more. My Administration has launched a National Research Initiative -- endorsed by the National Academy of Sciences -- to help meet these challenges with innovation instead of regulation. We're pushing research into new uses of agricultural products -- from cleaner fuels to printers' ink to biodegradable plastics.

And we've expanded the Federal investment in biotechnology. Biotechnology holds promise in so many areas: from curing human disease, to improving agricultural yields, to stopping crop destroying pests ~~without pesticides~~. ← we don't want fed hysterical view of pesticides.

The point is this: these advances don't just happen. They are the result of the choices we make today. This year, Congress has cut our research and biotechnology initiatives -- in order to dip into the pork barrel. In this case, the money taken from biotechnology went to build a dock and a building on a lake in the home district of the Democratic subcommittee chairman -- and

TX/OMB ✓

they haven't even figured out what they're going to use the building for yet!!

The other side even wanted me to sign an international agreement that would have paralyzed our ingenuity with new red tape and then required us to give the secrets of our new techniques to other nations.

That's what I mean when I say you face a choice -- between the architects of the future and the patrons of the past.

It's time to clean the House./

The initiatives we are pursuing will help strengthen prices, boost farm income, and create jobs. That's why farm income over the past three years has averaged a higher level than at any time in American history -- and more of that income is coming from the market, instead of from the government, than at any time in decades.

But even so, 1992 has been a difficult year in parts of rural America. Last fall's extreme drought -- followed by a freeze in late May -- severely weakened the winter wheat crop in Kansas, here in South Dakota, and elsewhere. Frost, rains and hail hit Nebraska and the Midwest. Flooding from the wettest summer in memory ravaged upstate New York. Drought dragged on in Oregon, California, and throughout the West. A wet spring brought trouble to the cotton belt. Sugarcane in Louisiana has been damaged by the winds of Hurricane Andrew.

For some farmers, these disasters come on the heels of losses in 1990 or 1991. Late last year, I signed a bill to

provide almost $1 billion in disaster assistance for the 1990 and 1991 crops. Today, I would like to announce the next step.

I am today releasing an additional $755 million in disaster assistance funds. This assistance will become available automatically because I am sending a certification to the Congress today that an emergency exists. American farmers need help -- and with this action, you will get it./

Now I know that this $755 million will not solve every problem. We will begin signups for winter wheat next Tuesday, and for other crops shortly thereafter. We can't prevent an early freeze, and I know that this amount may not be enough to pay the full amount of every loss. But these funds will help keep farmers on their feet -- so that bankers will work with you, and next season's crop can be planted.

We've worked hard over the past several years to reduce farm debt. Debt is down, equity is up, and balance sheets are stronger. Today's announcement will help, if only somewhat, to secure those gains -- to advance the economic security of American farmers.

You see, an economic strategy based on competition is not an abandonment of governmental responsibility. Sometimes when disaster strikes, the Federal government is uniquely equipped to help. We've seen that this week in Florida and Louisiana, in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew. If additional disaster funds are needed now, we will secure them.

That's one reason I went to Florida and Louisiana again yesterday to see the progress and problems with my own eyes. It's a magnificent sight to see the armed forces of the United States -- one of the most skilled organizations on earth -- lend their weight to helping people. And we're going to stay with the people of Florida and Louisiana until we get the job done.

Now getting the job done in agriculture means government should get out of the way of the producers when intervention will hurt our competitiveness.

Take the subject of regulation. My opponents want to take the world's safest food supply -- tie it up with more regulation, and make it more expensive for the consumer. We want to work to make our food supply safe and affordable. But we can do it without the hysteria that unnecessarily scares consumers; and without the stifling bureaucratic regulation that will prevent the very kinds of improvements that made our food supply safe in the first place.

Take the subject of taxation. My opponents <u>say</u> that government takes too much of your money. But they want to take more of it. $150 billion in new taxes. New taxes on small business to pay for government health care and mandatory training. I want to cut taxes across the board -- and reduce the burden on small business.

Take the subject of Federal spending. My opponents want to use those new taxes to add $220 billion in new spending. And <u>Newsweek</u> magazine pointed out this week that Governor Clinton

failed to even put a price tag on his four biggest programs. The real cost of my opponent's spending binge, said Newsweek, "is arguably at least three times higher than that."

Remember: we tried this recipe of higher taxes and higher spending before. We went down the path of foreign policy inexperience.

And remember the results.

We had back to back years of double digit inflation. And farmers were devastated.

We had interest rates at 20%. And farmers were devastated.

We had grain embargoes, and food as a foreign policy weapon. And farmers were devastated.

In this political year, it's easy to be fooled. The new kid on the block shows up with a new set of lyrics, but it's the same old song.

Wouldn't it be ironic if now, at the exact moment of America's triumph around the world -- we were to turn back now?

Not far from here, on the way into to Humboldt, there is a sign that calls this a "little town with a big heart."

Now that the entire world is turning our way -- toward open markets, less bureaucracy, less regulation, and more competition -- we Americans cannot lose heart.

We've learned this: freedom works. Opportunity awaits those who dare to reach for it. Competition brings out the best in people -- especially the American people.

If we remember these home truths, there is no telling what we can accomplish. For America's finest hour is yet to come.

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

# # # #

Bruce Blanarn Fax
720-8254

((Grady, 9/1/92))

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AGRICULTURAL ANNOUNCEMENTS
MONTROSE, SOUTH DAKOTA
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1992

Thank you, [Governor Mickelson] for that introduction. And let me thank our hosts, Sue and Jeff Kapperman. Visiting this beautiful farm, coming here to Montrose and Humboldt -- the home town of your great Senator, Larry Pressler -- I can see what Money magazine was talking about when they named Sioux Falls, South Dakota "the best place to live in the United States./"

I'm told Jeff is a Democrat, but, looking around at this setting, it's hard to hold that against him. Emerson once said that a farmer's "bones ache with the days work that earned it." After all the work that went into getting ready for this visit, Jeff and Sue are probably looking forward to getting back to the aching bones of farming.

Jeff and Sue, as family farmers, represent something important about this state -- and about this country. Agricultural families represent 17 percent of South Dakota's taxpaying public. They contribute about a quarter of the states sales and property tax revenues. Farmers are the heart of South Dakota's economy.

So I came to rural America today to talk with you about how I will fight for the economic security of American farmers -- through a program based on opening markets abroad, helping you export and grow more, keeping the government off your back at home, and being there to help you get back on your feet when disaster strikes.

We now enjoy an unparalleled reign of free markets and free people around the globe, an unprecedented opportunity for growth.

These days, when I talk to Russian President Yeltsin, it's about how much American grain we can provide to Russian consumers. Or about the biggest swords-into-plowshares agreement ever, one that will turn Russian bomb grade material into fuel for the peaceful generation of electric power here in America.

The American people are universally respected as the most generous and innovative on earth. American products -- whether it is a pair of blue jeans spun from Texas cotton or a bushel of wheat from here in South Dakota -- are in demand everywhere.

The challenge before us is to seize this moment. Our challenge now is to win the economic competition -- to win the peace. In the 1990s, we must be a military superpower, an economic superpower, and an export superpower.

In two months, you will be asked to choose between two completely different visions of how to win this global economic competition.

One vision is to turn inward, to try to protect what we have, to put up walls around America.

Mine is to look forward -- to open new markets to American exports, to prepare our workforce to compete through better education and training, to keep our social fabric strong, and, both as a government and a society, to save and invest in those things that will help us win -- from new technologies to new methods that will help us produce more.

The best example of my forward-looking approach is the work we've done to open new markets for American agriculture. In the last four years, we have signed 11 bilateral agreements with 10 countries to open up new markets for American agricultural exports.

We signed agreements to increase beef exports to Korea -- now the third largest market for U.S. beef -- and to Japan, to whom exports have increased 65% in four years. We are making inroads in Asia -- which now accouts for 43% of American agricultural exports.

We extended the agreement to send corn and sorghum into the EC at a reduced duty. And just last month, we concluded the North American Free Trade Agreement, which will boost our 3 billion dollars worth of agricultural exports to Mexico.

One in every three acres planted in this country produces crops for export. U.S. agricultural exports support over a million jobs. And just since 1989, agricultural trade have reduced our overall trade deficit by almost $69 billion.

Make no mistake: if the other side puts up walls around America -- whether they are high tariff walls or high tax walls -- the first loser will be the American farmer.

Let me drive the point home. 65 percent of South Dakota wheat is exported. Agriculture contributes $13.2 billion to South Dakota's economy, three times more than any other industry. If Governor Clinton gets infected with that anti-trade strain from the protectionist crowd he's been hanging around with -- it

will be the American farmer that catches pneumonia -- and South Dakota will get sick.

Remember this. Where does the money for my opponent's campaign come from? From the opponents of free trade.

Where does Governor Clinton stand on our historic trade agreement with Mexico? He won't say. But saying nothing says it all. He may know in his heart that it's the right thing to do, but the special interests won't let him embrace it.

He's stuck riding the fence so hard he's got saddle sores.

But that kind of doublespeak means one thing: double trouble.

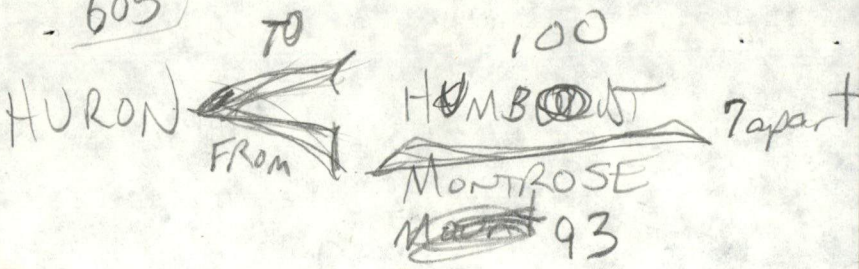
The Congress will take his vacillation as weakness, and the vital national economic interest will lose out to Congressional logrolling, backscratching, and business-as-usual.

Over 7 1/2 million American jobs are tied to merchandise exports. We can create hundreds of thousands of additional new jobs with a free trade agreement. And we can't afford a President who will put these jobs at risk.

Our goal is to create a more open trading regime around the world that increases economic growth for our customers -- and for <u>ourselves</u>. Our job is to compete, not retreat.

That is why I have fought so hard to reach a new agreement under the GATT -- the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The GATT will knock down the barriers we face in everything from financial services to farm products.

C.O.C. 352 8775
- 605



→ Farm Issues

farm on Thurs

in connect
w/ St. Fair

2 buses taking soybean (Diesel)
council people. Buses
SOUIX FALLS city SOY Deisel
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Gov George Mickelson will intro the family Kappan family

Jeff + Sue
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→ 3-500
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→ fun facts

Rapid City South Dakota
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Shallow water

GEADY

- Montrose
- Color histm

→ La Place
→ Paul

394-6242

Bayou Teche
(318) 394-

Dave Anderson
stop
- Shelly Stigly
Cox Mobile
605/336-1021

Best Western
605/336-
0650

open seat

2:300
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Jeff Kappesmann
Metro Monroe
Humbolt

Fam

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

United States Senate
OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7020

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TIME: _____ DATE: Sept 1, 1992

TO: Bob Grady

FROM: Joyce McCluney

RE: _____

2 PAGES TO FOLLOW THIS COVER SHEET.

COMMENTS: per your discussion with Dave Spears (DAVE SPEARS)

SENT BY: _____

TELEPHONE: (202) 224-7771 FACSIMILE: (202) 224-3163

PLEASE DELIVER A.S.A.P.

SOUTH DAKOTA BRIEFING POINTS

KEY FACTS

- AGRICULTURE CONTRIBUTES $13.2 BILLION TO SOUTH DAKOTA'S ECONOMY - MORE THAN 3 TIMES LARGER THAN ANY OTHER INDUSTRY. THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ACCOUNTS FOR 65% OF THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY - $8.7 BILLION.
- CROPS AMOUNT TO 35% OF THE AG INDUSTRY - $4.5 BILLION.
- A 1% INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT WOULD ADD $141 BILLION TO SOUTH DAKOTA'S ECONOMY.
- A 1% INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPPUT WOULD CREATE 1,230 FULL AND PART-TIME JOBS.
- AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES - REPRESENTING APPROX. 17% OF SOUTH DAKOTA'S TAX-PAYING PUBLIC - CONTRIBUTE 22% ($76 MILLION) OF THE STATES SALES TAX REVENUE AND 29% OF THE STATES PROPERTY TAX REVENUE.
- 65% OF SOUTH DAKOTA WHEAT IS EXPORTED.

KEY ISSUES

(1). WETLANDS - WETLANDS PROTECTION IS RAPIDLY BECOMING A VERY CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE. THE DEFINITION OF WETLANDS AND WETLANDS DETERMINATIONS ARE CRUCIAL ISSUES. THE WETLANDS ISSUE MAY BE THE TOP ISSUE FOR PRACTICALLY EVERY SOUTH DAKOTA FARM AND RANCH ORGANIZATION. ANOTHER ISSUE IS THE DELINEATION MANUAL THAT AGENCIES MUST FOLLOW IN ADMINISTERING WETLAND LAWS. A PROPOSED REVISION TO THE MANUAL WOULD EXEMPT PRAIRIE POTHOLES FROM A REWRITE AND PLACE PRAIRIE POTHOLES UNDER A SEPARATE AND STRICTER DEFINITION OF WETLANDS.

(2). DROUGHT - MANY PARTS OF SOUTH DAKOTA HAVE ENTERED THEIR FIFTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR OF DROUGHT. HARDEST HIT WAS NORTHWESTERN AND NORTH CENTRAL SOUTH DAKOTA. WET WEATHER IN JUNE AND JULY HAS REDUCED MOST OF THE DROUGHT CONDITIONS. ASSISTANCE FOR LOSSES DUE TO DROUGHT HAS BEEN PROVIDED.

(3). POTENTIAL FOR EARLY FROST - CROP DEVELOPMENT BEHIND NORMAL.

(4). ETHANOL - PRECLUDING ETHANOL'S PARTICIPATION IN THE REFORMULATED GASOLINE MARKET WOULD REDUCE THE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR THEIR CORN BY AN AVERAGE OF 24 CENTS PER BUSHEL. SOUTH DAKOTA PRODUCES OVER 240 MILLION BUSHELS OF CORN PER YEAR. A LOSS OF 24 CENTS PER BUSHEL WOULD COST SOUTH DAKOTA CORN GROWERS $57.6 MILLION ANNUALLY. SUCH A DROP IN THE PRICE OF CORN WOULD COST THE AVERAGE SOUTH DAKOTA CORN GROWER $10,000 ANNUALLY.

(5). PORK E.E.P. - ON AUG. 2, 1992, PRES. BUSH APPROVED THE USE OF THE EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (EEP) FOR THE SALE OF 30,000 METRIC TONS OF U.S. PORK TO THE FORMER SOVIET UNION (CIS).

(6). BIOSTRESS LABORATORY STATUS - CONGRESS FUNDED $1.015 MILLION IN FY 1993, WHICH MEANS ALL NECESSARY FUNDING FOR THE $11.8 MILLION LAB HAS BEEN SECURED. GROUNDBREAKING HELD IN MAY 1991 FOR THIS HIGH-TECH RESEARCH CENTER AT SDSU.

AGRICULTURE BRIEFING POINTS
WETLANDS

THE PROBLEM

UNDER CURRENT RULES, PRODUCERS ARE AT THE MERCY OF FOUR FEDERAL AGENCIES IMPLEMENTING A POLICY THAT IS BASED ON VERY LIMITED STATUTORY AUTHORITY. THE BUREAUCRACY AND UNCERTAINTY OF CURRENT REGULATIONS HAS PROVEN VERY COSTLY TO MANY PRODUCERS WHO HAVE BEEN FOUND GUILTY OF DRAINING AND/OR FILLING WETLANDS. THE HEART OF THE PROBLEM IS THE WETLANDS DEFINITION MANUAL, AND THE LACK OF ANY STATUTORY MEANS OF COMPENSATION FOR LANDOWNERS WHEN A WETLANDS DETERMINATION RESULTS IN A MONETARY LOSS OR DIMINISHED PROPERTY VALUES.

WETLAND DEFINITION -- THE MANUAL

THE DEFINITION OF WETLANDS IS THE MOST DIFFICULT ISSUE IN THE ENTIRE DEBATE. THE WHITE HOUSE HAS VARIOUS PROPOSALS PENDING, THE PRIMARY ONE OF WHICH HAS DRAWN CONSIDERABLE FIRE FROM ENVIRONMENTALISTS AND PRAISE FROM FARM GROUPS. THAT PROPOSAL WILL NOT LIKELY MOVE FORWARD WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT COMPROMISE. THERE IS TALK THAT THE WHITE HOUSE IS TRYING TO REVIVE THE ISSUE AND GET A NEW MANUAL APPROVED SOON. REPORTEDLY, ADMINISTRATOR REILLY AT EPA HAS INDICATED HE WOULD SIGN OFF ON GOING BACK TO THE 1987 MANUAL -- UNDER WHICH THE DEFINITION WAS MORE STRINGENT AND COMPENSATION IS PROVIDED TO LANDOWNERS.

PENDING LEGISLATION

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF BILLS PENDING, ALTHOUGH NOTHING IS MOVING. MOST EVERY FARM GROUP IS BEHIND THE BREAUX BILL (THE HAYES BILL IN THE HOUSE) WHICH CLASSIFIED WETLANDS INTO VARYING DEGREES OF IMPORTANCE. YOU HAVE COSPONSORED A BILL INTRODUCED BY BOND THAT DEALS WITH THE REGULATORY ISSUE, GIVING THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE SOLE AUTHORITY FOR THE REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

MOST ON BOTH SIDES WOULD LIKE TO SEE LEGISLATION PASSED TO ESTABLISH A STATUTORY BASE, BUT THE QUESTION IS WHETHER A BILL CAN BE PASSED THAT IS GOOD FOR AGRICULTURE AND RESPECTS THE PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS OF LANDOWNERS.

BOTTOM LINE POINTS

-- THE DEFINITION MUST MAKE ROOM FOR COMMON SENSE, KEEPING EXISTING EXEMPTIONS SUCH AS FARMED WETLANDS AND PAYING FOR COSTS INCURRED IN MITIGATION.

-- COMPENSATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO LANDOWNERS WHO EXPERIENCE A LOSS IN PROPERTY VALUES AND/OR MUST PAY FOR MITIGATION. NOT ONLY IS IT THE RIGHT THING TO DO, BUT IT WOULD ALSO PLACE A FISCAL CAP ON THE AMOUNT OF LAND THE GOVERNMENT CAN TAKE.

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMS

The record shows the Administration aggressively using EEP programs to boost American farm exports in world markets. The Administration is making available great opportunities for American goods to compete against unfairly subsidized exports around the world.

From January 1989 through August 20, 1992:

- The number of EEP initiatives made available will have increased by more than 300 percent.
- Total bonuses awarded will have risen nearly 200 percent.
- Value of sales will have risen by nearly 20 percent.
- Volume of sales held about steady.
- Value-added exports rose by over 60 percent in value terms on a 10 percent rise in volume.

The programs include EEP (Export Enhancement Program), SOAP (Sunflowerseed Oil Assistance Program), COAP (Cottonseed Oil Assistance Program), an DEIP (Dairy Export Incentive Program).

FISCAL YEAR SUMMARY OF EEP, SOAP, COAP AND DEIP
(*Accounts for FY 1992 – to August 20)

	1989	1990	1991	1992*
Number of Initiatives				
EEP	31	35	59	63
SOAP	2	2	9	4
COAP	1	0	9	3
DEIP	0	40	78	73
TOTAL	34	77	155	143
Quantities Sold – (000 Metric Tons)				
EEP	17,143	16,412	20,394	18,583
SOAP	54	39	69	187
COAP	0	0	36	36
DEIP	0	5	30	58
TOTAL	17,197	16,456	20,529	18,864
Bonuses Awarded – ($ Millions)				
EEP	339	312	916	914
SOAP	9	4	10	16
COAP	0	0	7	2
DEIP	0	9	39	56
TOTAL	348	325	972	988
Value of Sales – ($ Millions)				
EEP	2,803	2,355	1,910	3,056
SOAP	24	20	34	95
COAP	0	0	17	17
DEIP	0	9	50	155
TOTAL	2,827	2,384	2,011	3,323

Export Enhancement Program (EEP)
Sunflowerseed Oil Assistance Program (SOAP)
Cottonseed Oil Assistance Program (COAP)
Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP)

FISCAL YEAR SUMMARY OF EEP, SOAP, COAP AND DEIP
(*Accounts for FY 1992 – to August 20)

	1989	1990	1991	1992*
Quantities Sold – (000 Metric Tons)				
EEP				
Wheat	16,005	14,361	17,779	16,420
Flour	469	237	511	232
Barley	529	1,700	1,788	1,142
Barley Malt	4	45	38	32
Rice	20	0	76	330
Vegetable Oil	105	45	166	388
Frozen Poultry	8	18	20	24
Canned Peaches	0	0	0	0
Table Eggs	3	6	16	16
SOAP				
Sunflower oil	54	39	69	187
COAP				
Cottonseed Oil	0	0	36	36
DEIP				
Butterfat	0	5	11	12
Processed Milk	0	0	17	42
Cheese	0	0	2	3
TOTAL	17,197	16,456	20,529	18,864
Bonuses Awarded – ($ Millions)				
EEP				
Wheat	289	242	768	705
Flour	30	13	38	24
Barley	4	34	74	45
Barley Malt	0	6	3	2
Rice	0	0	4	21
Vegetable Oil	11	4	14	26
Frozen Poultry	4	11	10	13
Canned Peaches	0	0	0	0
Table Eggs	1	2	5	4
SOAP				
Sunflower oil	9	4	10	16
COAP				
Cottonseed Oil	0	0	7	2
DEIP				
Butterfat	0	9	22	16
Processed Milk	0	0	13	36
Cheese	0	0	4	4
TOTAL	348	325	972	914

FISCAL YEAR SUMMARY OF EEP, SOAP, COAP AND DEIP
(*Accounts for FY 1992 – to August 20)

Value of Sales – ($ Millions)				
EEP				
Wheat	2,537	2,028	1,483	2,522
Flour	123	60	99	54
Barley	74	211	181	129
Barley Malt	2	10	9	9
Rice	7	0	25	121
Vegetable Oil	49	20	72	175
Frozen Poultry	8	21	25	31
Canned Peaches	0	0	0	0
Table Eggs	3	5	16	15
SOAP				
Sunflower oil	24	20	34	95
COAP				
Cottonseed Oil	0	0	17	17
DEIP				
Butterfat	0	9	19	37
Processed Milk	0	0	27	108
Cheese	0	0	4	10
TOTAL	2,827	2,384	2,011	3,323

Export Enhancement Program (EEP)
Sunflowerseed Oil Assistance Program (SOAP)
Cottonseed Oil Assistance Program (COAP)
Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP)

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Initiatives Announced from January 1, 1989 to August 13, 1992

Country	Commodity	Date Announced	Quantity Announced
Soviet Union	wheat	01/25/89	2,000,000 MT
Egypt	wheat	02/01/89	400,000 MT
West Africa	wheat	02/22/89	186,700 MT
China	wheat	02/27/89	2,000,000 MT
Iraq	wheat	02/28/89	1,000,000 MT
Soviet Union	wheat	05/02/89	1,500,000 MT
Egypt	wheat flour	06/09/89	250,000 MT
Saudi Arabia	barley	07/11/89	225,000 MT
Hong Kong	table eggs	07/14/89	4,000,000 DZN
Turkey	barley	07/20/89	200,000 MT
Tunisia	vegetable oil	07/25/89	60,000 MT
Algeria	wheat	07/28/89	1,000,000 MT
Philippines	wheat	09/05/89	600,000 MT
Egypt	wheat	09/27/89	1,000,000 MT
Brazil	barley malt	09/28/89	50,000 MT
Colombia	barley malt	09/28/89	25,000 MT
Sri Lanka	wheat flour	09/28/89	50,000 MT
Egypt	wheat flour	11/08/89	500,000 MT
Algeria	barley	11/08/89	500,000 MT
Sri Lanka	wheat	12/07/89	350,000 MT
China	wheat	12/07/89	1,000,000 MT
Egypt	wheat	12/13/89	1,000,000 MT
Soviet Union	wheat	12/19/89	2,000,000 MT
Yemen	wheat	01/04/90	150,000 MT
Morocco	vegetable oil	01/24/90	60,000 MT
China	wheat	02/08/90	1,000,000 MT
Soviet Union	wheat	02/23/90	1,000,000 MT
Saudi Arabia	barley	03/13/90	500,000 MT
Sub-Saharan Africa	wheat flour	04/17/90	200,000 MT
Jordan	poultry	04/25/90	6,000 MT
Jordan	wheat	05/01/90	350,000 MT
China	wheat	05/02/90	2,000,000 MT
Zaire	wheat	05/21/90	100,000 MT
Algeria	wheat	05/21/90	2,000,000 MT
Jordan	barley	05/24/90	150,000 MT
Cyprus	barley	06/05/90	250,000 MT
Soviet Union	wheat	06/06/90	2,000,000 MT
Philippines	wheat	06/22/90	1,200,000 MT
Hong Kong	table eggs	07/19/90	4,000,000 DZN
Saudi Arabia	barley	07/25/90	750,000 MT
Israel	barley	07/25/90	200,000 MT
Trinidad and Tobago	wheat	08/23/90	130,000 MT
Colombia	barley malt	09/07/90	35,000 MT
Colombia	wheat	09/10/90	500,000 MT
East Europe	rice	09/13/90	100,000 MT
Hong Kong	table eggs	09/20/90	4,000,000 DZN
Soviet Union	wheat flour	09/26/90	500,000 MT
Morocco	wheat	09/26/90	1,810,950 MT
West Africa	wheat	09/26/90	500,000 MT
Central America	barley malt	09/26/90	40,000 MT
Philippines	barley malt	09/28/90	75,000 MT
Yemen	wheat flour	09/28/90	125,000 MT

Country	Commodity	Date Announced	Quantity Announced
Sri Lanka	wheat flour	10/03/90	50,000 MT
Tunisia	wheat	10/04/90	500,000 MT
Singapore	poultry	10/23/90	4,000 MT
Sri Lanka	wheat	10/23/90	400,000 MT
Brazil	wheat	11/08/90	300,000 MT
Yemen	wheat	11/15/90	150,000 MT
Jordan	wheat	11/15/90	250,000 MT
Malta	wheat	11/15/90	50,000 MT
Gulf Countries	poultry	11/16/90	16,000 MT
Hungary	barley	11/16/90	100,000 MT
Saudi Arabia	poultry	11/16/90	10,000 MT
China	wheat	12/10/90	1,500,000 MT
Egypt	wheat	12/20/90	2,000,000 MT
Finland	wheat	12/31/90	50,000 MT
Norway	wheat	12/31/90	100,000 MT
Egypt	wheat flour	01/09/91	500,000 MT
Brazil	barley malt	01/09/91	15,000 MT
Philippines	wheat	01/14/91	1,200,000 MT
Tunisia	vegetable oil	01/15/91	60,000 MT
Turkey	rice	01/25/91	50,000 MT
China	wheat	01/25/91	1,500,000 MT
Venezuela	barley malt	02/07/91	30,000 MT
Turkey	wheat	02/12/91	200,000 MT
Hong Kong	table eggs	02/27/91	4,000,000 DZN
Morocco	vegetable oil	03/21/91	30,000 MT
Jordan	wheat	03/21/91	250,000 MT
Soviet Union	wheat	03/21/91	2,000,000 MT
Near East	table eggs	04/18/91	5,000,000 DZN
Sub–Saharan Africa	wheat flour	04/29/91	300,000 MT
Saudi Arabia	barley	05/10/91	1,000,000 MT
Brazil	wheat	05/10/91	700,000 MT
Dominican Republic	vegetable oil	05/14/91	30,000 MT
Turkey	rice	05/17/91	50,000 MT
Bangladesh	wheat	05/22/91	250,000 MT
Algeria	wheat	05/30/91	2,500,000 MT
Hong Kong	table eggs	05/30/91	4,000,000 DZN
China	wheat	06/11/91	2,000,000 MT
Kuwait	wheat	06/13/91	100,000 MT
Turkey	vegetable oil	06/21/91	30,000 MT
Mexico	vegetable oil	06/21/91	60,000 MT
Yemen	wheat flour	06/28/91	200,000 MT
Jordan	poultry	07/02/91	6,000 MT
Malta	barley	07/26/91	35,000 MT
Cyprus	barley	07/26/91	250,000 MT
Hong Kong	table eggs	07/29/91	4,000,000 DZN
Algeria	vegetable oil	08/02/91	42,000 MT
Egypt	poultry	08/05/91	5,000 MT
Yemen	wheat	08/05/91	300,000 MT
Trinidad and Tobago	wheat	08/23/91	130,000 MT
Algeria	barley	08/27/91	500,000 MT
Israel	barley	08/27/91	300,000 MT
Jordan	barley	08/27/91	200,000 MT
Central America	barley malt	08/29/91	20,000 MT
Morocco	vegetable oil	08/30/91	60,000 MT
Turkey	vegetable oil	09/13/91	30,000 MT
China	wheat	09/13/91	2,000,000 MT
Tunisia	wheat	09/18/91	250,000 MT
Morocco	wheat	09/18/91	1,000,000 MT

Country	Commodity	Date Announced	Quantity Announced
China	vegetable oil	09/20/91	60,000 MT
Soviet Union	vegetable oil	10/01/91	80,000 MT
Caribbean	barley malt	10/10/91	15,000 MT
Philippines	barley malt	10/18/91	35,000 MT
Soviet Union	wheat	10/18/91	3,000,000 MT
West Africa	wheat	10/24/91	800,000 MT
Malta	wheat	10/31/91	50,000 MT
Egypt	wheat	11/05/91	1,000,000 MT
Hong Kong	table eggs	11/14/91	20,000,000 DZN
Soviet Union	barley	11/21/91	250,000 MT
Soviet Union	wheat flour	11/21/91	500,000 MT
Soviet Union	rice	11/22/91	100,000 MT
East Europe	rice	11/29/91	100,000 MT
Tunisia	vegetable oil	12/03/91	60,000 MT
Sri Lanka	wheat	12/05/91	250,000 MT
Soviet Union	wheat	12/10/91	1,000,000 MT
East Europe	durum	12/12/91	150,000 MT
Jordan	rice	12/12/91	75,000 MT
Near East	table eggs	12/17/91	5,000,000 DZN
Colombia	malting barley	12/24/91	50,000 MT
Turkey	vegetable oil	01/08/92	20,000 MT
Algeria	vegetable oil	01/09/92	60,000 MT
Egypt	wheat	01/13/92	1,000,000 MT
Bahrain	wheat	01/16/92	25,000 MT
Turkey	rice	01/21/92	50,000 MT
Brazil	barley malt	01/21/92	25,000 MT
Saudi Arabia	poultry	01/24/92	12,000 MT
Singapore	poultry	01/24/92	2,000 MT
Jordan	poultry	01/30/92	10,000 MT
Turkey	rice	01/30/92	100,000 MT
Yemen	wheat	01/30/92	200,000 MT
Egypt	wheat flour	02/03/92	250,000 MT
Philippines	wheat	02/13/92	1,200,000 MT
Saudi Arabia	barley	02/14/92	500,000 MT
Soviet Union	wheat	02/20/92	1,200,000 MT
Cyprus	wheat	03/04/92	60,000 MT
Gulf Countries	poultry	03/10/92	16,000 MT
Venezuela	wheat	03/23/92	400,000 MT
Morocco	vegetable oil	05/01/92	60,000 MT
Sub-Saharan Africa	wheat flour	05/06/92	300,000 MT
Jordan	barley	05/08/92	200,000 MT
Egypt	wheat	05/12/92	500,000 MT
Soviet Union	vegetable oil	05/13/92	150,000 MT
Soviet Union	wheat	05/13/92	2,000,000 MT
China	wheat	05/14/92	2,000,000 MT
Israel	rice	05/18/92	15,000 MT
Jordan	wheat	05/21/92	350,000 MT
Algeria	rice	06/03/92	40,000 MT
Turkey	vegetable oil	06/09/92	40,000 MT
Hong Kong	vegetable oil	06/12/92	60,000 MT
Mexico	canned peach	06/16/92	2,500 MT
Japan	canned peach	06/16/92	5,000 MT
Korea	canned peach	06/16/92	1,500 MT
Soviet Union	barley	06/19/92	500,000 MT
Sri Lanka	wheat	06/23/92	150,000 MT
Bangladesh	wheat	06/30/92	500,000 MT
Algeria	wheat	07/01/92	1,000,000 MT

Country	Commodity	Date Announced	Quantity Announced
Soviet Union	wheat	07/08/92	2,000,000 MT
Venezuela	barley malt	07/08/92	25,000 MT
Yemen	wheat flour	07/08/92	300,000 MT
Kuwait	wheat	07/10/92	100,000 MT
Dominican Republic	vegetable oil	07/16/92	20,000 MT
Egypt	poultry	07/24/92	25,000 MT
Soviet Union	pork	08/03/92	30,000 MT

SUNFLOWERSEED AND COTTONSEED OIL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
Initiatives Announced from January 1, 1989 to July 7, 1992

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY
Egypt/cotton oil	Apr 28, '89	20,000 MT
Egypt/sun oil	Apr 28, '89	20,000 MT
Algeria/sun oil	Nov 16, '89	20,000 MT
Algeria/sun oil	Mar 29, '90	20,000 MT
Algeria/sun oil	Oct 10, '90	20,000 MT
Egypt/cotton oil	Mar 15, '91	20,000 MT
Egypt/sun oil	Mar 15, '91	20,000 MT
Algeria/sun oil	May 22, '91	20,000 MT
Dominican Republic/cotton oil	May 22, '91	10,000 MT
Mexico/sun oil	May 22, '91	20,000 MT
Turkey/cotton oil	May 22, '91	20,000 MT
Venezuela/cotton oil	May 22, '91	10,000 MT
Algeria/sun oil	Nov 14, '91	40,000 MT
Dominican Republic/cotton oil	Nov 14, '91	10,000 MT
Egypt/cotton oil	Nov 14, '91	60,000 MT
Egypt/sun oil	Nov 14, '91	40,000 MT
El Salvador/cotton oil	Nov 14, '91	20,000 MT
Mexico/sun oil	Nov 14, '91	30,000 MT
Soviet Union/sun oil	Nov 14, '91	30,000 MT
Turkey/cotton oil	Nov 14, '91	30,000 MT
Turkey/sun oil	Nov 14, '91	30,000 MT
Venezuela/cotton oil	Nov 14, '91	20,000 MT
Venezuela/sun oil	Nov 14, '91	20,000 MT
Algeria/sun oil	Mar 3, '92	60,000 MT
El Salvador/cotton oil	Mar 25, '92	20,000 MT
Soviet Union/sun oil	Mar 25, '92	50,000 MT
Guatemala/cotton oil	May 14, '92	15,000 MT
Guatemala/sun oil	May 14, '92	15,000 MT
Mexico/cotton oil	Jun 24, '92	10,000 MT
Mexico/sun oil	Jun 24, '92	30,000 MT

DAIRY EXPORT INCENTIVE PROGRAM
Initiatives Announced from January 1, 1989 to July 7, 1992

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY
Algeria/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	5,000 MT
Bahamas/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	500 MT
Bahrain/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	500 MT
Cameroon/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	500 MT
Canary Islands/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	500 MT
Chile/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	500 MT
Cyprus/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	500 MT
Egypt/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	5,000 MT
Gabon/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	250 MT
Ghana/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	250 MT
Guadaloupe/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	250 MT
Hong Kong/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	1,000 MT
Indonesia/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	1,000 MT
Israel/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	500 MT
Ivory Coast/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	500 MT
Jordan/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	1,000 MT
Kuwait/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	1,500 MT
Madagascar/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	250 MT
Malta/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	250 MT
Martinique/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	500 MT
Morocco/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	2,500 MT
Mozambique/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	250 MT
Netherlands Antilles/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	250 MT
Nigeria/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	1,000 MT
Oman and Muscat/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	1,000 MT
Pakistan/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	500 MT
Qatar/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	500 MT
Reunion/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	250 MT
Saudi Arabia/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	5,000 MT
Senegal/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	1,000 MT
Singapore/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	500 MT
Somalia/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	250 MT
Taiwan/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	1,000 MT
Thailand/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	1,500 MT
Trinidad and Tobago/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	1,000 MT
Tunisia/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	1,000 MT
Turkey/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	1,000 MT
United Arab Emirates/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	1,000 MT
Yemen/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	1,000 MT
Yugoslavia/butterfat	Jan 30, '90	1,000 MT
Algeria/butterfat	Jul 19, '90	2,500 MT
Algeria/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	5,000 MT
Bangladesh/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	100 MT
Bolivia/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	100 MT
Caribbean/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	1,500 MT
Central Africa/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	5,000 MT

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY
Central America/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	1,000 MT
China/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	1,000 MT
Colombia/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	100 MT
Cyprus/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	200 MT
Djibouti/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	100 MT
Egypt/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	5,000 MT
Faroe Islands/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	100 MT
French Guiana/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	100 MT
Greenland/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	100 MT
Guyana/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	100 MT
Israel/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	200 MT
Morocco/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	2,000 MT
Netherlands Antilles/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	100 MT
New Caledonia/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	100 MT
Pakistan/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	1,000 MT
Persian Gulf/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	5,000 MT
Peru/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	1,000 MT
Saudi Arabia/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	5,000 MT
Soviet Union/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	5,000 MT
Suriname/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	100 MT
Tunisia/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	1,000 MT
Turkey/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	500 MT
Venezuela/butterfat	Mar 1, '91	300 MT
Algeria/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	20,000 MT
Bolivia/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	1,000 MT
Caribbean/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	5,000 MT
Central Africa/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	20,000 MT
Central America/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	7,500 MT
Chile/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	2,000 MT
China/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	4,000 MT
Colombia/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	1,000 MT
Cyprus/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	250 MT
Djibouti/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	1,000 MT
Ecuador/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	500 MT
Egypt/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	5,000 MT
French Guiana/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	250 MT
Greenland/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	100 MT
Guadaloupe/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	1,000 MT
Guyana/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	250 MT
Israel/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	2,000 MT
Malta/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	100 MT
Morocco/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	2,000 MT
Netherlands Antilles/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	500 MT
New Caledonia/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	250 MT
Pakistan/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	3,000 MT
Persian Gulf/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	5,000 MT
Saudi Arabia/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	15,000 MT
Seychelles/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	100 MT
Soviet Union/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	20,000 MT
Suriname/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	500 MT
Tunisia/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	3,000 MT
Turkey/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	1,500 MT
Venezuela/dry milk	Mar 1, '91	15,000 MT
Korea/dry milk	Mar 27, '91	2,000 MT

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY
Algeria/cheese	Jun 24, '91	4,000 MT
Canary Islands/cheese	Jun 24, '91	4,000 MT
Cyprus/cheese	Jun 24, '91	750 MT
Egypt/cheese	Jun 24, '91	5,000 MT
Faroe Islands/cheese	Jun 24, '91	100 MT
French Guiana/cheese	Jun 24, '91	150 MT
French Polynesia/cheese	Jun 24, '91	200 MT
Greenland/cheese	Jun 24, '91	100 MT
Jordan/cheese	Jun 24, '91	1,000 MT
Malta/cheese	Jun 24, '91	1,000 MT
Morocco/cheese	Jun 24, '91	500 MT
New Caledonia/cheese	Jun 24, '91	200 MT
Reunion/cheese	Jun 24, '91	750 MT
Saudi Arabia/cheese	Jun 24, '91	5,000 MT
Soviet Union/cheese	Jun 24, '91	500 MT
Suriname/cheese	Jun 24, '91	100 MT
Tunisia/cheese	Jun 24, '91	1,000 MT
Venezuela/cheese	Jun 24, '91	200 MT
Algeria/butterfat	Sep 18, '91	5,000 MT
Algeria/butterfat	Dec 3, '91	5,000 MT
Algeria/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	5,000 MT
Bolivia/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
Caribbean/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	1,500 MT
Central Africa/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	5,000 MT
Central America/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	500 MT
China/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	1,000 MT
Cyprus/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	200 MT
Egypt/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	5,000 MT
Eurasia/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	5,000 MT
Faroe Islands/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
French Guiana/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
Greenland/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
Israel/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	200 MT
Jordan/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	1,000 MT
Malta/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
Morocco/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	3,000 MT
Pakistan/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	1,000 MT
Persian Gulf/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	5,000 MT
Peru/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	1,000 MT
Saudi Arabia/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	5,000 MT
Suriname/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
Turkey/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	500 MT
Tunisia/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	1,000 MT
Venezuela/butterfat	Jan 14, '92	300 MT
Algeria/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	20,000 MT
Brazil/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	10,000 MT
Bolivia/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	1,000 MT
Caribbean/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	5,000 MT
Central Africa/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	20,000 MT
Central America/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	7,500 MT
Chile/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	4,000 MT
China/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	5,000 MT
Colombia/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	1,000 MT
Cyprus/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	250 MT

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY
Egypt/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	5,000 MT
Eurasia/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	20,000 MT
French Guiana/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	250 MT
Greenland/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
Guyana/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	250 MT
Israel/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	2,000 MT
Jordan/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	3,000 MT
Malta/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
Morocco/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	2,000 MT
New Caledonia/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	250 MT
Pakistan/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	3,000 MT
Persian Gulf/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	5,000 MT
Saudi Arabia/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	15,000 MT
Seychelles/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
Suriname/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	500 MT
Tunisia/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	4,000 MT
Turkey/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	1,500 MT
Venezuela/dry milk	Jan 14, '92	15,000 MT
Algeria/cheese	Jan 14, '92	2,000 MT
Bahrain/cheese	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
Cyprus/cheese	Jan 14, '92	200 MT
Egypt/cheese	Jan 14, '92	500 MT
Jordan/cheese	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
Kuwait/cheese	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
Malta/cheese	Jan 14, '92	300 MT
Morocco/cheese	Jan 14, '92	500 MT
Oman/cheese	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
Qatar/cheese	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
Saudi Arabia/cheese	Jan 14, '92	500 MT
Turkey/cheese	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
United Arab Emirates/cheese	Jan 14, '92	100 MT
Algeria/butterfat	Jan 27, '92	5,000 MT
Algeria/butterfat	Feb 10, '92	5,000 MT
Ecuador/dry milk	Mar 4, '92	900 MT
Mexico/dry milk	Apr 9, '92	25,000 MT
Jamaica/dry milk	Apr 24, '92	1,000 MT
Colombia/dry milk	May 6, '92	1,000 MT
India/dry milk	Jun 19, '92	10,000 MT
Colombia/dry milk	Jul 21, '92	1,000 MT

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/1/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: COB, TODAY! SEPT 1

SUBJECT: PROPOSED FACT SHEET AND PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (EEP)

(IN CONJUNCTION WITH POTUS TRIP TO SIOUX CITY, SD 9/2)

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	✓	MOORE	✓	☐
BAKER	☐	✓	MULLINS	✓	☐
SCOWCROFT	✓	☐	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
DARMAN	✓	☐	PORTER	✓	☐
BRADY	☐	✓	PROVOST	✓	☐
BROMLEY	☐	☐	ROSS	✓	☐
CALIO	✓	☐	SMITH	✓	☐
DEMAREST	✓	☐	TUTWILER	☐	✓
FITZWATER	☐	✓	ZOELLICK	✓	☐
GRAY	✓	☐	KAUFMAN	☐	✓
HOLIDAY	✓	☐	BOSKIN	✓	☐
HORNER	☐	☐	BLUMENTHAL	☐	✓
MCBRIDE	☐	✓	BATES	☐	✓

REMARKS:

Please provide comments on the attached directly to Gary Blumenthal, x6630, Rm. 231, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN COB, TODAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

CLOSE HOLD

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

*** MARKET SENSITIVE***

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON EEP ANNOUNCEMENT

Our Nation's wheat farmers depend on export markets for more than half of their sales. American wheat producers have been developing overseas markets for more than 30 years, and in a world of open trade there is no question that we would be the premier supplier of wheat to international markets. That doesn't just mean sales for U.S. farmers, it means export-created jobs for everyone from stevedores, railroad workers, truckers, and longshoremen to grain merchandisers and workers in grain elevators.

Unfortunately, world wheat trade has been distorted by subsidies -- especially the export subsidies of the European Community which have depressed prices received by our farmers. That is why we have proposed to reduce trade distorting subsidies worldwide -- our own included. Our objective is to win trade agreements and open up markets. But until that objective is accomplished, we will not leave our farmers in the lurch and the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) is vitally important in enabling U.S. farmers to meet the subsidized European competition.

Today, I am announcing an EEP initiative to sell almost 1.1 billion bushels or 30 million metric tons of wheat to 28 countries and regions around the world. This is by far the largest EEP initiative ever announced, and it charts our export course for the year ahead.

Today's announcement should leave no doubt in anyone's mind the scope of our resolve. The global trade talks are at a key point and I want to make myself perfectly clear: until we obtain a good agreement I intend to pursue an aggressive export policy. But our export policy will also be a fair one: We have designed this package for use against countries that subsidize their exports, not the ones that do not.

I want the message to be loud and clear to American farmers, exporters and everyone else with a stake in the wheat industry: We are for open trade but we will fight for market share with countries that are not willing to reduce their export subsidies.

Wheat exports are crucial to U.S. farm income, the U.S. trade balance and economic activity throughout the nation. This broad-based EEP initiative will mean more exports, more income and more jobs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release September 1992

Today the President directed the Secretary of Agriculture to make available close to 1.1 billion bushels (30 million metric tons) of U.S. wheat to 28 countries under the Export Enhancement Program (EEP). This initiative will stimulate exports to markets where the U.S. wheat industry faces subsidized competition, especially from the European Community (EC).

This new export package will support an additional 110,000 U.S. jobs, most of them off the farm, and generate a total of $10.5 billion in business activity for the U.S. economy. The package replaces all previously announced wheat initiatives and will remain in effect throughout the 1992/93 international marketing year for wheat, which ends June 30, 1993.

The Problem

U.S. wheat producers face heavily subsidized competition from the EC. The U.S. has been working to substantially reduce trade distorting subsidies through the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Absent an agreement, the President is committed to using tools at his disposal to ensure that U.S. producers are able to compete. This announcement aggressively implements the "GATT trigger," a provision of law that allows aggressive export promotion because the EC and other countries have so far failed to accept proposals to reform international agricultural trade.

The President's Proposal

Today's 30 million ton EEP package provides market opportunities for about half of the 1992/93 U.S. wheat crop and represents the largest quantity of wheat ever made available under the EEP at one time. Wheat sales to destinations targeted by EEP totaled 18.6 million metric tons during the 1991/92 international marketing year for wheat. However, several countries that had not previously been offered wheat under EEP have been added to the list of eligible destinations announced today.

Before today's announcement, wheat EEP initiatives were announced on a country-by-country basis. The new approach will offer several advantages:

o The Uruguay Round negotiations are at a key point and this

announcement signals to the EC the scope of our resolve and encourages movement toward international trade reform. It is clear evidence of the President's determination that the U.S. will remain competitive in world wheat trade.

- Farmers, exporters and foreign buyers will have greater certainty about market opportunities, making the U.S. a more reliable supplier.

- The EEP will remain flexible and able to adapt to changing circumstances. The President has stated explicitly that additional countries may be made eligible during the course of the year.

- The new approach will help avoid sales disruptions that sometimes occur when initiatives expire. The tonnages offered in today's announcement can be supplemented later in the year if necessary.

- The package will continue to aggressively target subsidized competition, primarily from the EC. The EEP respects the traditional market share of countries that do not subsidize exports. By contrast, the EC does not attempt to safeguard non-subsidizers' market share, and its subsidies are available for sales to any destination in the world, unlike the more targeted EEP.

Background on EEP

The EEP was created administratively by the Reagan-Bush Administration in 1985 and has been instrumental in maintaining and expanding U.S. market share for wheat and many other commodities, including high-value products like vegetable oil, poultry, barley malt and flour.

The EEP enables U.S. exporters to meet prevailing world prices for targeted commodities and destinations. Under the program, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) pays cash bonuses to U.S. exporters. The bonuses make up the difference between the U.S. domestic price and world prices, which are often lower because the EC and other subsidizing exporters dump surplus production into world markets.

Market Sensitive

EEP Wheat Package

Program Level

Algeria	1,750
Bangladesh	700
Bahrain	25
Brazil	500
China	7,000
Cyprus	50
East Europe (Durum)	140
Egypt	3,500
India	1,500
Jordan	600
Kenya	100
Kuwait	150
Lebanon	160
Malta	50
Morocco	1,000
Norway	150
Pakistan	800
Philippines	1,200
Poland (Non-durum)	400
Romania (Non-durum)	500
South Africa	400
Sri Lanka	500
Trinidad and Tobago	125
Tunisia	300
Former Soviet Union	5,500
Venezuela	400
West and Central Africa	1,000
Yemen	600
TOTAL	**29,100**

Bret Jergenson B/G

→ Sioux Falls was named the best place in America to live
- Money Magazine (Sept issue)
- Bob Bole & Phil Gram talked about

⇒ State Farm going on in Huron, sorry he can't attend

→ Sioux Falls
- farmers leave auction sales
- worry about frost
- big crops: Corn & beans

"The roots of America is family farms."
- They get up in the morn, put their boots on, go out & milk the cows, plant their seeds pray for rain

- Commend them on their independence, the pride they take in their work

→ Tom Brokaw for S.D. NBC
⇒ Pat O'Brien CBS sports
⇒ Mary Hart (centerfold tonight)
⇒ Cheryl Ladd
⇒ Joe Foss WW II pilot
Airport where were lay named after him

st bird: pheasant
st animal coyote (coyOT)

> Scalloped potatoes, ham & pea salad

LEVEL 1 - 4 OF 15 DOCUMENTS

Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota

27 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 887

July 3, 1991

LENGTH: 1645 words

Thank you, and thank all of you for that magnificent music. And that includes the Air Force. Thank you.

What a personal privilege and honor to be introduced by America's beloved Jimmy Stewart. May I salute our Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan; our Senators Larry Pressler, Tom Daschle. Congressman Johnson with us today. South Dakota's Governor, Governor Mickelson; Lt. Governor, Mr. Miller; former Governor Janklow. And former Senators Abner and McGovern are with us here today also. This is a fitting occasion, and I'm proud to be a part of it.

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May I also salute those who make it happen all the time, our Director of the National Park Service James Ridenour. My special greetings, of course, to this all-star-studded cast: Tom Brokaw, Mary Hart, Barry Bostwick, Billy Dee Williams, Johanna Meier, Barbara Eden; our favorite, White Eagle, who sang at the Inauguration; Rosemary Clooney; and everybody else that participated in making this a very special day in the life of our country.

You talk about a Hollywood Hall of Fame. This is unbelievable. And to all of you, thank you for the privilege of helping dedicate a memorial that once moved a visitor to say, "A visit to Mount Rushmore is a moment of communion with the very soul of America."

Fifty years ago, brave Americans completed this monument to four great nation-builders. It took 14 years, enormous sacrifice, and a daring worthy of our nation. You heard about one man here who remembers -- Tom mentioned him. From 1935 through '41, Hap Anderson, who I believe is with us today -- Hap, you out there somewhere? Well, I don't see him. There he is, right there. I want to tell you a little more about the man. He worked as a driller at Mount Rushmore. Says Hap, to quote him: "Hard work? If you can imagine putting a 35-pound jackhammer against your belly and letting her go, I guess it was hard work." And here's the interesting part, little anatomical. "But my belly was so hard in those days my wife could dance on my stomach with high-heeled shoes."

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I can picture it. [Laughter] Seeing Mary Hart up here, I prefer cheek to cheek -- [laughter] -- but nevertheless, the Andersons can do it their way. [Laughter]

But seriously, when Hap and his coworkers, several others of whom we've met here today, dusted themselves off after the last day's work, they had produced a living monument. When the great producer-director Cecil B. De Mille described it, here's what he said: "Not only do you look at those four faces, they look at you as well."

Today we salute Hap and all the others here today and all the rest who built Mount Rushmore. We salute, too, the four men whose faces appear on the monument. They knew that America is always a beginning, never a consummation.

Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt all surmounted old barriers and opened up new frontiers. They broadened our nation and they strengthened its foundations. They chiseled into our national soul a yearning for freedom, democracy, equality, and justice -- a conviction that all people have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

You heard from our four stars a little history of each, but let me, at the risk of being repetitive, say just a little more. During our Revolution, Ben

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Franklin, as an American Minister to France, attended a diplomatic dinner in Paris. First, a French official rose, toasting Louis XVI, comparing him to the moon. The British Ambassador then toasted his monarch, George III, likening him to the sun. Finally, the aging Franklin stood to speak. "I cannot give you the sun nor the moon, but I give you George Washington who, like Joshua of old, commanded both the sun and the moon to stand still, and both obeyed." [Laughter]

Washington sought not the security of power but the power to secure America's independence, to build a nation devoted to freedom and human dignity. I think more than any other President, he shaped the contours of the Presidency. He established a model and set precedence that has served us well, and no wonder he is remembered as the Father of our Country.

Washington's Secretary of State and the author of our Declaration of Independence helped the young nation grow in different ways. Thomas Jefferson championed the majesty of individual determination and imagination.

While Jefferson had some troubles with Congress, he accomplished extraordinary things. Among these, as we heard, he negotiated the Louisiana Purchase. The Purchase expanded our boundaries forever and opened to millions new horizons, opportunities, and dreams. His love of democracy was matched only by his faith in human nature. He believed that the God who gave us life give

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us liberty at the same time, and that man would use that liberty to ennoble life.

The man to the far right of Jefferson in the sculpture also extended a technological frontier, by challenging the Nation to complete the first transcontinental railroad. But Abraham Lincoln's greatest challenge was to preserve our Republic, preserve it through its bloodiest war. In so doing, he sharpened our passion for liberty, equality, and dignity. Once Abraham Lincoln said, "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present." And yet armed with changeless moral laws, he paved the path for the future. He abolished slavery and preserved the Union. And he showed that the "better angels of our nature" can banish the darkness that threatens us all.

While the Lincoln of history often seems solitary or sad, the real Lincoln never lost his appetite for a good story, a tall tale, or a poignant quip. Once a friend encountered him and two of his kids -- his sons -- on the street. The boys were sobbing uncontrollably. "Mr. Lincoln, what's the matter with the boys?" the friend asked. Lincoln sighed, "Just what's the matter with the whole world. I've got three walnuts and each kid wants two." [Laughter]

Abraham Lincoln understood the American character. He could speak in tones as familiar as a heartbeat or in cadences capable of summoning forth laughter,

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tears, and awe. Without Lincoln, I don't believe we would be a whole nation today. He kept us, you see, the United States.

The final man on this monument also left a wonderful bequest. He won renown as a warrior, but, again, as we heard, he also won the Nobel Prize for Peace. He helped cut the Panama Canal out of the wilderness, but also fought to preserve our national beauty.

Theodore Roosevelt fell in love with the Mount Rushmore area. Visiting the Dakota Badlands in '83 -- 1883 -- he grew infatuated with the cattle business, acquired two ranches, and became a gentleman cowhand. TR brought to the outdoors the same exuberance that he brought to life, calling our lands and wildlife "the property of unborn generations." He managed to preserve our magnificent environment while transforming America from a continental force into a truly global power.

Each of these four Presidents enriched this country. Each made full use of his Presidential powers without forgetting that he owed his power and legitimacy to the people.

The heroes behind me were fighters -- as Americans have always been -- fighters for independence, for freedom, for democracy, for equality, for the

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values and the lands we revere.

Today, we must build on their beginnings -- we must continue to preserve our greatness while pushing back the limits of our imagination. We must teach our children that responsibility comes with freedom. We must remind them of the endless possibilities of the American dream. Our new Supreme Court nominee, Judge Clarence Thomas, has said it best: "As a child, I could not dare to dream that I would ever see the Supreme Court, not to mention be nominated for it. Only in America could this be possible."

Our challenges are enormous. But remember, this is America, and here, great things are possible. Look at the vast sculpture before us, and you see carved in stone a symbol that evokes the American character, soaring and unafraid. Now, on this 50th anniversary of the monument, a group of dedicated volunteers, the Mount Rushmore Society, is mounting a nationwide campaign to preserve this treasure.

This, too, fits into a distinguished tradition. In June of 1826, an ailing Thomas Jefferson politely declined an invitation to celebrate the Fourth of July in Washington. Instead, he encouraged his would-be hosts to hold dear the rights that Americans alone recognized and cherished. And he wrote this: "Let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollections of these

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rights, and an undiminished devotion to them." Fittingly, this was Jefferson's last letter. Ten days later, on the 50th anniversary of our independence, he died.

On the eve of this Fourth of July -- and the 50th anniversary of this monument -- let us express our undiminished devotion to the ideals of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt, ideals as towering and solid as the monument that honors them.

Thank you for this occasion. God bless the United States of America. And now I am proud to dedicate Mount Rushmore National Memorial.

Note: The President spoke at 2:55 p.m. at the memorial. In his remarks, he referred to actor Jimmy Stewart; NBC News anchorman Tom Brokaw and entertainer Mary Hart, who spoke; actors Barry Bostwick, Billy Dee Williams, Barbara Eden, and Jimmy Stewart, who gave tributes to the memorial; singer Johanna Meier, who sang the national anthem; Sioux Indian White Eagle, who sang "So Many Voices"; and entertainer Rosemary Clooney, who sang "America the Beautiful." Following the event, the President and Mrs. Bush took a nature hike, fished, and participated in a picnic. In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush departed for Springfield, MO.

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That is why I have fought so hard to reach a new agreement under the GATT -- the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The GATT will knock down the barriers we face in everything from financial services to farm products. And it will do something else: it will force our competitors, especially those in the European Community, to reduce their excessive export subsidies in agriculture. We want free trade -- but we want fair trade.

But even as we work for an agreement, we must be prepared to defend the interests of the American farmer. Two years ago, I worked with Congress to include in law a pair of "GATT triggers." The date of the first trigger has now passed, and we still have not reached agreement.

As a result, we are prepared to increase programs to promote agricultural exports by one billion dollars. The law requires that we do this in 1994 and 1995. But today, I would like to announce that we will speed up that deadline and increase these programs beginning now.

Today I am announcing a series of initiatives under our Export Enhancement Program -- known as "EEP" -- to sell over 1 billion bushels of U.S. wheat to 28 countries and regions around the world. This is the largest quantity of wheat ever made available under the EEP at one time.

Today's announcement should leave no doubt: we will not engage in unilateral disarmament when it comes to fighting for our market share. There is no question that, in a world of open trade, the U.S. would be the premier supplier of wheat to world

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markets. We are committed to reducing subsidies worldwide. But in the interim, with heavy EC subsidies continuing, the EEP is vital -- and we will use it as necessary.

In fact, since 1989, we have quadrupled the number of EEP initiatives. We have tripled the volume of EEP bonuses. This has enabled us to remain a key player in vitally important markets around the world.

Today's EEP initiatives will give farmers, exporters, and buyers more certainty about market opportunities. We want to help growers plan -- and we want to strengthen America's reputation as a reliable supplier.

These initiatives will help strengthen prices, boost farm income, and create jobs. But even so, 1992 has been a difficult year in parts of rural America. A freeze devastated the winter wheat crop in Kansas, the Dakotas, and the Texas panhandle. Frost, rains and hail hit Nebraska. Flooding from the wettest summer in memory ravaged upstate New York. Drought dragged on in Oregon. And here in the Cotton Belt, you saw a freeze in 1991 -- followed by a wet spring that prevented many acres from being planted to cotton at all.

For some farmers, these disasters come on the heels of losses in 1990 or 1991 as well. Late last year, I signed a bill to provide almost $1 billion in disaster assistance for the 1990 and 1991 crops. Today, I would like to announce the next step.

Enough losses in 1992 have occurred due to drought, floods, storms, and hail that I am today releasing an additional $755

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million in disaster assistance funds. This assistance will become available automatically upon my certification to the Congress that an emergency exists. I am sending this certification to the Congress today. American farmers need help -- and with this action, you will get it./

Now I know that this $755 million will not solve every problem. We will begin signups for winter wheat right away, and for other crops as soon as the harvest is complete. And while this amount may not be enough to pay the full amount of every loss, it will help keep farmers on their feet -- so that bankers will work with you, interest on debt can be paid, next season's crop can be planted.

You see, the philosophy of competition is not an abandonment of governmental responsibility. Sometimes when disaster strikes, the Federal government is uniquely equipped to help. We've seen that this week in Florida and Louisiana, in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew. If additional disaster funds are needed to address that emergency, we will secure them.

In the mean time, let me say this: it's a magnificent sight to see the armed forces of the United States -- one of the most skilled organizations on earth -- lend their weight to helping people. Our men and women in uniform were called upon this week to perform a humanitarian mission. They have performed superbly -- and every American should be proud and grateful./

But what competition does mean is that, when appropriate, government should get out of the way of the producers. And here

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we have a fundamentally different philosophy from our opponents. And a different agenda. Again, you have a choice.

Take the subject of regulation. They want to take the world's safest food supply -- and remove from it all traces of risk, no matter what the cost. We want to advance the capacity for improvement that made our food supply safe in the first place. The choice is yours.

Take the subject of taxation. They say in their speeches that government takes too much of your money. But they want to take more of it. $150 billion in new taxes. New taxes on small business to pay for government health care and mandatory training. We want to cut taxes across the board -- and reduce the burden on small business. The choice is yours.

Take the subject of Federal spending. They want to use those new taxes to add $220 billion in new spending. And that's not all. Newsweek magazine pointed out this week that the Governor failed to even put a price tag on his four biggest programs. The real cost of Clinton's spending binge, said Newsweek, "is arguably at least three times higher than that."

I will concede this. Governor Clinton is a clever politician. He's managed to blur the distinctions -- to confuse the American public on a lot of issues.

But remember: we tried this recipe of higher taxes and higher spending before. We went down the path of foreign policy inexperience -- of flirting with disaster by not understanding how decisions made abroad affect lives here at home.

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And remember the results.

We had back to back years of double digit inflation. And farmers were devastated.

We had interest rates at 21%. And farmers were devastated.

We had grain embargoes, and food as a foreign policy weapon. And farmers were devastated.

In this political year, it's easy to be fooled. But here in West Texas, you know all about the choice between the latest synthetic fiber and real cotton.

You know which of the two serves well in rough weather or calm. Which lasts through the seasons.

I don't pretend to have the stretch of spandex or the luster of lycra. But I do know this: some ideas and values and concepts are timeless. Freedom works. Opportunity awaits those who dare to reach for it. Competition brings out the best in people -- especially the American people.

If we remember these home truths, there is no telling what we can accomplish. For America's finest hour is yet to come.

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

# # # #

SENT BY:Xerox Telecopier 7020 ; 9- 1-92 ;12:16PM ; 2027752710→ 2024566218:#14

September 1, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB GRADY

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: SHALLOWATER AND MONTROSE

TEXAS

--Rick Perry is indeed introducing POTUS. Also on stage will be about ten Future Farmers of America, all highschool age. Moe Dozier will be there, he is the mayor of Shallowater. And the owner of the cotton gin: Mr. Sonny Lufton.

SOUTH DAKOTA

--Governor George Mickelson will intro POTUS. Kapperman family will be standing nearby.

--From Montrose/Humboldt to the State Fair in Huron is approximately 100 miles.

--two buses will be taking Soybean Council people from the fair to the speech site. One interesting sidebar is that the buses run on soybean deisel -- 2 of the 4 Sioux City Transit buses that do so.

--politically we might want to mention Mrs. Char [shaar] Harr who is running for Congress. She seconded the nomination of Dan Quayle at the convention. Also John Timmer, he's running for Congress.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

01-Sep-1992 07:35pm

TO: Robert E. Grady

FROM: Jennifer A. Grossman
Office of Communications

SUBJECT: re: South Dakota speech

Just a thought -- on that first page where you have the Emerson quote. It might be more tight and funny to replace "Jeff and Sue are probably looking forward to getting back to the aching bones of farming" with "Jeff and Sue could probably use a king-size bottle of Ben-Gay."

ADVANCE UPDATE ON SHALLOWATER: I've already given you some acks, note that the owner's name is Lupton, not Lufton. You might also want to acknowledge Congressman Larry Combest, he's from the district. There will probably be 3-4,000 standing.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

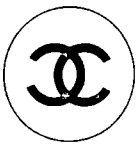
01-Sep-1992 07:52pm

TO: Robert E. Grady

FROM: Jennifer A. Grossman
Office of Communications

SUBJECT: re: shallowater

Corn and sorghum exports to Europe have gone down.



→ Did Rick Perry speak at convention 4/5

→ Is Texas Tech Red Raiders plays Thurs. night as season opening? ✓

→ Is Shallowater / Lubbock, TX ~~of~~ "South Plains" a more common reference

"Plains" of West Texas

Considered TX High Plains

→ How far is Midland from Shallowater

Midland Chamber of C.
915
683-3381

170 miles

Shallow
832-453(5)

806.

athletic Dept.
(806) 742-3355

Levi Strauss
SF (415)
544-6000

Cone Mills
→ Greensboro
N.C.

Fri. 8:00

Slaton Tigin

Craig Ray - lead advance, Lubbock

FACT CHECK COPY

((Grady, 8/31/92))

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SHALLOWATER CO-OP COTTON GIN
SHALLOWATER, TEXAS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1992

Thank you, Rick [Perry] for that introduction. Now, I've never been accused of being born with a silver tongue in my mouth, but I recognize a good speech when I see one. And I think you'll agree that Rick Perry delivered a bang-up speech at the Republican National Convention./

Our Convention back in Houston was so successful that I just had to come back to Texas for another big event. Unfortunately, I won't be able to stay until tomorrow night's season opener for the Texas Tech Red Raiders./

Now I'm going to keep my silver tongue under control today and try not to speak too long -- because the Shallowater Mustangs scrimmage at four o'clock -- and I know better than to go head-to-head against the Mustangs./

I love coming back to the High Plains of West Texas. I got my start not far from here in Midland -- not far, that is, by West Texas standards. I joined a business, and later started one. I learned the joy and fulfillment that comes with meeting a payroll. I learned first-hand -- in the private sector -- the things that helped me form the philosophy I brought to government. I know this from the core of my own experience: given the chance of a level playing field, and a government that

doesn't smother every innovation, Americans can outperform and out compete any people on earth.

I came to Texas right after the war. And I think back today to all that has happened since then. It was 47 years ago today -- on this very day -- that Japan tendered its surrender aboard the U.S.S. Missouri to end World War II. And less than 30 years ago -- exactly 29 years ago this week, the hot line was established between the White House and the Kremlin, to cut through the nuclear tension.

In less than a half-century, we have seen the rebuilding of Europe and Japan, the onset of the Cold War, and its happy conclusion: Freedom finished first./

Today, when I talk to Russian President Yeltsin, it's about how much American grain we can provide to Russian consumers -- or about how we can turn Russian weapons grade material into fuel for the peaceful generation of electric power here in America.

Those events are connected, because they trace the path to the crossroads we face today. Now, we face a unique opportunity: a world at peace, an unparalleled reign of freedom around the globe, an unprecedented opportunity for growth.

Today, the American people are universally respected as the most generous and energetic on earth. American products -- whether it's Levi's spun from Texas cotton or wheat from the rolling hills of South Dakota -- are desired everywhere. And most importantly, American ideals are openly embraced and emulated around the world as never before.

SENT BY:Xerox Telecopier 7020 ; 9- 1-92 ;12:09PM ; 2027752710→ 2024566218:# 5

The challenge before us is to seize this moment. Our challenge now is to win the economic competition -- to win the peace.

Out here in Texas, you know this: we must be an military superpower, an economic superpower, and an export superpower.

I've come here today to talk to you about my agenda for achieving these things. In a few short weeks, you will be asked to choose between two completely different visions for how to win this global economic competition.

One vision is to turn inward, to try to protect what we have, to put up walls around America.

Mine is to look forward -- to open new markets to American exports, to prepare our workforce to compete through better education and training, to keep our social fabric strong, and, both as a government and a society, to save and invest in those things that will help us win -- from new technologies to new methods that will help us produce more.

Let me give you some examples.

With the world changing as quickly as it is, agriculture will need to keep pace -- to develop new techniques for fighting pests and disease, for understanding human nutrition, for protecting the environment. So we've launched a major program of research -- endorsed by the National Academy of Sciences -- to make sure that American agriculture maintains its lead in producing the safest, most abundant supply of food and fiber that the world has ever seen. That's the trend of the future.

Collins

SENT BY:Xerox Telecopier 7020 ; 9- 1-82 ;12:10PM ; 2027752710→ 2024566218:# 6

A related example: we've expanded the Federal investment in biotechnology. Biotechnology holds promise in so many areas: from curing human disease, to improving agricultural yields, to stopping pests without pesticides.

Right here in Texas, a new kind of cotton -- called "B.T.Cotton" -- looks and feels like regular cotton but protects itself from bugs by producing its own insecticides.

The point is this: these advances don't just happen. They are the result of the choices we make today. This year, Congress has cut our research initiative -- in order to dip into the pork barrel. And, believe it or not, Congress cut my proposed investment in biotechnology.

I'm sure those Congressmen didn't cut these investments in the future to defend disease or help boll weevils -- but they did use the money to feather the nests of those who go along with the old system. In this case, part of the money taken from biotechnology went to build a dock on a lake in the home district of the subcommittee chairman in charge of the funding.

That's what I mean when I say you face a choice -- between the architects of the future and the patrons of the past.

This much is clear. It's time for a new Congress. It's time to clean the House./

Perhaps the best example of our forward-looking approach is the work we've done to open new markets for American agriculture. In the last four years, we have signed 11 bilateral agreements

SENT BY:Xerox Telecopier 7020 ; 8- 1-92 ;12:10PM ; 2027752710- 2024566218:# 7

with 10 countries to open up new markets for American agricultural exports.

Increased beef exports to Korea and Austria. Corn and sorghum to Europe. And the North American Free Trade Agreement, which I signed last month, will boost the 3 billion dollars worth of agricultural exports we now send to Mexico.

Overall, since 1988, American exports are up 28 percent -- even after adjusting for inflation. Exports to Mexico: up 62 percent; to Japan: up 28 percent; to Europe: up 35 percent; to the Pacific Rim: up 31%.

You won't read this in the national media -- they only report the bad news -- and you won't hear this from our opponents -- they only want you to believe the bad news -- but the facts reveal that we can compete, and we can win.

Those of you who make your living in agriculture know better than most Americans the damage that would be done by the wrecking ball of protectionism. One in every three acres planted in this country produces crops for export. U.S. agricultural exports support over a million jobs. And just since 1989, agricultural exports have reduced our trade deficit by over $68 billion.

Make no mistake: if the other side puts up walls around America -- whether they are high tariff walls or high tax walls -- the first loser will be the American farmer.

But farmers won't be the only losers. Auto workers, software writers, machine makers: from Missouri to Michigan, from Kentucky to the Carolinas, jobs will be put at risk. Why?

SENT By:Xerox Telecopier 7020 ; 9- 1-92 ;12:11PM ; 2027752710→ 2024566218:# 8

Because in a world where everything from financial flows to faxes moves faster than ever before -- the high tax policies of the other side will prevent foreign capital from seeking out and teaming up with the most productive workers it can find anywhere on earth: American workers.

Let me drive the point home. You know that Texas is America's number one exporter of cotton. But did you know that in 14 of America's 17 major farm products, Texas ranks among the top ten exporters. If Governor Clinton gets infected with that anti-trade strain from the protectionist crowd he's been hanging around with -- it will be Texas that catches a cold.

Remember this. Where does the money for my opponent's campaign come from? From the opponents of free trade.

Where does Governor Clinton stand on this historic trade agreement with Mexico? He won't say. But saying nothing says it all. He may know in his heart that it's the right thing to do, but the special interests won't let him embrace it.

He's stuck riding the fence so hard he's got saddle sores.

But that kind of doublespeak means one thing: double trouble. Today, over 7 1/2 million American jobs are tied to merchandise exports. We can create millions of new jobs with a free trade agreement. And we can't afford a President who will put these jobs at risk.

Our goal is to create a more open trading regime around the world that increases economic growth for our customers -- and for ourselves.

SENT BY:Xerox Telecopier 7020 ; 9- 1-92 ;12:12PM ; 2027752710→ 2024566218:# 9

→ South Dakota ←

Lubbock

→ Winter Wheat

→ Scenario

→ Local color

Shallow Water, TX (806)

Coop Gin Co?

→ farmers ←

→ Shallow Water Cotton Gin ←

- process cotton
- produces cotton bales

→ farmers from Neighboring area, employees & families

→ future farmers of the area & local officials

Jack Rabbit Potatoes

→ "Don't eat up all our potatoes"

→ Randy Kennedy (806) 832 4300
Mgr of Gin

→ Jane Anne Trevitt 745-2507

June 15, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CAROL AARHUS
JEAN BUNTON
JANET CROUSE
KRIS DEE
JOE DUGGAN
ANDY FERGUSON
GARY GERSHOWITZ
JENNIFER GROSSMAN
BETH HINCHLIFFE
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: DRUCIE

RE: YELTSIN TICKETS

Attached, please find your ticket to the Official Arrival Ceremony for His Excellency, the President of the Russian Federation and Mrs. Yeltsin. You will enter through the **South West Gate.** The gates will open promptly at **8:30 a.m.** Upon arrival, please display your pass and ticket to the officers. The ceremony does not begin until 10:00 a.m.

Please remember that passholders will not be permitted to bring guests.

Thank you for paying attention to the above guidelines.

((Grady, 8/31/92))

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SHALLOWATER CO-OP COTTON GIN
SHALLOWATER, TEXAS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1992

Cut your speech to six pages, and you can use this joke.

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Our Convention back in Houston was so successful that I just had to come back to Texas for another big event. Unfortunately, I won't be able to stay until tomorrow night's season opener for the Texas Tech Red Raiders./

Now I'm going to keep my silver tongue under control today and try not to speak too long -- for two reasons. First, I don't want to violate what we used to call "the Bill Clinton rule" -- in honor of his 1988 speech in Atlanta, in which the biggest applause line was, "In conclusion,...."./

The second reason may be more important. The Shallowater Mustangs scrimmage at four o'clock -- and I know better than to go head-to-head against the Mustangs./

I love coming back to the High Plains of West Texas. I got my start not far from here in Midland -- not far, that is, by West Texas standards. I joined a business, and later started one. ~~I learned the joy and fulfillment that comes with meeting a payroll.~~ I learned first-hand -- in the private sector -- the things that helped me form the philosophy I brought to government. I know this from the core of my own experience: given the chance of a level playing field, and a government that

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Our goal is to create a more open trading regime around the world that increases economic growth for our customers -- and for <u>ourselves</u>.

That is why I have fought so hard to reach a new agreement under the GATT -- the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The GATT will knock down the barriers we face in everything from financial services to farm products. And it will do something else: it will force our competitors, especially those in the European Community, to reduce their excessive export subsidies in agriculture. We want free trade -- but we want fair trade.

But even as we work for an agreement, we must be prepared to defend the interests of the American farmer. Two years ago, I worked with Congress to include in law a pair of "GATT triggers." The date of the first trigger has now passed, and we still have not reached agreement.

As a result, we are prepared to increase programs to promote agricultural exports by one billion dollars. The law requires that we do this in 1994 and 1995. But today, I would like to announce that we will speed up that deadline and increase these programs beginning now.

Today I am announcing a series of initiatives under our Export Enhancement Program -- known as "EEP" -- to sell over 1 billion bushels of U.S. wheat to 28 countries and regions around the world. This is the largest quantity of wheat ever made available under the EEP at one time.

Today's announcement should leave no doubt: we will not engage in unilateral disarmament when it comes to fighting for our market share. There is no question that, in a world of open trade, the U.S. would be the premier supplier of wheat to world

markets. We are committed to reducing subsidies worldwide. But in the interim, with heavy EC subsidies continuing, the EEP is vital -- and we will use it as necessary.

In fact, since 1989, we have quadrupled the number of EEP initiatives. We have tripled the volume of EEP bonuses. This has enabled us to remain a key player in vitally important markets around the world.

Today's EEP initiatives will give farmers, exporters, and buyers more certainty about market opportunities. We want to help growers plan -- and we want to strengthen America's reputation as a reliable supplier.

These initiatives will help strengthen prices, boost farm income, and create jobs. But even so, 1992 has been a difficult year in parts of rural America. A freeze devastated the winter wheat crop in Kansas, the Dakotas, and the Texas panhandle. Frost, rains and hail hit Nebraska. Flooding from the wettest summer in memory ravaged upstate New York. Drought dragged on in Oregon. And here in the Cotton Belt, you saw a freeze in 1991 -- followed by a wet spring that prevented many acres from being planted to cotton at all.

For some farmers, these disasters come on the heels of losses in 1990 or 1991 as well. Late last year, I signed a bill to provide almost $1 billion in disaster assistance for the 1990 and 1991 crops. Today, I would like to announce the next step.

Enough losses in 1992 have occurred due to drought, floods, storms, and hail that I am today releasing an additional $755

million in disaster assistance funds. This assistance will become available automatically upon my certification to the Congress that an emergency exists. I am sending this certification to the Congress today. American farmers need help -- and with this action, you will get it./

Now I know that this $755 million will not solve every problem. We will begin signups for winter wheat right away, and for other crops as soon as the harvest is complete. And while this amount may not be enough to pay the full amount of every loss, it will help keep farmers on their feet -- so that bankers will work with you, interest on debt can be paid, next season's crop can be planted.

You see, the philosophy of competition is not an abandonment of governmental responsibility. Sometimes when disaster strikes, the Federal government is uniquely equipped to help. We've seen that this week in Florida and Louisiana, in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew. If additional disaster funds are needed to address that emergency, we will secure them.

In the mean time, let me say this: it's a magnificent sight to see the armed forces of the United States -- one of the most skilled organizations on earth -- lend their weight to helping people. Our men and women in uniform were called upon this week to perform a humanitarian mission. They have performed superbly -- and every American should be proud and grateful./

But what competition does mean is that, when appropriate, government should get out of the way of the producers. And here

we have a fundamentally different philosophy from our opponents. And a different agenda. Again, you have a choice.

Take the subject of regulation. They want to take the world's safest food supply -- and remove from it all traces of risk, no matter what the cost. We want to advance the capacity for improvement that made our food supply safe in the first place. The choice is yours.

Take the subject of taxation. They say in their speeches that "government takes too much of your money." But they want to take more of it. $150 billion in new taxes. New taxes on small business to pay for government health care and mandatory training. We want to cut taxes across the board -- and reduce the burden on small business. The choice is yours.

Take the subject of Federal spending. They want to use those new taxes to add $220 billion in new spending. And that's not all. Newsweek magazine pointed out this week that the Governor failed to even put a price tag on his four biggest programs. The real cost of Clinton's spending binge, said Newsweek, "is arguably at least three times higher than that."

I will concede this. Governor Clinton is a clever politician. He's managed to blur the distinctions -- to confuse the American public on a lot of issues.

But remember: we tried this recipe of higher taxes and higher spending before. We went down the path of foreign policy inexperience -- of flirting with disaster by not understanding how decisions made abroad affect lives here at home.

And remember the results.

We had back to back years of double digit inflation. And farmers were devastated.

We had interest rates at 20%. And farmers were devastated.

We had grain embargoes, and food as a foreign policy weapon. And farmers were devastated.

In this political year, it's easy to be fooled. The new kid on the block shows up with the new lines. But here in West Texas, you know all about the choice between the latest synthetic fiber and real cotton.

You know which of the two serves well in rough weather or calm. Which lasts through the seasons.

I don't pretend to have the stretch of spandex or the luster of lycra. But I do know this: some ideas and values and concepts are timeless. Freedom works. Opportunity awaits those who dare to reach for it. Competition brings out the best in people -- especially the American people.

If we remember these home truths, there is no telling what we can accomplish. For America's finest hour is yet to come.

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

# # # #

August 31, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB GRADY

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: SHALLOW WATER COTTON GIN

Scenario....sort of.

Advance is on the ground, negotiating at this moment, so many of the event specifics are still fluid. Here's what we know: the President will speak at the Shallow Water Cotton Gin. Founded in 1935, the company processes cotton, selling its product domestically and internationally. Background will probably be a charming menage of cotton bales, combines, and coveralls.

Color

--Hutton's is a popular Shallow Water restaurant. It is rumored to serve the best chicken fried steak in the whole U S of A.

--town revolves around its schools -- especially its football and basketball teams. The boys' teams are the Mustangs. The girls' basketball team is the Fillies. School colors are red and black.

--The DQ Saturday Night Supper Club: Old timers, families, etc. gather round the Dairy Queen every Saturday night for a weekly reunion. Bluegrass once a month. Real America.

--half a mile down the road from the Shallow Water Cotton Gin, right along the motorcade route, is a Heritage Farm. Sisters Dana (62) and Elleine (70) Woodward, two retired school teachers, have recreated a farm and household as it would appear in the 1930's (they moved to Shallow Water in 1930). They've got a windmill that pumps water, a smoke house, outhouses, kerosene lamps, and native buffalo grass -- the works.

***Dana tells me that about two years ago, they set up a horse shoe pit in the back. They used to joke and tell people they were getting the place ready for President Bush. Well, what do you know....here he is!

--Dana Woodward says this about her town: "our people are just good genuine people." She talks about the community spirit, neighbors helping neighbors. One night at the DQ Saturday Night Supper Club, she met a woman from Little Field, a town about 25 miles away. The woman asked Dana if she could be buried in Shallow Water when she dies. Dana asked: "Why would you want to be buried here?" The woman replied: "Because everyone shows up for a funeral in Shallow Water."

EP: August 21, 1992

FACTS ON U.S. EXPORT AND TRADE PERFORMANCE

Surge in Exports

Between the fourth quarter of 1988 and the second quarter of 1992, real U.S. exports increased by 28 percent, or 7.3 percent at an annual rate.

Source: Commerce Department, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts

Contribution of Exports to Growth

Since the fourth quarter of 1988, net exports have accounted for 60.3 percent of overall U.S. real GDP growth.

Source: Commerce Department, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts

Shrinking U.S. Trade Deficit

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit has fallen from $118.5 billion in 1988 to $70.9 billion at an annual rate so far in 1992.

Source: Commerce Department, Census Bureau, U.S. Merchandise Imports and Exports)

Soaring Surplus in Services

In addition to merchandise trade gains, the U.S. surplus in services soared from $12.7 billion in 1988 to $56.8 billion in the first quarter of 1992.

Source: Commerce Department, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. International Transactions

Vanishing U.S. Current Account Deficit

The U.S. current account deficit, the broadest measure of trade, declined from $126.7 billion in 1988 to only $21.2 billion at an annual rate in the first quarter of 1992. (The deficit in 1991 was only $3.7 billion, but it was abnormally reduced by Desert Storm transfers).

Source: Commerce Department, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. International Transactions

U.S Export Surge is Widespread

The surge in U.S. exports has been widespread geographically. Between 1988 and 1991:

-- Exports to Mexico increased from $20.6 billion to $33.3 billion, or 62 percent.

-- Exports to Japan increased from $37.7 billion to $48.1 billion, or 28 percent.

-- Exports to Western Europe increased from $87.9 billion to $118.7 billion, or 35 percent.

-- Exports to the Pacific Rim countries increased form $34.8 billion to $45.6 billion, or 31 percent.

Source: Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Merchandise Imports and Exports

Number of Jobs Supported By U.S. Exports

As of 1990, 7.2 million jobs were generated by exports, compared to 6.4 million in 1988. (Based on 1991 trade data, about 7.7 million jobs were generated by exports -- not Commerce estimate)

Source: A study released in April 1992 by the Department of Commerce, "U.S. Jobs Supported by Exports".

More Manufacturing Jobs Depend on Exports

The proportion of jobs dependent on exports in the manufacturing sector increased from 15.6 percent in 1988 to 17.4 percent in 1990. In 1985 only 12.5 percent of manufacturing jobs were export-related.

Source: A study released in April 1992 by the Department of Commerce, "U.S. Jobs Supported by Exports".

Improved U.S. Competitiveness in Manufacturing

(Data not yet available for 1991. Comparisons are shown for 1986 to 1990 only, since most of the U.S. improvement occurred in 1986 and 1987)

Unit labor costs in U.S. manufacturing declined by an annual rate of .1 percent from 1986 to 1990. In the other G-7 countries, unit labor costs (in $) rose at annual rates ranging from 1.9 percent (Japan) to 10.3 percent (Italy).

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, International Comparisons of Manufacturing Productivity and Unit Labor Cost Trends

339541

BOB PACKWOOD
OREGON

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3702

July 15, 1992

The Honorable George Bush
President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to request your assistance in ensuring that adequate Federal assistance will be available this year for farmers in Oregon who are suffering the effects of severe and prolonged drought.

Oregon is in the seventh year of a devastating drought. According to the USDA Soil Conservation Service, Oregon has never faced worse drought conditions since record-keeping began in 1905. Our farm and livestock producers are facing a crisis situation as lack of rainfall causes crops to burn up or forces livestock off the range. We are therefore asking that appropriate relief measures begin as soon as possible to ease the situation.

The Governor of Oregon has already asked Secretary Madigan to declare 23 primary and adjoining Oregon counties a disaster area. We wish to affirm the urgent need for a disaster declaration, and to urge prompt attention to this matter.

Second, the 1990 Farm Bill authorizes disaster payments to producers who experience minimum crop loss of 40 percent -- or 35 percent if the producer had an active crop insurance policy. Congress appropriated $775 million for this purpose in the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 102-229). Therefore, we also urge that you take steps to make sure these funds will be available if needed to farmers who experience the requisite crop losses.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

MARK O. HATFIELD
U.S. Senator

BOB PACKWOOD
U.S. Senator

ROBERT F. (BOB) SMITH
Member of Congress

cc: Secretary Madigan
Glen Stonebrink, ASCS
Jack Kanalz, SCS
Don Thompson, FmHA
Kim Whitman, FEMA

THOMAS DASCHLE
SOUTH DAKOTA

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AGRICULTURE
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INDIAN AFFAIRS
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(202) 224-2321
TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9094

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4103

July 22, 1992

615 SOUTH MAIN STREET
P.O. BOX 1536
ABERDEEN, SD 57401
(605) 225-8823

816 6TH STREET
P.O. BOX 8168
RAPID CITY, SD 57709
(605) 348-7551

810 SOUTH MINNESOTA AVENUE
P.O. BOX 1274
SIOUX FALLS, SD 57101
(605) 334-9596
TDD (605) 334-4632

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States of America
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Several weeks ago, a bill was signed into law providing assistance for disasters that occurred in Chicago and Los Angeles. I would like to take this opportunity to draw your attention to an important component of the legislation.

One of the bill's provisions is a Sense of the Congress resolution that requests the President to treat urban and rural disasters consistently. Most of the funding for the urban relief programs is to be made available pursuant to a Presidential declaration of emergency. A similar measure was passed by Congress last fall giving the President authority to provide $755 million for agricultural disasters from 1990-1992. While a Presidential declaration of emergency has been made for the urban relief programs, agricultural producers who have experienced disaster conditions in the past three years are still waiting for an announcement from the White House. The Sense of the Congress resolution contained in the Los Angeles/Chicago supplemental appropriations bill makes it clear that rural disasters should be addressed as well. In addition, the Agricultural Appropriations bill recently passed by the House also urges the President to release the funding.

There can be little doubt that relief is needed by agricultural producers who have been affected by disasters in the past three years. Chronic low prices in conjunction with repeated disasters have left thousands of farmers at the brink of economic disaster. Census figures that show a 25 percent decline in farm population in the last decade underscore the financial stress being faced by the nation's farm sector. Disaster assistance is needed to help stem the outward flow of more and more producers. If not, the exodus from farm and rural areas to urban centers will put even more stress on our already troubled cities.

Thank you for your attention to this very important matter. I hope that the White House will concur that an agricultural emergency declaration is needed.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Tom Daschle
United States Senate

TAD/wof

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MAIN DISTRICT OFFICE
5500 MAIN STREET
WILLIAMSVILLE, NY 14221
(716) 634-2324

CAPITOL OFFICE
1314 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3231
(202) 225-5265

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

BILL PAXON
31ST DISTRICT, NEW YORK

July 27, 1992

Mr. Nick Calio
Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs
The White House, East Wing
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Nick:

On July 26 and 27, I had the opportunity to visit farms in Ontario County, N.Y., which have been badly affected by recent heavy rainstorms.

I can tell you this is the worst storm damage we have seen in this part of New York in many years. I have lived in this part of New York my whole life, and worked on farms while growing up, and this storm damage surpasses any in my experience. Bean and cabbage fields have been turned into lakes. Unable to get equipment into their fields to apply pesticides, or cultivate their crops, farmers can do nothing to remove the weeds that are now choking their fields.

Because it has been so wet, many farms have been unable to make their first cutting of hay. In many farms, the wheat has sprouted, so that if it is harvested it will get a much lower price at market. For dairy farms, too, the wet weather has caused problems in the form of an outbreak of mastitis.

The damage done to farms by all this rain is far worse than any in my experience. The county officials with whom I met explanied that even Hurricane Agnes in 1972 did not strike Ontario County as hard as this last month's rain.

I am aware that the State of New York has requested appropriate assistance for a number of counties in Western New York and the Finger Lakes Region, including Wayne County. It is my understanding that the contiguous counties of Ontario and Seneca will also qualify for assistance if Wayne County is found to qualify.

Considering what I have seen these last two days, I would appreciate it if the administration could make a determination on the qualification of these counties as soon as is possible. I would also like to inform you that if rains continue as predicted, additional counties may need assistance.

184 BUFFALO STREET
HAMBURG, NY 14075
(716) 648-7023

COUNTY COURTHOUSE
NORTH MAIN STREET
CANANDAIGUA, NY 14424
(716) 394-1423

131 MAIN STREET, BOX 190
GENESEO, NY 14454
(716) 243-3210
BY APPOINTMENT

268 MAIN ST., 2ND FLOOR
EAST AURORA, NY 14052
(716) 652-8840
BY APPOINTMENT

143 N. MAIN STREET
WARSAW, NY 14569
(716) 786-2180
BY APPOINTMENT

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

On behalf of those in my Congressional district who have been hurt by this bad weather, I want to thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

BILL PAXON
Representative

BP: mw

HENRY J. NOWAK
33D DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

CHAIRMAN:
SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

54241

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2240 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3233
(202) 225-3306

DISTRICT OFFICE:
U.S. COURTHOUSE
ROOM 212
BUFFALO, NY 14202
(716) 853-4131

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3233

August 10, 1992

The Honorable George Bush
President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to request your assistance in making disaster relief funds available for farmers in Western New York who have had their crops severely damaged and destroyed by record rains.

Governor Cuomo recently asked the Department of Agriculture to declare 14 counties disaster areas making the farmers there eligible for disaster assistance loans. However, it is my understanding that only you can release funds from the disaster payment fund to pay farmers the value of their destroyed crops.

According to the local office of the Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service the State stands to lose millions of dollars worth of cabbage, cherries, corn, hay, onions, potatoes, peaches, prunes and wheat. Rainfalls of three to four inches in one day have occurred in some counties. Many farmers will be ruined without federal assistance and I, therefore, urge you to make every effort to make that aid available. Thank you for your consideration to this request.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Sincerely,

HENRY J. NOWAK
Member of Congress

BILL BARRETT
3D DISTRICT, NEBRASKA

1607 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-6435

DISTRICT OFFICES:
GRAND ISLAND OFFICE
312 WEST THIRD STREET
GRAND ISLAND, NE 68801
(308) 381-5555

SCOTTSBLUFF OFFICE
1502 SECOND AVENUE
SUITE 2
SCOTTSBLUFF, NE 69361
(308) 632-3333

34381

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-2703

August 7, 1992

COMMITTEES:
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HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
RANKING, SUBCOMMITTEE ON LIBRARIES AND MEMORIALS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As farmers in Nebraska and across the country continue to be the victims of this year's particularly severe weather, I'm writing to encourage you to immediately begin the process of releasing the $755 million made available by Congress for disaster payments for the 1991-92 growing season.

Since the record-breaking low temperatures in late May, Nebraska farmers have experienced untimely rains, below-average temperatures, tornados, hail, and strong winds. This climate has delayed wheat harvest and caused severe damage to corn, soybean, sugarbeet, and other major Nebraska crops.

State-wide production statistics for Nebraska seem to indicate an average crop; however, these numbers do not account for many parochial losses. Many wheat farmers throughout southwest Nebraska didn't even get their combines out of the shed for harvest. In central and southeastern Nebraska, corn and soybeans have been hard hit. For example, in Dawson County, where ASCS Associate Administrator John Stevenson joined me on a crop disaster tour, 88,500 acres out of 176,000 of corn and 13,000 acres out of 25,000 acres of soybeans have been hit by frost and hail.

As bad weather continues to hit Nebraska and the number of disaster-designated counties grows, and as other states experience similar weather disasters, the response from Washington has been inadequate. Agriculture producers are looking into their fields at devastated crops and only hearing about urban aid packages and aid to the former Soviet Union. Agriculture is just as deserving of our attention and assistance, and it should be demonstrated as such with immediate action to release the already approved and appropriated disaster funds.

I appreciate your past cooperation and consideration, and I stand ready to assist you in expediting the release of these funds.

Sincerely,

Bill Barrett
Member of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release August 12, 1992

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today marks the beginning of a new era on the North American continent. This morning, the United States, Mexico, and Canada are announcing the completion of negotiations for a North American Free Trade Agreement -- NAFTA. I want to express deep appreciation to Ambassador Carla Hills, our United States Trade Representative, and to Secretary Serra of Mexico and Minister Wilson of Canada for this outstanding achievement.

This historic trade agreement will further open markets in Mexico, Canada, and the United States. It will create jobs and generate economic growth in all three countries.

The Cold War is over. The principal challenge now facing the United States is to compete in a rapidly changing and expanding global marketplace. This agreement will level the North American playing field, allowing American companies to increase sales from Alaska to the Yucatan. By sweeping aside barriers and expanding trade, NAFTA will make our companies more competitive everywhere in the world. We have seen this happen with the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement; we will see it even more with the NAFTA.

Open markets in Mexico and Canada mean more American jobs. Our nation is the world's leading exporter -- well ahead of Japan and Germany. Today, over seven million Americans are hard at work making products that will be sold around the world. Export-related jobs pay 17 percent more than the average U.S. wage. These jobs are the kind that our nation needs to grow and prosper -- the kind that showcase American talent and technology.

More than 600,000 Americans are now employed making products and selling them to Mexico -- our fastest growing major export market. We sold over $33 billion worth of goods to Mexico last year, and are projected to sell $44 billion this year. In the last five years, as President Salinas has dismantled many longstanding Mexican trade and investment restrictions, our exports to Mexico have nearly tripled -- that's more than one-quarter of a million new American jobs. This agreement helps us lock in these gains and build on them.

Last year the Congress endorsed moving forward with NAFTA by extending the "fast track" procedures for congressional consideration and implementation of trade agreements. The successful completion of the NAFTA talks shows how much can be accomplished when the Executive Branch and the Congress work together to do what is best for our Nation. I will work closely with Congress for rapid implementation.

At the time "fast track" was extended, I outlined steps we would take to address environmental and labor concerns. We have taken every promised step, and we are meeting -- or beating -- every commitment I outlined.

This is the first time a trade agreement has included stringent provisions to benefit the environment. The NAFTA maintains this nation's high environmental, health, and safety standards. In fact, it goes even further and encourages all three countries to seek the highest possible standards.

The Environmental Protection Agency and its Mexican counterpart have already developed a comprehensive integrated border plan to clean up air, water, and hazardous waste along the Rio Grande. These problems are serious, but they will be solved by environmental cooperation, increased trade, and higher levels of economic growth -- not protectionism. Unfortunately, Congress has reduced funding for our border plan in the appropriations process -- I ask Congress to fully fund these important environmental initiatives.

With NAFTA, we are moving forward with our trade strategy. Trade is part of my long-term economic growth plan to create more opportunities for all Americans. In a changing world, we must give our workers the education and skills they need to compete, and assistance and training to find good jobs.

I've said many times: level the playing field and the American worker can out-think, out-produce, and out-work anyone, anytime.

Today's historic agreement links our future with our past. Five centuries ago this very month, a man of courage and vision set sail from the Old World in search of new trade routes and opportunities. Christopher Columbus was an entrepreneur -- and the journey he started 500 years ago continues to pay off abundantly today. By moving forward with the North American Free Trade Agreement, we will replenish that investment, opening up new horizons of opportunity and enterprise in the New World.

# # #

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

Date: _____

Time Sent: 8:30

Total Pages Including Cover: _____

Source: USTR

FROM: Gary R. Edson **PHONE #:** 395-3150

USTR General Counsel Fax #: (202)395-3639

NAME:	AGENCY:	PHONE #:	FAX #:
Bob Grady			x 1005

COMMENTS:

If There Are Any Problems With this Fax, Call (202)395-3432

Since the Bush Administration took office, the United States has entered into 11 agreements with 10 countries to expand opportunities for U.S. agricultural exports. Specifics include:

- Negotiated extensions in 1990 and in 1991 of the agreement with the European Community which permits 2.3 million tons of corn and sorghum, valued at $400 million annually, to enter the Community at a reduced duty.

- Negotiated a beef agreement with Korea in 1990 that has resulted in an additional 49,000 tons of U.S. beef exports valued at $215 million.

- In 1989, an agreement with the European Community which limited subsidies on canned fruit exports to the United States, an end to Sweden's seasonal ban on apple imports.

- In 1990, negotiated an agreement with Japan on to expand access for U.S. exports of wood products, an end to Finland's seasonal import bans on apples, expanded access for hatching eggs and chicks into Canada.

- In 1991, obtained the EC's acceptance for certain U.S. winemaking practices that otherwise could have excluded certain U.S. wine exports (which totaled nearly $40 million in 1990), a bilateral agreement with Thailand which provides non discriminatory access to the Thai cigarette market, valued at $160 million annually.

- In 1992, completed beef agreement with Austria which permits an additional 600 tons annually valued at $2.6 million.

Other accomplishments which benefit agriculture include:

- Sold 12 commodities (grains, livestock and livestock products, barley malt, wheat flour and vegetable oils) worth $9 billion to a combined total of 91 countries under the Export Enhancement Program (EEP). The EEP makes U.S. product competitive with subsidized product from other suppliers in third country markets.

- Challenged and won a GATT case against EC oilseed policies. In the process of negotiating a settlement which provides improved access opportunities for U.S. oilseed producers.

- Completed negotiation of a "Draft Final Agreement" on agriculture in the Uruguay Round negotiations. If accepted by all members of the GATT, the Agreement would cut export subsidies on agricultural products by 24 percent, on a volume basis, over six years and provide improved market access opportunities for our agricultural exports, such as fruits and vegetables to Asian markets and rice to Japan.

- Completed negotiation of a North American Free Trade

Agreement (NAFTA) which will assure that growth in our $3 billion in U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico will continue.

- Negotiated a Memorandum of Understanding with the European Community designed to restore duty free treatment of corn gluten feed valued at $600 million annually into the European Community.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RICK PERRY
Commissioner

1700 North Congress
Austin, Texas 78711

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Bob Grady

FAX #: (202) 395-1006 DATE: 8-31-92 TIME SENT: _____ CST

OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 35

FROM: Rossana Salazar

FAX #: (512) 463-1104

CONTACT: Rossana or Stacy IF TRANSMISSION INCOMPLETE

TELEPHONE: (512) 463-7496

NOTES:

Bob - will call in a.m. with economic info on Cotton -

Rossanna

LEADING FARM EXPORT STATES FY-91

(In $ Millions)

FARM PRODUCT U.S. $ TOTAL	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	N. 10
Feed Grains & Prod. *U.S.: $6905 Mil.*	Iowa 1270	Ill. 1091	Neb. 897	Minn. 647	Ind. 571	Kan. 378	Ohio 340	Wis. 290	Tex. 271	S.D. 222
Soybeans & Prod. *U.S.: $4651 Mil.*	Ill. 857	Iowa 792	Minn. 433	Ind. 414	Ohio 328	Mo. 301	Ark. 218	Neb. 197	S.D. 130	Kan. 113
Live Animals & Meat *U.S.: $3320 Mil.*	Neb. 482	Kan. 476	Texas 425	Iowa 279	Ky. 267	Colo. 170	Ill. 133	Calif. 116	Minn. 113	Wis. 94
Wheat & Prod. *U.S.: $3129 Mil.*	N.D. 472	Kan. 432	Wash. 296	Okla. 183	Idaho 181	Minn. 159	Mont. 149	S.D. 134	Texas 121	Ore. 118
Cotton & Linters *U.S.: $2619 Mil.*	Texas 853	Calif. 472	Miss. 313	La. 199	Ark. 183	Ariz. 170	Tenn. 84	Ga. 68	Okla. 65	Ala. 63
Vegetables & Prep. *U.S.: $2597 Mil.*	Calif. 1327	Wash. 181	Wis. 124	Mich. 113	Minn. 101	Ore. 100	Idaho 89	Fla. 89	Colo. 63	N.Y. 54
Fruits & Prep. *U.S.: $2424 Mil.*	Calif. 1582	Fla. 520	Wash. 191	Ore. 100	Ariz. 62	Mich. 61	N.Y. 57	Haw. 35	Pa. 25	Tex. 20
Tobacco *U.S.: $1533 Mil.*	N.C. 639	Ky. 338	Va. 111	S.C. 110	Ga. 105	Tenn. 90	Conn. 52	Fla. 20	Mass. 16	Ohio 15
Hides & Skins *U.S.: $1453 Mil.*	Kan. 272	Neb. 261	Texas 234	Colo. 91	Iowa 82	Calif. 54	Wis. 52	Ill. 50	Minn. 45	Pa. 44
Feeds & Fodders *U.S.: $1066 Mil.*	Neb. 132	Iowa 106	Kan. 92	Texas 91	Minn. 75	Fla. 74	Ill. 73	Ind. 37	Wis. 36	Colo. 34
Poultry & Prod. *U.S.: $1004 Mil.*	Ark. 140	Ga. 126	Ala. 115	N.C. 104	Calif. 72	Miss. 56	Texas 55	Pa. 36	Del. 34	Md. 32
Tree Nuts *U.S.: $ 820 Mil.*	Calif. 740	Haw 18	Ga. 15	Texas 13	Ore. 11	N.Mex. 8	La. 1	Ala 1	Okla. 1	Fla. 1
Rice *U.S.: $ 749 Mil.*	Ark. 319	La. 119	Texas 118	Calif. 93	Miss. 80	Mo. 21	—	—	—	—
Seeds *U.S.: $ 618 Mil.*	Calif. 147	Ore. 83	Wash. 49	Idaho 46	Neb. 29	Iowa 24	Kan. 22	Texas 21	N.D. 19	Ill. 18
Animal Fats *U.S.: $ 419 Mil.*	Kan. 80	Neb. 77	Texas 69	Colo. 27	Iowa 24	Calif. 16	Wis. 16	Ill. 15	Minn. 14	Pa. 13
Dairy Products *U.S.: $ 293 Mil.*	Wis. 72	Calif. 44	Minn. 31	Pa. 16	N.Y. 16	Wash. 11	Iowa 10	Ohio 9	Texas 8	Mo. 7
Peanuts & Prod. *U.S.: $ 1840 Mil.*	Ga. 69	Texas 28	N.C. 24	Ala. 20	Va. 16	Okla. 12	Fla. 12	N.Mex. 3	S.C. 3	—
TOTAL *U.S.: $37609 Mil.*	Calif. 4620	Iowa 2805	Ill. 2578	Texas 2545	Neb. 2357	Kan. 2007	Minn. 1795	Ind. 1295	Wash. 1051	Ohio 1017

STATES WITH THE MOST PRODUCTS IN THE TOP 10

Texas	14	Ill.	7	Ga.	5	Ark.	4	Ind.	3	N.Y.	3	Mich.	2	Va.	2
Calif.	11	Neb.	7	Ore.	5	Ga.	4	La.	3	S.D.	3	N.D.	2	Conn.	1
Minn.	9	Wis.	7	Pa.	5	Ohio	4	Miss.	3	Ariz.	2	N.Mex.	2	Del.	1
Iowa	8	Fla.	6	Wash.	5	Okla.	4	Mo.	3	Haw.	2	S.C.	2	Md.	1
Kan.	8	Colo.	5	Ala.	4	Idaho	3	N.C.	3	Ky.	2	Tenn.	2	Ma., Mt.	1

TEXAS ranked among the top 10 States for 14 of the 17 major export commodities, surpassing California, which made it into the top 10 rankings for 11 commodities. Minnesota followed, breaking into the top 10 for 9 commodities, as Iowa and Kansas made the top 10 rankings for 8 commodities.

ILLINOIS, WITH 7 appearances among the top 10, still topped Texas and took the No. 3 spot in total export revenues by selling $2.58 billion, compared with $2.55 billion for No. 4 Texas. The remaining 6 States among the top 10 in export revenue are Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Indiana, Washington, and Ohio. The data assume that each State shared in export values in the same proportion as its share of the Nation's production for each commodity.

SHOWING THE DIVERSITY of American agriculture, 41 States made it into the top 10 exporters of one or more of the 17 major farm export commodities in FY-91. California had the biggest lead over the No. 2 State in exports of vegetables, fruits, and tree nuts. California exported more than half of the Nation's exports of "Vegetables and Preparations."

HIGH-VALUE FARM EXPORTS--such as meats, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco--reached a record $20.4 billion in FY-91. This was $1.5 billion higher than in FY-90. High value farm products made up more than half of the value of FY-91 farm exports, with bulk commodities, such as grains and cotton, making up the remainder of the $37.6 billion.

FARM EXPORT VALUE forecasts for FY-92 were raised to $41.5 billion this week, $4 billion higher than in FY-91. Biggest gainers will be oilseeds, wheat, horticultural, and animal products.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RICK PERRY
Commissioner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
APRIL 14, 1992

CONTACT: ROSSANNA SALAZAR
KATIE DICKIE
(512) 463-7446

PERRY UNVEILS "NATURALLY TEXAS,"
BOLD INITIATIVE TO PROMOTE TEXAS NATURAL FIBERS INDUSTRY

LITTLEFIELD -- Promoting the state's textile manufacturing and natural fibers industries, Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry today unveiled "Naturally TEXAS" -- a comprehensive marketing campaign designed to increase consumer awareness and demand for items made from cotton, wool, mohair and leather.

"Our goal is to help farmers and ranchers as well as manufacturers, merchandisers and retailers promote textile and leather products made from Texas-grown natural fibers or that are assembled within our state's borders," Perry said in a news conference at the Plains Cotton Cooperative's denim mill.

"Naturally TEXAS is aimed at spreading the Texas mystique throughout the world and will capitalize on our state's prominence in the production of natural fibers," Perry said.

"Texas is the 'World Capital of Natural Fiber' as America's top producer of cotton, wool, mohair and hides."

During 1991, Texas produced 4.75 million bales of cotton, 16.7 million pounds of wool and 14.8 million pounds of mohair. The state also produces nearly six million cattle hides for leather production each year.

Naturally TEXAS is a far-reaching, aggressive campaign -- featuring the use of hang tags or special labels that Perry said "will let the rest of the planet in on what

- MORE -

we already know: Texas produces the highest quality natural fibers in the world."

Through the "Naturally TEXAS" campaign, the Texas Department of Agriculture plans to:

- Stage fashion shows and other special events featuring "Naturally TEXAS" products.
- Encourage foreign buyers, through participation in both foreign and domestic trade/fashion shows, to purchase "Naturally TEXAS" products.
- Develop promotional materials for display where "Naturally TEXAS" products are sold.
- Develop a directory of "Naturally TEXAS" product manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers and retailers.

"The High Plains is the cotton capital of Texas, and no where else on earth will you find the cotton production that you have right here," Perry said. "Naturally TEXAS will spark economic activity and make sure that High Plains' producers benefit from this region's most valuable asset."

Perry recognized American Cotton Growers and Plains Cotton Cooperative as being leaders in value-added processing. "In 1973, a group of cotton farmers established this mill which has been using Texas cotton to 'make it Texas' ever since," Perry said.

"Each year, this facility produces about 28 million yards of denim – enough to stretch from New York to Los Angeles and back two and one-half times," Perry said. "This mill is Levi Strauss's top and best supplier, and worldwide, people have been wearing comfortable denim jeans made from High Plains cotton.

"If it's from Texas, it's naturally a must-have product," Perry said.

- 30 -

006 TX DEPT OF AGRICULTURE RM 933 16:43 08/31/92

Plant constructed in 1975
- one of largest & most modern of its kind in the world – covers 10 acres under one roof
- employs 500 people from a 5-county S. Plains area
- produces approximately 28 million linear yards of denim each year

BOB –
This is the Littlefield Denim Mill.
–Rossana

American Cotton Growers (ACG), a cotton pool–marketing, and denim manufacturing farmer–owned cooperative, was organized in April, 1973 to improve the cooperative cotton ginning, processing, storage, handling and marketing systems for West Texas cotton producers. We are proud to say ACG met its original objective and exceeded even the most optimistic expectations of its organizers.

ACG sold this denim mill in 1987 to Plains Cotton Cooperative Association (PCCA), a cotton marketing cooperative established in 1953 and currently serving 25,000 cotton producers in Texas and Oklahoma. This transaction pumped more than $100 million into the West Texas economy at a time when capital for many farming operations was badly needed. More importantly, PCCA's purchase of this mill ensures continued operation and cooperative ownership of this region's valuable asset. With corporate headquarters in Lubbock, Texas, PCCA continues to search for innovative ideas to better serve its members by increasing profitability and returning greater dividends.

(Left)
C. L. Boggs
President,
Chief Executive Officer

(Right)
Autry Moore
Vice President,
Manufacturing



Yarn Manufacturing

Two cotton trucks haul 90,000 bales of West Texas cotton annually. This cotton will be processed into approximately 28 million yards of 60–inch denim.

Until it is scheduled to be processed, cotton is stored in a 1,500–bale capacity warehouse.

Shallowater: official opening June 26, 1913

June 26 and at Littlefield, Texas on July 4. In both cases Lubbock's band was part of a grand celebration; fortunately, many of the details have been preserved.

As the Santa Fe connection from Lubbock through Shallowater to Texico (and on to the West Coast) neared completion, the former Ripley Townsite, with the new name of Shallowater, prepared to take its place on the map. A huge celebration was planned and announced by a notice, no doubt appearing in many newspapers, inviting all to come (Figure 12).[32]

Arranged for this special occasion was a train from Lubbock, the first ever to Shallowater, that part of the line from Lubbock to Texico recently completed. The program for the day, with its attention to detail and its wide variety of excellent events, would guarantee that a good time was had by all:

> [1.] After the crowd had assembled under the arbor, which had been built especially for the occasion, all were entertained by a few choice selections from the band.
>
> [2.] About 11:00 A.M. the people were ushered into the school house, where they listened to the literary program. First came a hearty welcome to all from Bro. Word followed by response from Judge McGee of Lubbock. Then Shallowater's boys and girls displayed their talents, and they do indeed deserve praise. The program though brief was well rendered.
>
> [3.] While the band boys were playing some appropriate selections, the good ladies of Shallowater were spreading the dinner and after everything was in readiness and dinner announced, all, with quickened step and smiling faces, assembled at the tables and the spread was one of the finest that it has ever been my pleasure to enjoy. Barbecued meats, bread, pickles, choice cakes, pies, salads and coffee constituted this delicious report [repeat?].
>
> [4.] At 2:30 P.M. the band began to play; the crowd soon re-assembled and were [next] entertained by the singers of Shallowater, Lubbock and other places.
>
> [5.] Some time was spent in the sale of lots and several choice business lots were sold.
>
> [6.] Bronco riding and tournament racing were the entertaining features for the remainder of the day . . . The band furnished music during [the] games.
>
> [7.] At 5:30 P.M. another spread was made and lunch served to all who desired to partake . . .[33]

As impressive as the celebration at Shallowater was, the one at Littlefield matched if not exceeded it. Events were set in motion on June 7, 1912, when Major George Washington Littlefield signed a contract with

grapevines on patio, this winery is one of Texas' largest. Tasting room and gift shop open Mon. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m., Sun. noon - 4 p.m. Tours available. Take U.S. 87 south to F.M. 1585, then 3.2 miles east. 806/746-2268.

Lubbock County Museum — Outdoor exhibit of vintage farm equipment used during the past century in this area. Open daily during daylight hours; 9 miles northwest of Lubbock off U.S. 84 (exit F.M. 1294 at Shallowater).

Lubbock Fine Arts Center — Changing exhibits of contemporary art. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m., at 2600 Avenue P.

Lubbock Lake Landmark — National historic landmark yielded artifacts and tools of early Clovis and Folsom man, spanning some 12,000 years. Excavations also uncovered remains of a mammouth extinct horse camel, bison and a 6-ft. long armadillo. Site is undergoing expansion. Tours available during summer on Saturdays 9 a.m. - noon. At North Indiana and Loop 289.

Mackenzie State Park — Day-use park operated by city attracts more visitors than any other state park in Texas. Prairie Dog Town in park is one of few remaining colonies of its type in nation. Visitors enjoy close-up views of the frisky little animals that once inhabited the plains by the millions. Swimming, picnicking, golf, and children's amusement park.

Also in park is segment of Yellow House Canyon, site of last fight in Lubbock County between buffalo hunters and Indians in 1877. Yellow House Canyon was known to Spanish explorers as early as 17th Century. Within city off I-27.

Museum of Texas Tech — Exhibits cover the broad range of arts, humanities, social sciences and natural sciences with emphasis on study of arid and semiarid lands, their environments and the cultures that inhabit them. Open Mon. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. (Thurs. 8:30 p.m.); Sun. 1 - 4:30 p.m. Moody Planetarium in museum offers programs Mon. - Fri. at 2:30 p.m.; Sat., Sun. at 2 & 3:30 p.m. Fee for planetarium. 4th St. & Indiana Ave.

Ranching Heritage Center — Story of Panhandle ranching told in 30 authentic structures moved to this 12-acre site: bunkhouses, barns, dugouts, windmills, school and ranch homes from 19th and 20th Centuries, excellently restored and furnished. Just east of Museum of Texas Tech (above), same hours. Nearby, 1875 Goodman Cotton Gin may also be visited.

Walk of Fame — Honors Lubbock and West Texas natives who have made significant contributions in entertainment industry. Plaques include Mac Davis, Waylon Jennings, Jimmy Dean, four members of the Crickets, others; life-size bronze statute of Lubbock's favorite son, Buddy Holly. 8th St. and Ave. Q.

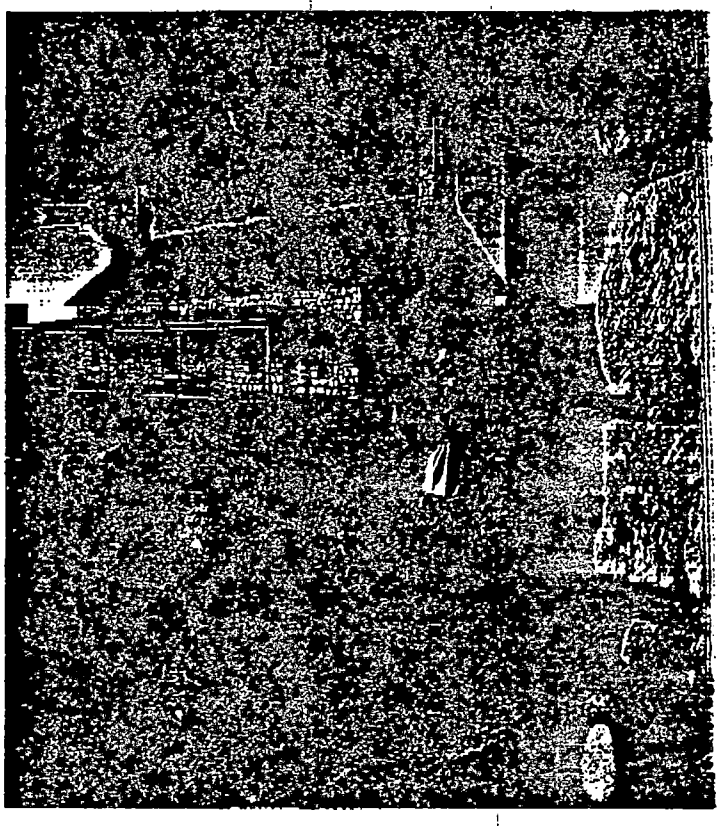


PLAYFUL PRAIRIE DOGS AT MACKENZIE STATE PARK, LUBBOCK

PIONEER SOTOL HOUSE, RANCHING HERITAGE CENTER IN LUBBOCK



PLAINS HISTORY IS PRESERVED AT LUBBOCK'S RANCHING HERITAGE CENTER



LUCKENBACH *Pop. 25* *Alt. 1,561* *Map K-15*



General — Settled in 1850 by German pioneers, the tiny hamlet remained obscure until bought in the 1970s by the late Hondo Crouch, pixieish Hill Country humorist, writer, and authentic Texas character. An enormously popular country-western song made the name known virtually worldwide.

Luckenbach remains as it was — one unpainted general store that also serves as a beer tavern, a traditional rural dance hall, and a sometimes-used blacksmith shop. Sunday afternoons are usually spontaneous "happenings." Banjo pickers, guitar strummers, and fiddlers form impromptu groups beneath huge old live oaks. Whittlers ply their leisurely craft, and washer pitchers exercise deceptively simple skills.

...um — Indian and cowboy museum ...heads and other artifacts, including ...owboy Collection and exhibits from ...useum. Spanish collection com... ...on the horse in Texas. Gift shop. ...iety of exhibits which will show the ...s during its first 100 years of ... Three miles south of Lockhart on

ENTER



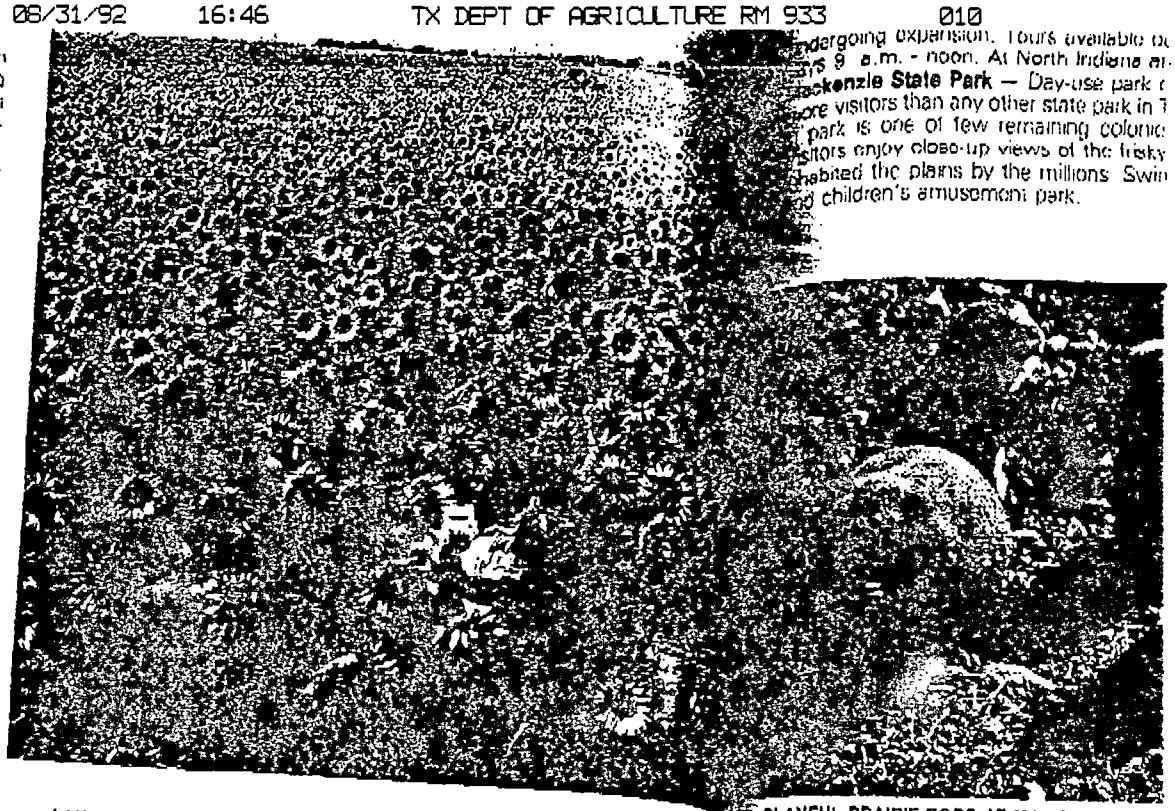
Alt. 339 *Map E-22*

...l of Gregg County, settled early ...evelopment by planters from the ...1850. Named in 1870 by sur... ...& Pacific Railroad impressed by ...w from village. Discovery of oil ...e than tripled population of ...strial center claiming over 200 ...iculture area; is loading end of ...pipeline. Home of LeTourneau

...oric and historic Caddo Indian ...one and pottery; 18th Century ...a.m. - 6 p.m., 701 Hardy St. ... — Exhibits on local East Texas ...ons and military collections. ...er's office, parlor, kitchen and ...ial. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Housed ...building. 214 N. Fredonia.

...ter, Lake O' the Pines. See

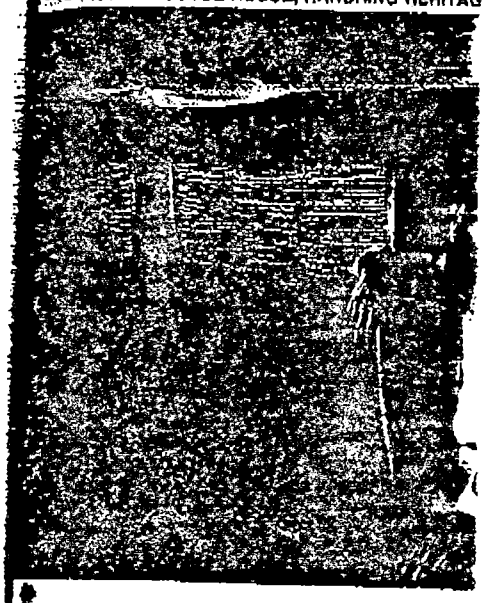
...f — Permanent collection of ...n artists, changing exhibits. ...t. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. 102 W.



...dergoing expansion. Tours available d... ...s 9 a.m. - noon. At North Indiana ar... **...ackenzie State Park** — Day-use park ... ...ore visitors than any other state park in T... ...park is one of few remaining colonie... ...sitors enjoy close-up views of the frisky ...habited the plains by the millions. Swim ...d children's amusement park.

PLAYFUL PRAIRIE DOGS AT MACKENZIE STA

PIONEER SOTOL HOUSE, RANCHING HERITAG



LUBBOCK *Pop. 178,529* *Alt. 3,241* *Map B-9*



General — Seat of Lubbock County and major city of the South Plains. Established 1891 as compromise between rival town builders. Slow early growth; settlers complained of prairie fires, sandstorms, tumbleweeds, and occasional droughs.

Today a city of industry, technology, oil, agriculture, warehousing, medicine and culture. Site of Lubbock Christian College, Texas Tech Univ. and School of Medicine, and Reese AFB.

Neighborhood parks dot residential sections, and a state park within the city draws more visitors than any other state park in Texas: six golf courses, symphony orchestra, little theater, rodeos, amusement park with Western train and other attractions.

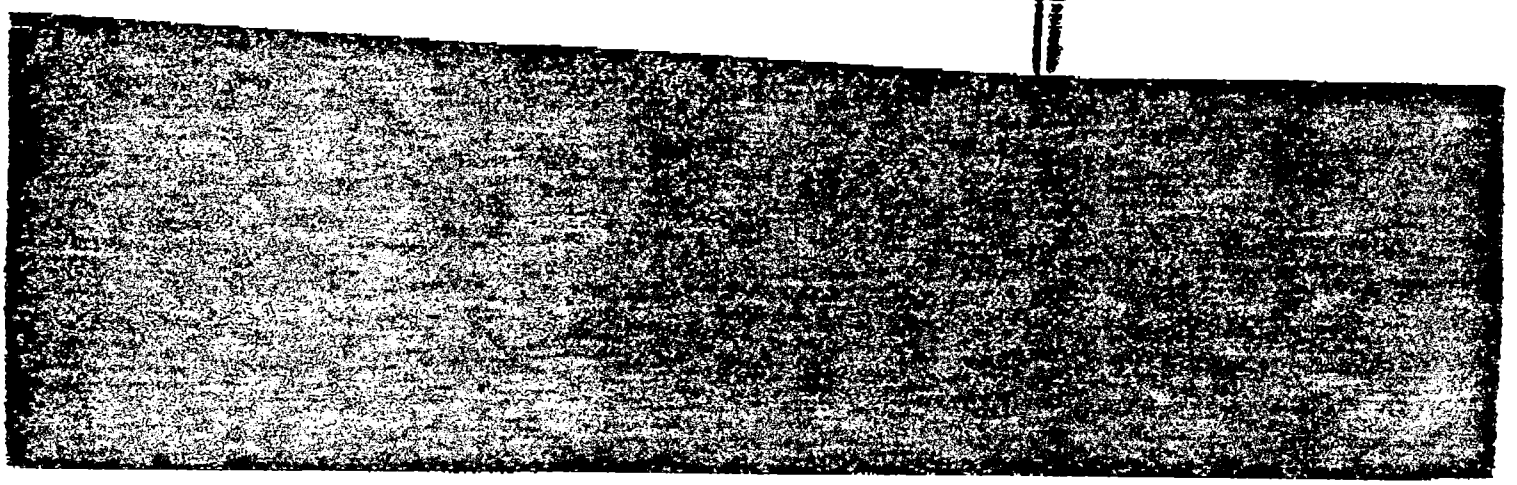
Lubbock residents are encouraged to plant chrysanthemums to bolster city's claim as Chrysanthemum Capital of the World. There are more than 40,000 plants on Texas Tech campus, plus at least 40,000 more in city parks. Peak season is late Oct.

Major annual event is Panhandle-South Plains Fair, last week in Sept., one of largest regional fairs in state. Draws quarter-million visitors to pageants, contests, and entertainment as well as traditional fair exhibits.

Lubbock lies on U.S. 84, a segment of the Ports to Plains Highway connecting the state's heartland to coastal ports.

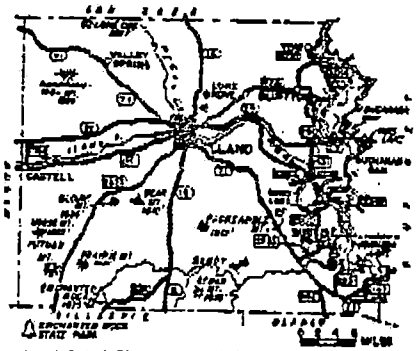
Lake — Buffalo Springs. See LAKES listing.

Llano Estacado Winery — Born out of experiment with



hogs, goats raised, crops include peanuts, oats, hay.

Business: Tourism; ranch trading center; granite mined.



LLANO (4,147) county seat; tourist, hunting center; livestock trading; some manufacturing; hospital; museum, historic jail; golf course; other towns, Kingsland (2,616) tourism, retirement community; metal fabrication; wood work; library; local events; Sunrise Beach (52?).

Loving County

LOCATION: New Mexico line (J-6).

Cong. Dist.	16	U.S. Jud. Dist.	W-Pe.
St. Sen. Dist.	25	Ct. Appeals	8
St. Rep. Dist.	69	Admin. Jud. Dist.	7
St. Dist. Cts.	143		

History: Last county organized; created 1887 from Tom Green; organized 1931; named for Oliver Loving, trail driver. Loving is Texas' least populous county.

Physical Features: Rolling prairies drain to Pecos River; Red Bluff Reservoir; sandy, loam, clay soils.

Recreation: N.A.

Minerals: Production of oil, gas.

Population	61	Buying Power	$2,378
Area (sq.mi.)	671	Retail Sales	$16,281
Density	0	Gross Sales	$1,281,651
Altitude (ft.)	2,685-3,311	Crime Rate	8,333.33
Rainfall (in.)	10.31	Drug Crime Rate	0.00
Jan. min.	29	Crim. Supervision	1
July max.	96	Court Backlog	2
Growing Season	222	Registered Voters	198
Total Income (mil.)	$?	Election Turnout	0.713
Per Capita Income	$43,588	Vehicles	290
Total Wages	$47e,494	Highway Lane Miles	67
Ave. Weekly Wage	$393.76	Tax Value	$254,836,449
Total Employees	24	Fed. Spending	$262,000
Unemployment Rate	7.90	Poverty Rate	0.0
Welfare	$2,127		

Vital Statistics, 1987: Births, 2; Deaths, 0; Marriages, 5, Divorces, 0.

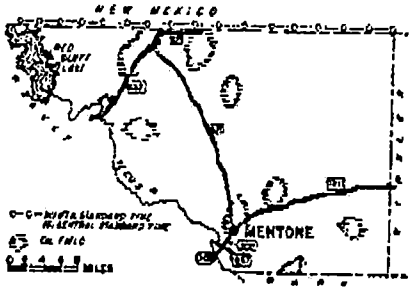
Ethnicity, 1987: White, 50 (82.60%); Black, 0 (0.00); Hispanic, 11 (18.00); Other, 0 (0.00).

Sex: Males, 35 (White 46.26%, Black 0.00, Hispanic 15.11, Other 0.00); Females, 26 (White 37.70, Black 0.00, Hispanic 4.92, Other 0.00).

Agriculture: Some cattle; no crops.

Business: Petroleum operations; some cattle.

MENTONE (50 est.) county seat; oil-field supply center; only town.



Lubbock County

LOCATION: Northwest (F-5).

Cong. Dist.	19	U.S. Jud. Dist.	N-Lb.
St. Sen. Dist.	28	Ct. Appeals	7
St. Rep. Dist.	82-86	Admin. Jud. Dist.	9
St. Dist. Cts.	72, 99, 137, 140, 237		

History: Named for Col. Tom S. Lubbock, an organizer of Confederate Terry's Rangers; county created, 1876, from Bexar District; organized, 1891.

Physical Features: Level plains, broken by Llano Estacado playas, Yellow House River; rich soils with underground water.

Recreation: Lubbock Lake archaeological site and park; lake activities; Texas Tech events; Lubbock Civic Center, The Museum of Texas Tech, and Moody Planetarium; Mackenzie State Park; Ranching Heritage Center; Panhandle-South Plains Fair; Lubbock Arts Festival in April; Buffalo Springs Lake.

Minerals: Oil, gas, stone, sand and gravel.

Population	275,955	Buying Power	$2,396,147
Area (sq.mi.)	900	Retail Sales	$1,881,661,054
Density	251	Gross Sales	$4,387,219,462
Altitude (ft.)	3,015-3,402	Crime Rate	9,407.86
Rainfall (in.)	18.41	Drug Crime Rate	252.24
Jan. min.	25	Crim. Supervision	3,980
July max.	92	Court Backlog	7,228
Growing Season	208	Registered Voters	109,212
Total Income (mil.)	$2,765	Election Turnout	0.469
Per Capita Income	$12,316	Vehicles	181,196
Total Wages	$1,629,328,880	Highway Lane Miles	1,640
Ave. Weekly Wage	$359.71	Tax Value	$5,769,387,253
Total Employees	91,229	Fed. Spending	$558,513,000
Unemployment Rate	5.40	Poverty Rate	18.7
Welfare	$45,612,869		

Vital Statistics, 1987: Births, 3,873; Deaths, 1,479; Marriages, 2,369; Divorces, 1,507.

Ethnicity, 1987: White, 154,672 (68.50%); Black, 17,980 (8.00); Hispanic, 50,105 (22.20); Other, 3,198 (1.40).

Sex: Males, 111,854 (White 33.73%, Black 3.89, Hispanic 11.14, Other 0.75); Females, 114,101 (White 34.72, Black 4.07, Hispanic 11.04, Other 0.86).

Agriculture: $100 million average yearly income about 75 percent from crops, including cotton, sorghums, wheat, corn, sunflowers; 225,000 acres irrigated, mostly cotton; feedlot cattle, poultry, hogs.

Business: World's largest cottonseed processing center; Texas' leading agribusiness center; headquarters for large cotton cooperative; cattle feedlots; manufacturing.

LUBBOCK (187,842) county seat; center for large agricultural area; major electronics company's consumer products headquarters for making, servicing calculators; other large plants process oilseeds, make earth-moving equipment, mobile homes, food containers, fire-protection equipment, clothing, other products; distribution center for South Plains; large cattle feedlots; medical center, psychiatric hospital; museum; Texas Tech University, with law and medical schools; Lubbock Christian College, South Plains College, Wayland Baptist University off-campus center; Reese Air Force Base; numerous hospitals, nursing homes; state school for mentally retarded.

Other towns include Abernathy (2,800, mostly in Hale County); Buffalo Springs Lake (NA); Idalou (2,474); New Deal (717); Ransom Canyon (602); Shallowater (2,195); Slaton (7,194); and Wolfforth (2,000).

See Lubbock County Map on Next Page.

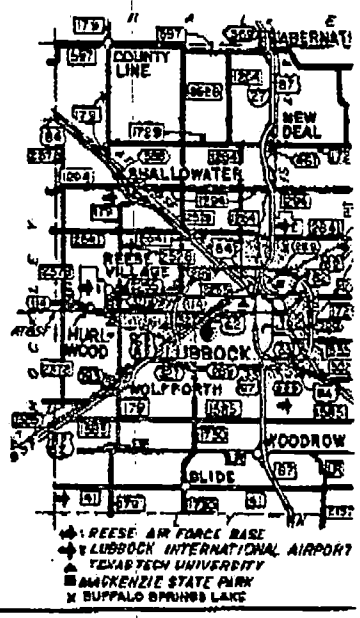
Lynn County

LOCATION: Northwest (G-5).

Cong. Dist.	17	U.S. Jud. Dist.	N-Lb.
St. Sen. Dist.	28	Ct. Appeals	7
St. Rep. Dist.	78	Admin. Jud. Dist.	7
St. Dist. Cts.	106		

History: Created, 1876, from Bexar District; organized, 1903; named for Alamo victim, W. Lynn (or Linn).

Physical Features: Plain, broken by Caprock Escarpment, playas and draws; sandy loam, black, gray soils.

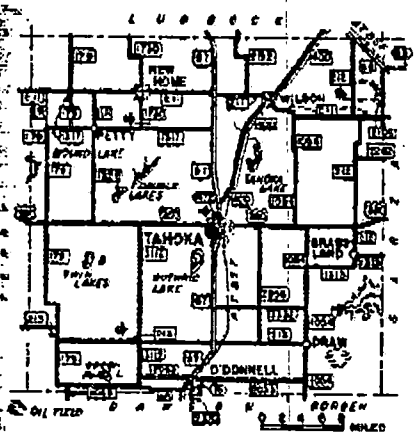


Recreation: Local events; pioneer museum in Tahoka; Dan Blocker museum in O'Donnell.

Minerals: Oil, gas, stone.

Population	7,010	Buying Power	$48,475
Area (sq.mi.)	888	Retail Sales	$18,096,930
Density	8	Gross Sales	$45,760,403
Altitude (ft.)	2,891-3,274	Crime Rate	2,695.66
Rainfall (in.)	17.88	Drug Crime Rate	0.00
Jan. min.	27	Crim. Supervision	31
July max.	94	Court Backlog	321
Growing Season	217	Registered Voters	4,030
Total Income (mil.)	$79	Election Turnout	0.587
Per Capita Income	$10,306	Vehicles	4,304
Total Wages	$19,525,996	Highway Lane Miles	708
Ave. Weekly Wage	$204.67	Tax Value	$321,967,545
Total Employees	1,259	Fed. Spending	$45,079,000
Unemployment Rate	3.60	Poverty Rate	43.4
Welfare	$1,819,757		

Vital Statistics, 1987: Births, 108; Deaths, 87; Marriages, 54; Divorces, 37.



NATURALLY TEXAS

TEXAS IS THE CAPITAL OF NATURAL.

Naturally, it makes good sense to promote products made with Texas natural fibers to Texas consumers.

The Texas Market

Texas is home to 18 million consumers, the third largest market in the United States that is expected to grow to 20 million consumers by the year 2000.

Texas is the only state with 28 metropolitan markets within its borders.

In 1991, Texans spent $6.7 billion on retail apparel purchases, or about 7 percent of total U.S. consumption, and about $380 per capita on apparel purchases.

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Texas Natural Fiber Production

Texas is the nation's leading cotton-producing state. Each year, Texas produces about one-third of the nation's cotton. In 1990, the state produced 4.9 million bales of cotton valued at $1.5 billion, representing about 13 percent of all Texas farm income.

Texas is also the nation's leading wool-producing state. Each year, Texans produce about 20 percent of the nation's wool. In fact, in 1990, the state produced 17.4 million pounds of wool valued at $19.7 million, or

Texas Department of Agriculture
Rick Perry, Commissioner
P. O. Box 12847 • Austin, Texas 78711 • (512) 463-7624

about 2 percent of the Texas farm income. Two million head of sheep lived on pastures across the state in 1991.

What's more, Texas is also the nation's leading mohair-producing state raising a whopping 90 percent of the nation's mohair annually. In 1990, the state produced 14.5 million pounds of mohair valued at $13.8 million, or about 1 percent of all Texas farm income. Angora goats -- the source of mohair -- numbered 1.5 million head in the state in 1991.

But we don't stop there. Texas is one of the nation's leading producers of hides. In 1990, the state produced 5.7 million cattle hides, or 17.1 percent of total U.S. production. In 1991, Texas had 13.3 million head of cattle of cattle on pastures and in feedlots across the state.

Source: Texas Agricultural Statistics Service.

Texas Natural Fiber Exports

Texas' quality agricultural products are known worldwide. Texas ranks among the top 10 exporting states in 12 different agricultural products, including cotton, hides, wool and mohair. The state's enormous agricultural output helps to cement the state as a major player in world trade. The Port of Houston is the nation's largest deep-water port and ranks sixth nationally in foreign trade volume. Bulk agricultural cargoes account for much of this export volume.

As the leading cotton producer, Texas is also the nation's leading cotton exporter, accounting for 24 percent of U.S. exports in 1990. Texas cotton exports totalled $668.9 million in 1990.

As the nation's third largest exporter of hides and skins, accounting for 16 percent of U.S. exports in 1990, Texas exported $289.5 million worth of hides in 1990.

More than 90 percent of the U.S. mohair exports and about 20 percent of U.S. wool exports in 1990 came from Texas. Total U.S. exports of wool and mohair were $21.3 million in 1990.

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Texas Textile, Apparel and Leather Manufacturing

Texas had 109 textile product mills in 1989, with total employment of 4,082 and a total payroll of $76.7 million.

Of these, 862 were apparel plants, with total employment of 49,475 and a total payroll of $641.9 million in 1989, while tanneries and leather works numbered 143 in 1989, with total employment of 7,657 and a total payroll of $99.4 million.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Texas Textile, Apparel and Leather Wholesaling

The 743 Texas wholesale apparel businesses in 1989 had a total employment of 6,059 and a total payroll of $143.2 million.

Texas had 59 wholesale footwear businesses in 1989, with total employment of 493 and a total payroll of $12.5 million.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Texas Apparel and Accessory Retailing

Texas apparel and accessory retail stores in 1989 numbered 9,740, employing 79,629 and providing a total payroll of $756.5 million.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RICK PERRY
Commissioner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1992

CONTACT: ROSSANNA SALAZAR
(512) 463-7446

PERRY TOURS GENETICALLY IMPROVED COTTON TEST PLOT, SAYS BIOTECH BOLLS GOOD FOR FARMERS, ENVIRONMENT

CORPUS CHRISTI -- What looks and feels like regular cotton but protects itself from bugs by producing its own insecticide?

The answer is Bacillus thuringiensis cotton -- a far-reaching product of biotechnology that promises to be a boon not only to Texas cotton growers, but to the environment and the economy as well.

Known as B.t. cotton, the genetically improved bolls were developed by the Monsanto Co. and are now being grown in test plots across the state, including one in Corpus Christi.

Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry today toured the one-acre site at the Texas A&M University Research & Extension Center here, and noted the sweeping advances being generated by the marriage of science and technology.

"In this century, we have witnessed four major advances in crop agriculture: farm mechanization, hybrid crops, crop pesticides and now, what is destined to extend the boundaries or agriculture even further, biotechnology," Perry said.

"B.t. cotton is an example of the dramatic advances being produced by biotechnology -- advances that will bolster agriculture, the environment and our economy," Perry added. "Once

on the market, this cotton will not only reduce a farmer's costs, it will cut back the need for insecticides, furthering agriculture's efforts to lessen any stress on the environment.

"What's more, B.t. cotton will help producers earn higher profits -- a boost for the entire Texas economy."

In previous tests, B.t. cotton has provided pest control results similar to those obtained with insecticides. B.t. cotton seeds are expected to be available to farmers in three to five years.

B.t. cotton is known to be resistant to the cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm, Perry said, adding that estimates indicate that cotton farmers could reduce insecticide use by as much as 75 percent with the biotech plants. These two cotton pests cost Texas farmers some $65 million a year -- $35 million in lost yield and $30 million in control costs.

This type of research is vitally important to Texas, Perry said. Cotton is the state's number one cash crop, second only to cattle in terms of agricultural income. The value of the state's cotton production is about $1.5 billion a year.

For his tour, Perry was joined by Dr. Randy Deaton, a Monsanto scientist, Dr. John Benedict, the extension center's lead B.t. cotton researcher, and Craig Shook, president of the South Texas Cotton and Grain Association.

In April, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued its first experimental use permit for a transgenic plant pesticide. The permit, issued to Monsanto, allows field testing of B.t.

Besides the Corpus Christi test plot, three others are being overseen by Texas A&M and another by Cargill Hybrid Seeds. These sites are located in Halfway, College Station, Tivoli and Aiken.

The Texas Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture share responsibility for inspecting the state's biotechnology test sites to ensure testing is conducted properly.

Perry said biotechnology has the potential to offer many practical applications for agriculture, such as the production of crops tolerant to drought and cold and others resistant to insects and diseases.

To produce B.t. cotton, Monsanto scientists inserted a Bacillus thuringiensis gene into the genetic structure of a cotton plant. Bacillus thuringiensis is a bacterium that occurs naturally in the soil and is poisonous to certain insect pests when ingested. Harmless to mammals, birds, fish, bees and beneficial insects, it was registered as an insecticide in the United States in 1961, and today is used worldwide.

B.t. cotton produces a protein lethal to caterpillars. When ingested, it disrupts the caterpillars' digestive system, causing the insects to starve.

"To caterpillars, B.t. cotton is a deadly version of cotton candy," Perry said. "In simple terms, the caterpillars pig out, get a stomach ache and die."

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TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RICK PERRY
Commissioner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1991

CONTACT: ROSSANNA SALAZAR
KATIE DICKIE
(512) 463-7406

PERRY AWARDS $2 MILLION LOAN TO COTTON UNLIMITED IN POST

POST -- Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry today awarded a $2 million Texas Agricultural Finance Authority loan to Cotton Unlimited in Post -- a move expected to create 150 new jobs.

The loan is part of a $2.2 million loan package in which TAFA and the Post Economic Development Corp. are participating.

"This funding will help Cotton Unlimited create new jobs and spur economic growth in Post," said Perry, in the city to personally award the loan to Joe Pate, the company's president. "What's more, this is another important step forward in our effort to create a thriving fiber processing industry in Texas."

The loan will help Cotton Unlimited underwrite its manufacture of oil absorption material, cotton-based insulation and other products, such as disposable biodegradable diapers, blankets, tent material, casket liners and furniture stuffing. The company has worked to develop a cotton-based insulation as an alternative to fiberglass.

As America's top producer of cotton, Texas last year harvested five million bales or a third of all cotton produced in the United States. However, more than 90 percent of Texas' cotton leaves the

state for processing -- the stage where value is added to the raw commodity.

"By exporting our raw commodities, we are, in effect, exporting jobs, opportunities and dollars that otherwise would go into Texans' pocketbooks," Perry said. "It's time we changed all that. It's time we kept our jobs at home."

To do that, Perry in June launched "Make it TEXAS," a new program aimed at increasing the state's level of commodity processing. Texas currently processes only 8 percent of the goods it generates. The national average is 20 percent.

"Texas is the second largest agricultural producer in America," Perry said. "We're the nation's top producer not only of cotton, but of cattle, wool and mohair and a leader in the production of a number of other commodities. So, it makes good common sense for Texas to process more of our raw food and fiber -- and turn those raw commodities into jobs for Texans."

TAFA was created by the Legislature in 1987 to make or guarantee loans for agribusinesses in commodity processing and packing. Voters in 1989 gave the authority the green light to issue $25 million in general obligation bonds to finance the loans. Sale of $10 million of the bonds was approved in late May by the state Bond Review Board. The first of the bonds was sold in late July.

-- 30 --

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RICK PERRY
Commissioner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
MAY 4, 1992

CONTACT: ROSSANNA SALAZAR
KATIE DICKIE
(512) 463-7446

PERRY ANNOUNCES TAFA LOAN GUARANTY TO BIG SPRING MANUFACTURING PLANT

AUSTIN – Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry announced today that a $1.4 million loan guaranty has been approved for a Big Spring manufacturing plant to produce a biodegradable, recyclable cotton bale bag made from gin waste material.

The loan guaranty to Wright Fibers Inc. is being made possible by the Texas Agricultural Finance Authority, of which Perry is a member. TAFA will guarantee almost two-thirds of a $2.2 million loan made by Moore Development for Big Spring Inc.

"This is a wonderful example of the good we can do when government works with the private sector," Perry said. "Shoulder to shoulder, we can make great progress in creating new jobs through all facets of our agricultural economy."

Herb Wright, president of the company, has developed a technique to mass produce an economical cotton bale bag that far exceeds the strength requirements of the cotton industry. It is also the only type of bale wrapping that does not contaminate the cotton.

"Currently, most cotton bales are wrapped in polypropylene or polyethylene bags," Perry said. "These are non-biodegradable bags that are piling up in our landfills."

- MORE -

It is anticipated that because of costs and other problems associated with disposing of the oil-based bags, textile manufacturers and buyers will require that more bales be wrapped in cotton bags. The estimated market for cotton bagging is 12 million to 15 million bales per year.

Through a patented process, Wright Fibers manufactures the bale bags from cotton gin waste. The product proved itself in a pilot program in which more than 30,000 bags were used to ship baled cotton.

Wright Fibers will use the loan to purchase machinery and equipment for its manufacturing plant. Initially, the company will employ approximately 60 people, but employment could grow to several hundred when the plant is fully operational. Wright anticipates that within two years, the company's gross revenues will exceed $6 million.

TAFA has committed more than $20 million in loan guaranties to 21 Texas agribusinesses since Perry granted the first loan guaranty last year. The board is examining applications for the remaining $4 million in loan guaranty funds still available.

Perry has made food and fiber processing a major focus of his administration. Last June he launched "Make it TEXAS," an economic initiative aimed at increasing the state's level of commodity processing.

"Texas ranks first in cotton production, but we fall short when it comes to processing the crop," Perry said. "It's time we started processing more of what we produce, creating new jobs and opportunities. Wright Fibers will help Texas do just that."

Nationally, 20 percent of all agricultural commodities are processed in the state where they are raised, but in Texas, that average falls to 8 percent.

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TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RICK PERRY
Commissioner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DEC. 23, 1991

CONTACT: ROSSANNA SALAZAR
KATIE DICKIE
(512) 463-7446

PERRY AWARDS $156,000 TO AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION PROJECTS THROUGHOUT TEXAS

AUSTIN - Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry today announced that nine agricultural diversification projects, including one aimed at turning livestock waste into a high protein feed component and another to test insect-resistant cotton, have received $156,000 in grants.

The grants were awarded by Perry after he received recommendations from the Texas Agricultural Diversification Program Board. The nine grants were the first grants considered by the newly-appointed board.

The grants were awarded to agricultural diversification endeavors in Abilene (two grants), College Station, Corpus Christi, Lubbock (two grants), Midlothian, Sweetwater and Weslaco. The awards are contingent upon each project meeting certain financial conditions.

The Texas Agricultural Diversification Matching Grants Program provides funds to projects aimed at transferring newly developed agricultural crops and technologies to the marketplace, Perry said.

"This exciting program identifies and nurtures innovative programs around the state each year," Perry said. "These nine projects will help enhance agriculture and rural development in Texas."

The grants were matched by about $370,000 from the private sector and other sources.

The 1991 grants were:

* **Abilene** -- $27,500 to Abilene Economic Development Co. Inc. for the creation of a new business incubator to provide training and support services for agribusiness projects. The grant was matched with $150,000.

* **Abilene** -- $12,000 to Disability Resources Inc. to develop a new agribusiness for growing and marketing native plants and trees as a vocational program for the developmentally disabled. The grant was matched with $12,000.

* **College Station** -- $9,000 to Texas Engineering Experiment Station/Technology Business Development, Texas A&M University, to examine the feasibility of a sweater manufacturing plant using yarn blended from Texas cotton and wool. The grant was matched with $10,893.

* **Corpus Christi** -- $11,250 to Texas Agricultural Experiment Station to determine if pesticide use on an insect-resistant variety of cotton can be cut in half, and to develop a computer simulation management model on this cotton variety known as Bacillus thuringiensis or Bt cotton. The grant was matched with $11,240.

* **Lubbock** -- $20,250 to Texas Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Unit at Texas Tech University to use waste from livestock feedlots as a nutrient base to produce an algal protein that will in turn be used as a component in fish, poultry and livestock feed. The grant was matched with $30,000.

* **Lubbock** --$18,000 to Pork Industry Research and Education Institute, Texas Tech University, to coordinate and disseminate educational information to pork producers and allied industries. The grant also will be used to conduct feed analysis and fund student interns, educational seminars

and industry promotion to local leaders. The grant was matched with $30,000.

* **Midlothian** -- $20,000 to Midlothian Economic & Community Development Commission for the creation of a new business incubator to provide training and support services for projects that diversify Texas agriculture. The grant was matched with $77,100.

* **Sweetwater** -- $28,000 to People for Progress to develop training and technical assistance within an existing agribusiness incubator. The grant was matched with $35,700.

* **Weslaco** -- $10,000 to Texas Agricultural Experiment Station to determine the productivity of 10 varieties of canola as a fall crop in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The grant was matched with $15,532.

Along with encouraging diversification, the grant program is designed to identify ways to substitute Texas agricultural products for imported products. The grant program also encourages new farming practices, including soil, water and energy conservation, as well as innovative educational and technical training programs to assist rural agribusiness incubators.

Since the program began in 1988, 72 grants totaling $941,000 have been awarded. These grants were matched with more than $3.3 million in private funds and other grants.

For more information about the grant program, contact TDA at (512) 463-7624 or your nearest TDA regional office.

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TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RICK PERRY
Commissioner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JAN. 29, 1992

CONTACT: ROSSANNA SALAZAR
KATIE DICKIE
(512) 463-7446

PERRY ANNOUNCES TAFA LOAN GUARANTY TO GRAHAM SEWING FACTORY

AUSTIN - Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry today announced that a $180,000 loan guaranty has been awarded to a Graham sewing factory that will produce sportswear made of 100 percent Texas cotton.

The loan guaranty is being made possible by the Texas Agricultural Finance Authority, of which Perry is a member. Falcon Industries Inc., is expanding its business from Columbia, Tenn. to Graham. TAFA will guarantee 90 percent of a $200,000 loan made by First State Bank - Graham.

The loan will be used by Falcon Industries to start a sewing factory in Graham that is projected to employ between 35 to 50 people. The Texas factory's projected revenues for 1992 are $1.2 million and $1.3 million for 1993. The factory will manufacture active wear such as T-shirts, athletic wear, sweats and jogging suits made of 100 percent Texas cotton.

"Cotton is our number one crop in Texas generating about $1.5 billion each year," Perry said. "By expanding our state's processing capacity -- which Falcon Industries will do by turning Texas cotton into sportswear -- we add value to our raw commodities and increase producers' profits. And that's great news for Texas producers and consumers both.

"What's more, it's great news for the Texas economy," Perry said.

Falcon Industries has operated a similar factory since 1983 in Columbia, Tenn. The company, started by Norman L. and Sujane Carpenter, has been profitable since its inception. The Carpenters were born in Texas and graduated from Graham High School. The Graham factory will be run by their sons, Norman B. and Mark D. Carpenter, who will own 60 percent of the Texas corporation.

TAFA has awarded more than $18.3 million in loan guaranties to 18 Texas agribusinesses since Perry granted the first guaranty last summer. The board is examining applications for the remaining $5.4 million in loan guaranty funds still available.

Perry has made food and fiber processing a major focus of his administration. In June, he launched "Make It TEXAS," an economic initiative aimed at increasing the state's level of commodity processing.

Along with cotton, Texas is America's top producer of cattle, sheep, goats, wool and mohair, and the state is a leader in producing a number of other commodities. Yet, the state only processes 8 percent of the goods it grows or raises -- compared with the national average of 20 percent.

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TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RICK PERRY
Commissioner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 27, 1992

CONTACT: ROSSANNA SALAZAR
KATIE DICKIE
(512) 463-7446

TEXAS ORGANIC COTTON CAPTURING EUROPEAN INTEREST

AUSTIN - International demand for Texas agricultural products continues to grow, says Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry, noting that a German organic clothing retailer recently toured Texas, while European fabric mills are seeking organic cotton supplies.

"Texas is America's top producer of organic and 'transitional' cotton with about 5,000 planted acres," Perry said. Transitional cotton refers to cotton that is undergoing review for organic certification by the Texas Department of Agriculture.

Other states producing organic and transitional cotton are California with 2,500 acres, Tennessee with 2,000 acres and Arizona with 800 acres.

Organic cotton is one of the things that brought Jürgen Hack of Nordloh, Germany to Texas. In April, the clothing retailer visited Texas Tech University's International Textile Research Center and toured a Lubbock area organic cotton farm. He also attended an April 14 news conference in Littlefield when Perry launched "Naturally TEXAS," the department's Texas natural fibers marketing campaign.

Hack was on a buying tour to find organic cotton apparel for the German company, Sodasan, which sells clothing such as T-shirts, tank tops and sweats through retail stores. Hack buys apparel from Daniel Sanders'

Eco-Sport company based in Hackensack, N.J. Eco-Sport uses Texas organic cotton in its fabric and clothing.

Clothing isn't the only item being made from Texas organic cotton. A European health and beauty products company has bought 65 bales of High Plains organic and naturally colored cotton, valued at about $40,000. The cotton was shipped May 1 to a mill in Mersin, Turkey for Bo Weevil B.V. Based in Amsterdam, Bo Weevil B.V. makes products such as make-up application pads. The grower selling the cotton to the Netherlands company is Laurance Kriegel, who has a farm near Bovina.

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BOB - this legislation was VETOED by Gov. Richards. -Rossanna

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RICK PERRY
Commissioner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1991

CONTACT: ROSSANNA SALAZAR
KATIE DICKIE
(512) 463-7406

PERRY SAYS BOLL WEEVIL BILL TO ENHANCE COMPETITIVENESS, COULD LEAD TO PHASE OUT OF INSECTICIDE USE FOR PEST

AUSTIN -- Commissioner Rick Perry today said a bill initiating a comprehensive statewide plan to eradicate cotton-damaging boll weevils would bolster Texas' competitive advantage among cotton states and eventually eliminate the need for weevil insecticides as the pest is wiped out.

The measure -- House Bill 1979 sponsored by state Rep. Pete Patterson and state Sen. Bill Sims -- has cleared the Texas House and Senate and is now headed to Governor Ann Richards for consideration.

The nation's top cotton-producing state, Texas last year produced five million bales valued at more than $1.5 billion. However, it has been estimated that more than $20 million in cotton production is lost to boll weevils annually.

To combat the pest, the bill would create the Texas Cotton Foundation whose board would administer boll weevil eradication efforts by zones in the state's cotton-producing regions. Local cotton producers in each zone would select board members. The eradication plan would be funded by a producer check-off program, as well as with federal funds. The foundation would receive up to

30 percent of the plan's cost from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Under the initiative, the Texas Department of Agriculture would regulate eradication zones and oversee planting schedules, crop destruction and quarantines. The department also would oversee the foundation's budget, rules and fees.

"Eradicating the boll weevil would enable Texas to produce more higher-quality cotton," Perry said. "It would bolster our competitive advantage among America's cotton-producing states.

"At the same time," he said, "a successful eradication plan would eventually eliminate the need for insecticides to combat these destructive pests."

Entomologists from USDA and Texas A&M University have determined that under a successful program, boll weevil insecticide applications would be unnecessary by the program's fifth year.

Perry noted that regional efforts to eradicate the boll weevil have met with some success, but he stressed the need for a comprehensive effort.

"This legislation will help Texas make great strides against the boll weevil," Perry said. "Chairmen Patterson and Sims should be commended for their leadership in pressing forward with this far-reaching initiative."

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TEXAS
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
DALLAS
Established 1910

Uvalde, TX
Leader-News
(Cir. W. 6,502)

NOV 17 1991

Perry promotes state boll weevil program

(Editor's note: The following column, which includes opinions expressed by the author, was written by Rick Perry, Texas commissioner of agriculture.)

by Rick Perry

Texas is America's undisputed leader in the production of cotton.

Last year, growers from the state's High Plains to the Rio Grande Valley produced approximately 5 million bales – a harvest valued at $1.5 billion.

But unfortunately, Texas is also a leading producer of boll weevils – those tiny destructive pests that devour $20 million worth of cotton every year.

That's more than 66,000 bales or 1.3 percent of our entire production being lost to an insect.

But in other Cotton Belt states, farmers are eliminating the country's most destructive cotton pest and improving cotton quality.

Just as importantly, they are reducing pesticide use, enhancing the environment and earning bigger profits for themselves and their states' economies.

Why aren't we doing that here at home?

Sad story

It is a sad but true story, one that reduces productivity and earnings in Texas and that could – even with our state's number one ranking in cotton production – eventually threaten our competitive edge.

This doesn't have to be.

The Texas cotton industry can cut its losses by participating in a federal cost-sharing boll weevil eradication program that has demonstrated remarkable results, including sharply reduced pesticide use and a tremendous boost to the environment.

However, to join the federal effort, Texas must first establish the mechanism for its own statewide program.

Legislation that would have authorized the creation of such a comprehensive boll weevil initiative in Texas was approved this year by the Texas Legislature.

Unfortunately, Gov. Ann Richards vetoed the bill.

And despite repeated requests from the cotton industry, she did not allow the issue to be reconsidered during either of the Legislature's two special sessions this past summer.

Veto effects

The consequences of her actions are clear. The governor's veto meant a loss to Texas of $40 million in federal cost-sharing funds, a piece of the federal pie that the state won't be eligible to receive again for a minimum of two years.

It is our hope at the Texas Department of Agriculture – the hope of the cotton industry – that the governor will include this issue on the agenda of any future special session.

If that fails, we are committed to pursuing the issue when the Legislature meets for its regular session in 1993.

The future of Texas cotton is too

Please See 'Perry' Page 2B

Cont'd

(Cont. From Page 1B)

important to risk doing otherwise.

Cotton is our state's number one cash crop, generating $210 million in direct salaries to the Texas labor force and about $5 billion to our economy every year.

We cannot afford to let our producers find themselves at a serious economic disadvantage, especially when other states are gaining advantages by eliminating the boll weevil.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture first implemented broad-based programs for boll weevil eradication in 1983 in North and South Carolina.

Cotton Belt success

Since then, other Cotton Belt areas entering theprogram have experienced considerable success.

Programs already under way include the 15-county Texas High Plains Boll Weevil Control Program, which has enabled the region to maintain its $1 billion a year cotton production.

This and other programs have helped the national cotton producers grow and increase.

For example:

- In Georgia, cotton acreage increased from 250,000 acres in 1987 to a projected 400,000 acres in 1991. The benefits to the state economy multiply well into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

By the end of this season, Georgia will have eradicated the boll weevil.

- In North Carolina, acreage more than doubled between 1990 and 1991, and some growers are realizing a $70 an acre net increase in profits.
- The boll weevil has been eliminated from both North and most of South Carolina and by this season's end is expected to be wiped out in southern Alabama and in Florida.
- Parts of Arizona, California and Mexico have also eliminated boll weevils.

What's more, reductions in pesticide use through the program have been phenomenal, decreasing as the program progresses.

Southeastern states have lowered pesticide applications in Georgia, for instance, by as much as 30 percent and up to 71 percent in North Carolina.

Texas opportunities

Texas could expect similar results – if not better.

According to Texas A&M University, five years after the implementation of a statewide eradication program, Texas could likely anticipate a 70 to 75 percent drop in insecticide use from current levels and a 12 to 15 million acre reduction in treatments.

Yielding a significant and positive impact on the environment, the program would mean a potential decrease in cotton insecticide use of 1.5 million to 2 million pounds a year.

In the Rio Grande Valley alone, pesticide applications would drop from 9 million to 6.9 million acres during the first five years of an eradication program.

Texas' participation in the federal program would require grower referenda to elect a statewide board composed of members selected from eradication zones determined by the growers themselves.

Such a program would not displace TDA's cotton stalk destruction efforts, which are aimed at destroying the weevil's winter habitat. Frankly, such an effort would enhance our stalk destruction measures.

Next year will mark the 100th year since the boll weevil arived in Texas.

That's long enough. It's high time Texas supported its cotton industry by ridding the state of the country's number one cotton pest.

TEXAS
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Established 1910

El Paso, TX
Times
(Cir. D. 57,580)
NOV 27 1991

Lawmakers tout 'totally Texas' feast

Associated Press 19/

AUSTIN — Some top state leaders gathered in the Texas House recently to talk turkey.

Also giblet gravy, cornbread dressing and other trimmings.

A feast was cooked up to praise a "totally Texas Thanksgiving" menu being promoted by the Texas Department of Agriculture.

"It is not only good for our health, but it also is good for our economy," said Gov. Ann Richards, who dined with Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry and House Speaker Gib Lewis.

Perry said his agency is promoting use of Texas-grown foods to consumers, grocery stores, hotels and restaurants.

"Not only this Thanksgiving but every meal can be — and quite frankly should be — a totally Texas menu," Perry said.

The only non-Texas product served was cranberries, and Perry said that dish got help from Texas grapefruit.

"We're not a cranberry-growing state. But you know, cranberries can be a little bland so we spiced those up with some of those good, sweet ruby red grapefruit," he said.

The dinner featured bell pepper soup, roasted turkey, loin of pork, giblet gravy, cornbread sage dressing, brown Texmati rice and sausage dressing, minted carrots, broccoli, sweet potato pecan pie, orange cake, Texas wines and Texas mineral waters.

Perry said the meal showed the diversity of Texas agricultural products.

"Agriculture is an $11.2 billion annual business in Texas," he said. "Our farmers and ranchers raise nearly every kind of crop and livestock produced in America."

While the officials fulfilled

This is extremely important because cotton is one of the most chemical-intensive crops in the United States.

While the officials fulfilled their obligation to push Texas commodities, their interest clearly was on the table.

"Now do we eat?" the governor asked after making some brief remarks.

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TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RICK PERRY
Commissioner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1992

CONTACT: ROSSANNA SALAZAR
(512) 463-7446

PERRY ASKS BUSH TO DECLARE NATIONWIDE AGRICULTURE EMERGENCY

AUSTIN - Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry today asked President George Bush to declare a nationwide agriculture emergency, which would provide $755 million in disaster assistance to farmers for catastrophic crop losses.

Severe weather this year in Texas has hit the state's number one income-producing crop, cotton, particularly hard, causing damage in the hundreds of millions of dollars, Perry said.

"In a 44-county area of the Texas High Plains and Panhandle area, more than 1.9 million acres of cotton have been lost or were never planted due to adverse conditions," Perry said in a letter to Bush. "Of the cotton that is left in the fields, yields will be more than one-third below average. The losses to producers and the communities in this 44-county area are devastating."

In addition to cotton, Texas wheat, corn, grain sorghum, hay and other speciality crop producers have had substantial losses this year because of weather, Perry said.

"We are suffering through an extraordinary year that clearly warrants the assistance that is available through your authority to request

and release disaster funding for agriculture," Perry noted in the letter to the White House.

The $755 million is authorized by Congress for agricultural assistance, but requires Bush to declare a nationwide disaster before the funds become available to farmers.

Perry noted the funds will not cover all the losses experienced by Texas farmers, let alone the nation's farmers. However, such assistance will help offset the devastation and assure bankers that production loans will be covered in part through this emergency declaration.

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A-J Photo/Scott Bowers

Waiting for a president

Garland Stokes, a retired farmer, stands in the gin yard at Shallowater Co-op Gin, where President Bush is expected to speak during a visit Wednesday. Stokes, a Shallowater resident since 1925, started farming in the area in 1941.

Gin buzzes with activity as Bush visit confirmed

By BOB BECHLER
Avalanche-Journal

A presidential advance team arrived in Lubbock on Sunday to prepare a Shallowater cotton gin for a visit Wednesday by President Bush.

Bush is to arrive at Reese Air Force Base between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. that day and proceed to the nearby Shallowater Co-op Gin, where he is expected to discuss disaster payment information with the region's cotton farmers, said Jane Anne Bilnnell, regional coordinator for the Bush/Quayle campaign.

Randy Kennedy, manager of the Shallowater gin, said a presidential advance team consisting of about 15 people — including secret service agents — spent most of Sunday at the site.

"We had a hint sometime in the latter part of last week" that a visit from the president was in the works, Kennedy said. "We didn't feel like it was official until (Sunday), when several people were here doing several different things."

A spokeswoman for the advance team, who declined to be identified, said the team is in Lubbock to work out the logistics of the president's visit. She said team members have no information concerning the substance of a speech Bush has planned.

"He's going to fly in to Reese, he will go straight to the cotton gin and give his speech and then he will leave," she said.

Bush will fly here from Carswell AFB at Fort Worth, she said.

Kennedy said he and other employees of the cotton gin are busy with their own preparations.

"We're just cleaning up and making it presentable," he said. "But we're not painting things or anything. It's a working gin, although it doesn't look like we're going to gin any cotton this year."

The region's cotton crop has been devastated this year by inclement weather, and acreage losses across the High Plains stand at an all-time high. Gov. Ann Richards has asked Bush to issue a disaster declaration that would make assistance available to workers and businesses hurt by the losses in 12 counties.

Kennedy said co-op members are predicting they will harvest only about 3,000 bales from their 1992 acreage.

Source: USDA

Market Sensitive
Penalty and/or Imprisonment for Unauthorized Release

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON EEP ANNOUNCEMENT

U.S. wheat farmers depend on export markets to for more than half of their sales. American wheat producers have been developing overseas markets for more than 30 years, and in a world of open trade there is no question that we would be the premier supplier of wheat to international markets. That doesn't just mean sales for U.S. farmers, it means export-created jobs for everyone from stevedores, railroad workers, truckers, and longshoremen to grain merchandisers and workers in grain elevators.

Unfortunately, world wheat trade has been distorted by subsidies -- especially the export subsidies of the European Community. We have proposed to reduce subsidies worldwide -- our own included. But in the meantime, the Export Enhancement Program, which allows us to meet the European competition, is vitally important to U.S. farmers.

Today, I am announcing an EEP initiative to sell almost 1.1 billion bushels or 30 million metric tons of wheat to 28 countries and regions around the world. This is by far the largest EEP initiative ever announced, and it charts our export course for the year ahead.

Today's announcement should leave no doubt in anyone's mind that I intend to pursue an aggressive export policy. It will also be a fair one: We have designed this package for use against countries that subsidize their exports, not the ones that do not.

I want the message to be loud and clear to American farmers, exporters and everyone else with a stake in the wheat industry: We are for open trade but we will fight for market share with countries that are not willing to reduce their export subsidies.

Wheat exports are crucial to U.S. farm income, the U.S. trade balance and economic activity throughout the nation. This broad-based EEP initiative will mean more exports, more income and more jobs.

Market Sensitive
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WHITE HOUSE FACT SHEET

The President today announced a multi-country initiative to provide opportunities for sales of close to 1.1 billion bushels (30 million metric tons) of U.S. wheat. The initiative, under the Export Enhancement Program (EEP), will stimulate exports to markets where the U.S. wheat industry faces subsidized competition, especially from the European Community (EC).

This new export package will support an additional 110,000 U.S. jobs, most of them off the farm, and generate a total of $10.5 billion in business activity for the U.S. economy.

The EEP package, which will help U.S. sales in 28 countries and regions, replaces all previously announced wheat initiatives. The new initiatives will remain in effect throughout the 1992/93 international marketing year for wheat, which ends June 30, 1993.

These EEP initiatives are part of President Bush's implementation of the "GATT trigger," a provision of law that requires aggressive export promotion because the EC and other countries have so far failed to accept proposals to reform international agricultural trade. The GATT trigger, named for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, became effective June 30, 1992.

Today's 30 million ton EEP package provides market opportunities for about half of the 1992/93 U.S. wheat crop and represents the largest quantity of wheat ever made available under the EEP at one time. Wheat sales to destinations targeted by EEP totaled 18.6 million metric tons during the 1991/92 international marketing year for wheat. However, several countries that had not previously been offered wheat under EEP have been added to the list of eligible destinations announced today.

Before today's announcement, wheat EEP initiatives were announced on a country-by-country basis. The new approach will offer several advantages:

- The announcement will send a strong message to the EC to encourage movement toward international trade reform, and is clear evidence of the President's determination that the U.S. will remain competitive in world wheat trade.

- Farmers, exporters and foreign buyers will have greater certainty about market opportunities, making the U.S. a more reliable supplier.

- The EEP will remain flexible and able to adapt to changing circumstances. The President has stated explicitly that additional countries may be made eligible during the course of the year.

Market Sensitive
Penalty and/or Imprisonment for Unauthorized Release

- The new approach will help avoid sales disruptions that sometimes occur when initiatives expire. The tonnages offered in today's announcement can be supplemented later in the year if necessary.

- The package will continue to aggressively target subsidized competition, primarily from the EC. The EEP respects the traditional market share of countries that do not subsidize exports. By contrast, the EC does not attempt to safeguard non-subsidizers' market share, and its subsidies are available for sales to any destination in the world, unlike the more targeted EEP.

Background on EEP

The EEP was created administratively by the Reagan Administration in 1985 and has been instrumental in maintaining and expanding U.S. market share for wheat and many other commodities, including high-value products like vegetable oil, poultry, barley malt and flour.

The EEP enables U.S. exporters to meet prevailing world prices for targeted commodities and destinations. Under the program, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) pays cash bonuses to U.S. exporters. The bonuses make up the difference between the U.S. domestic price and world prices, which are often lower because the EC and other subsidizing exporters dump surplus production into world markets.

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EEP Wheat Package

Program Level

Algeria	1,750
Bangladesh	700
Bahrain	25
Brazil	500
China	7,000
Cyprus	50
East Europe (Durum)	140
Egypt	3,500
India	1,500
Jordan	600
Kenya	100
Kuwait	150
Lebanon	160
Malta	50
Morocco	1,000
Norway	150
Pakistan	800
Philippines	1,200
Poland (Non-durum)	400
Romania (Non-durum)	500
South Africa	400
Sri Lanka	500
Trinidad and Tobago	125
Tunisia	300
Former Soviet Union	5,500
Venezuela	400
West and Central Africa	1,000
Yemen	600
TOTAL	29,100